HISTORY

OF

VAN WERT AND MERCER COUNTIES,

OHIO.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

WAPAKONETA, O.:
R. SUTTON & CO.
1882.

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PREFACE.

During the past few years a marvellous interest has developed in historic research. In the physical world geologists have explored the depths, astronomers the heights, while archæologists have revelled in the intermediate fields. Step by step investigation has advanced, sometimes pausing to learn of a plant, and yet again wringing information from a world. An uncouth skull tells its story to the osteologist, a mound to the archæologist, the bashful rocks to a geologist, and a distant world to the astronomer. Naturalists have found

"Books in running brooks; sermons in stones."

Everywhere historic research has been pushing backward and farther backward, until each plant and fossil and rock has been compelled to tell something of the story of its being. This tendency, so manifest in the physical world, is also observable in the world of man.

While a fossil is exhuming in the one field, a Troy is unearthing in the other, while each is asked for the narrative of its past. While one specialist seeks the development of organized life, another traces the development of organized society. By patient research the student follows the development of man from the individual on through the family, the clan, the community, the State, the nation, and back again to a foundation in the family. The mutation of nations taught the rise and fall of empire, for the ruins of one became the foundations of others. So with rulers, regardless of the power they exercised, and the splendor of their reign, for over the grave of one the sceptre of a successor is seen. At this point history became complex, and specialists entered the field to treat of particular races or independent States or nations. Even here classification became necessary to avoid incompleteness or unwieldiness. National history was then treated by periods, until political divisions suggested the local rather than the epochal method. Under this method the United States furnish a national history, each division a State history, and, finally, each county a local history. This method brought with it pioneer societies, which in turn gave rise to the publication of local histories to supply a demand already created by the pioneer associations.

This unassuming volume only dares announce itself as an effort to gratify this home demand. The plan adopted naturally suggested itself on account of its chronological simplicity, and will be found to embrace five general yet distinct departments.

1st. A general Introductory; Discovery; The Indians; Indian Treaties; Indian Tribes; Titles to Ohio; Military Expeditions; Mound Builders; Indian Wars; Life of Wayne; Council at Greenville; The Shawnees; Prominent Indians.

2d. The Northwest Territory; Title of Virginia; Ordinance of 1787; Population; Ohio Land Company; Settlement; Officers; Forts; Moravian Missions; Friends at Wapakoneta; Post-Offices.

3d. Ohio.—Ratification of States; Constitution; Incidents of 1812; General Harmar; Stephen Johnston; John Chapman; Post-Offices; Counties; Territorial and State Governors; Election and Population Statistics.

4th. Van Wert County.—The Civil Organization; Sketch of each township, with its towns, schools, industries, and churches, supplemented by many biographical notices of residents, and deceased pioneers.

5th. Mercer County.—Narrative as Civil Organization; Separate Townships; Schools; Societies; Enterprises; Churches; Biographical Sketches.

In the presentation of general matter which antedates the formation of Van Wert and Mercer Counties, it has been sought to present only such events as appeared to sustain a close relationship to the counties particularly under consideration. With this end in view, it was found necessary to glance back to the period of discovery, in order to trace out something of the chain of causes which brought about the formation and development of this section. In treating of the settlement it was necessary to consider the Indian tribes which held possession of the lands, and to treat of those Indians it was necessary to look back to the discovery of America. In this research almost every step is attended by incidental events and characters which dare not be ignored. Each step, too, in search of the Indians revealed the imprints of another race so distinct that if not treated to some extent it might be confounded with the present race of Indians, and unfounded assumptions obtain. So a chapter is devoted to the mound builders, and this chapter necessitated another, devoted to archæology and osteology. So it has been almost impossible to circumscribe the work and at the same time preserve consecutiveness, relationship, and cause and effect, even if the idea of completeness and symmetry was entirely ignored. The work, therefore, although ostensibly and really a narrative of the principal events which have characterized the formation and development of Van Wert and Mercer Counties, is necessarily much more comprehensive than its mere title indicates. In fact it has been no easy matter to determine just what material should be received and what rejected. In purely local affairs, it was difficult to determine upon a satisfactory limit, and even when this was done, such material as was generally acceptable required rare scrutiny to separate absolute truth from colored fancy, or absolute exaggeration. The object in view was the presentation of a volume

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which would do justice to the several features of this community by tracing its growth from the period of its infancy.

Such is the general plan of the work, and although every endeavor has been put forth to render the volume complete and reliable, we are conscious that defects and errors will be discovered. Every intelligent reader will appreciate the difficulty of preparing a work of this nature which will prove even approximately perfect, while absolute perfection need neither be demanded nor assumed. Dependent largely upon the memory of the older citizens, in the absence of any historical society's records, it will not appear surprising if every incident of settlement and growth did not find itself recorded in this volume. No pains have been spared in an earnest effort to attain accuracy and completeness. The material has been gathered from every available source, and compiled with a view to the presentation of valuable matter in an attractive manner.

Without daring to indulge the belief that this aim has been realized in every instance, it is still hoped the effort will meet the approval of those readers who, knowing the fallibility of every endeavor, do not demand absolute perfection, especially where it is least to be attained. To such readers the volume is submitted without further comment or apology.

In this connection we return our thanks to all those who in any manner assisted in the collection of material, or otherwise contributed to the success of the work. Especially are our thanks due the officers of both Van Wert and Mercer counties for their many courtesies and valuable assistance throughout the prosecution of the work.

Hoping the volume will not prove altogether unworthy of the effort it has cost, it is placed in the homes of the people for whom it was designed, and whose liberality rendered it a possibility.

THE PUBLISHER.

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POPULATION OF OHIO

BY

Counties, Cities, Towns, and Villages,

According to the Official Census for the year 1880.

Insert before map

Adams Co. 24,004

West Union	626
Winchester	550
Bentonville	289
North Liberty	259
Rome	225

Allen Co. 31,323

Luna	7,569
Delphos	3,814
Bluffton	1,290
Spencerville	532
Beaver Dam	353
Lafayette	313
Cairo	326
Elida	302
Westminster	226

Ashland Co. 23,883

Ashland	3,004
Loudonville	1,497
Hayesville	503
Perrysville	476
Savannah	342
Polk	335
Jeromeville	314
Mifflin	210
Rowsburg	200
Orange	200

Ashtabula Co. 37,139

Ashtabula	4,445
Geneva	1,703
Conneaut	1,156
Jefferson	1,003
Rock Creek	558
Kingsville	495
Orwell	385
Austinburg	328

Athens Co. 28,413

Athens	2,458
Nelsonville	3,795
Albany	469
Bucktell	447
Coolville	323
Marshfield	200

Auglaize Co. 25,443

Wapakoneta	2,765
St. Marys	1,745
New Bremen	1,169
Minster	1,123
Waynesfield	306
Cridersville	260
St. Johns	208
Knoxville	200

Belmont Co. 49,638

St. Clairsville	1,128
Bellaire	8,025
Martin's Ferry	3,819
Barnesville	2,435
Bridgeport	2,395
West Wheeling	470
Morristown	434
Flushing	334
Belmont	319
Hendrysburg	286
Powhatan	225
Fairmount	200

Brown Co. 32,726

Georgetown	1,207
Ripley	2,546
Aberdeen	585
Higginsport	762
Russellville	478
Fayetteville	390
Hestoria	376
Levanna	294
Sardinia	283
Decatur	258
Mt. Oreb	242
Hamersville	231

Butler Co. 42,580

Hamilton	11,123
Middletown	4,538
Oxford	1,744
Trenton	377
Somerville	370
Venice	310
Monroe	365
New London	282
West Chester	281
Amanda	273
Darrtown	260
Millville	250
Seven Mile	251
Madison	200
Okeana	200

Carroll Co. 16,416

Carrollton	1,116
Del Roy	664
Leesburgh	408
Augusta	206
Harlem Springs	200

Champaign Co. 27,817

Urbana City	6,252
Mechanicsburg	1,522
St. Paris	1,009
North Lewisburg	1,151
Woodstock	383
Addison	372
Mutual	200
Mingo	200

Clarke Co. 41,017

Springfield City	20,730
South Charleston	913
New Carlisle	819
Lagonda	474
Enon	362
Freemont	370
Clifton	267
Catawba	250
West Springfield	245
Selma	214
Medway	210
Donnelsville	200

Clermont Co. 36,713

Batavia	1,015
New Richmond	2,545
Felicity	1,047
Williamsburg	735
Milford	732
Loveland	595
Bethel	582
Moscow	516
Neville	445
Boston	367
Elenton	250
Goshen	231
Miamiville	211
Chilo	200
Amelia	200
Aurelia	200

Clinton Co. 27,539

Wilmington	2,745
New Vienna	797
Sabina	757
Blanchester	777
Clarksville	367
Martinsville	355
Westboro	261
New Burlington	258
Reesesville	245
Antioch	200
Port Williams	200

Columbiana Co. 48,603

New Lisbon	1,691
East Liverpool	5,568
Salem	4,041
Wellsville	3,377
Salineville	2,302
Leetonia	2,552
Columbiana	1,223
East Palestine	1,047
Washingtonville	958
Middleton	672
Hanover	443
Unity	320
Georgetown	300
East Fairfield	200

Coshocton Co. 26,641

Coshocton	3,044
Rosco	681
Plainfield	300
Warsaw	277
Bakersville	253
Canal Lewisville	251
West Lafayette	250
Keene	200

Crawford Co. 30,583

Bucyrus	3,835
Galion City	5,655
Crestline	2,348
New Washington	675
Annapolis	350
Osceola	279
Leesville	213
North Robinson	200

Cuyahoga Co. 196,943

Cleveland City	160,146
East Cleveland	2,705
West Cleveland	1,781
Berea	1,662
Chagrin Fall	1,211
Brooklin	1,295
Glenville	707
Bedford	700
Euclid	659
Olmsted Falls	404
Brighton	334

Darke Co. 40,498

Greenville	3,535
Bradford	1,373
Versailles	1,163
Union City	1,127
Arcanum	778
New Madison	544
Ansonia	542
Gettysburg	292
Palestine	264
Hollensburg	245
Dawn	206

Defiance Co. 22,518

Defiance	5,907
Hicksville	1,212
Evansport	295
Mark Center	210
Sherwood	200

Delaware Co. 27,380

Delaware City	6,834
Ashley	483
Sunbury	340
Ostrander	269
Galena	250

Erie Co. 32,640

Sandusky	15,838
North Monroeville	1,142
Vermillion	1,069
Huron	1,038
Milan	797
Berlin Heights	474
Birmingham	238

Fairfield Co. 34,383

Lancaster	6,800
Baltimore	469
Lithopolis	404
Amanda	375
Bloomerville	360
Pleasantville	334
Carroll	266
Basil	257
Waterloo	243
Sugar Grove	243
Rushville	248
Rushville	227
West Rushville	212
New Salem	200
Pickeringtun	200

Fayette Co. 20,364

Washington C. H.	3,819
Bloomingburg	526
Jeffersonville	361

Franklin Co. 88,816

Columbus	51,665
Westerville	1,148
Groveport	650
Worthington	459
Hilliard	400
Reynoldsburg	375
Dublin	324
Lockbourne	285
Gallanna	235
New Albany	213

Fulton Co. 21,062

Wauseon	1,905
Delta	859
Archibald	635
Fayette	580
Lyons	319
Swanton	335
Pettisville	200

Gallia Co. 28,124

Gallipolis City	4,400
Centerville	272
Crown City	248
Chambersburg	202
Kyger	200
Vinton	200
Cheshire	200

Geauga Co. 14,258

Chardon	1,681
Burton	480
Parkman	235

Greene Co. 31,349

Xenia City	7,026
Yellow Springs	1,377
Cedarville	1,181
Jamestown	877
Osborn	656
Bellbrook	425
Fairfield	380
Spring Valley	376
Clifton	267

Guernsey Co. 27,197

Cambridge City	2,766
Washington	600
Quaker City	504
Cumberland	519
Senecaville	402
Salesville	266
Point Pleasant	238
New Birmingham	211

Hamilton Co. 313,368

Cincinnati City	255,708
Reading	2,680
Avondale	2,552
Lockland	1,884
Harrison	1,850
Glendale	1,400
Madisonville	1,274
Riverside	1,268
Clifton	1,046
St. Bernard	1,022
Hartwell	892
Wyoming	840
Cleves	836
College Hill	740
Long View Insane Asylum	737
Linwood	723
Cincinnati City Infirmary	600
Sharon	469
North Bend	431
Newton	424
Home City	422
Mt. Washington	393
Bond Hill	390
California	376
Cheviot	325
Montgomeryville	298
Camp Denison	293
Springfield	284
Miami	275
Delhi	238
Industry	217
Oakley	200
Plainville	200
New Haven	200
Loveland	200

Hancock Co. 27,788

Findley City	4,636
Fostoria	3,572
Mcfomb	417
Arcadia	398
Vanlue	324
Mount Blanchard	286
Rawson	227
Cory	200

Hardin Co. 27,088

Kenton City	4,321
Ada	1,763
Dunkirk	1,114
Forest	987
Mt. Victory	374
Patterson	375
Ridgeway	330
Roundhead	200

Harrison Co. 20,455

Cadiz City	1,817
Belo	509
Hopedale	414
Freeport	387
Deersville	382
New Athens	278
Fairview	253
Bowerston	324
Harrisville	318
New Jefferson	209
Moorefield	203
New Rumley	200

Henry Co. 20,587

Napoleon	3,033
Deshler	275
Holyoke	259
Liberty Center	204
Florida	245
Hamlet	231

Highland Co. 30,280

Hillsboro	3,332
Greenfield City	2,104
Lynchburg	664
Leesburg	518
Rainsboro	236
New Petersburg	227
Sinking Springs	200

Hocking Co. 21,126

Logan	2,666
Falls Gore	445
South Perry	200

Holmes Co. 20,775

Millersburg	1,847
Holmesville	344
Berlin	274
Killbuck	262
Winsburg	236
Nashville	217
Benton	200

Huron Co. 31,609

Norwalk City	5,704
Bellevue	1,437
North Monroeville	1,342
Plymouth	1,245
New London	1,011
Greenwich	647
Chicago Junction	662
Wakefield	582
Fairfield	477
Clarksfield	342
Collins	200
New Haven	200

Jackson Co. 23,679

Jackson	3,021
Wellston	952
Oak Hill	646
Berlin	216

Jefferson Co. 33,018

Steubenville City	12,193
Smithfield	559
Mount Pleasant	693
Richmond	491
Irondale	400
Mingo	371
La Grange	361
Hammondsville	355
East Springfield	200

Knox Co. 27,450

Mt. Vernon City	5,268
Fredericktown	850
Gambier	576
Canterbury	400
Danville	254
Martinsburg	200

Lake Co. 18,326

Painesville	2,463
Willoughby	1,001
Madison	793
Mentor	540
Fairport	296
Kirtland	206
Perry	200

Lawrence Co. 39,068

Ironton City	8,857
Hanging Rock	624
Proctorville	385
Burlington	675
Athalia	251
Millersport	250
New Castle	250

Licking Co. 40,451

Newark City	9,602
Granville	1,237
Utica	702
Pataskala	634
Hebron	469
Hartford	349
Hanover	302
Homer	230
Brownsville	280
Johnstown	276
Alexandria	269
Rina	236
St. Louisville	215
Columbia	200

Logan Co. 28,308

Bellefontaine City	3,908
De Graf	965
West Liberty	715
Rushsylvania	445
Quincy	442
Belle Centre	434
Huntsville	429
West Mansfield	333
Zanesville	307
Middleburg	272

Lorain Co. 35,525

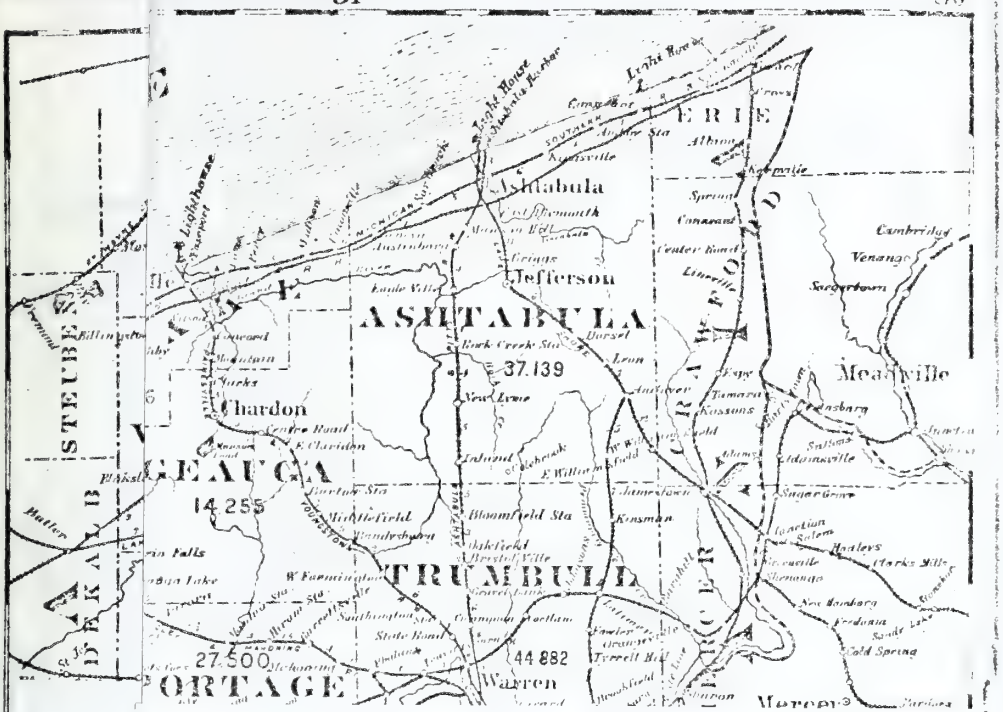
Elyria	4,777
Oberlin	3,240
Wellington	1,811
Lorain	1,595
North Amherst	1,340
La Grange	331
Grafton	360
French Creek	294
Rochester	237

Lucas Co. 67,356

Toledo City	50,213
No Toledo or "Manhattan City"	1,783
White House	324
Sylvania	583
Waterville	382
North Toledo	850

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NEW RAIL ROAD MAP OF
Prepared by
H. SABINE,
Commissioner of Rail Roads & Telegraphs
Published by
R. SUTTON,
WAPAKONETA, O.
1882.
EXPLANATIONS
NUMBER OF MILES OF RAIL ROADS IN OHIO.
F. Bourquin Lith Phila
LAKE ERIE
MICHIGAN
WILLIAMS
FULTON
LUCAS
OTTAWA
DEFIANCE
HENRY
WOOD
SANDUSKY
ERIE
LORAIN
CUYAHOGA
GEAUGA
ASHTABULA
TRUMBULL
PORTAGE
SUMMIT
MEDINA
HURON
SENECA
PAULDING
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
MAHONING
ASHLAND
WAYNE
STARK
COLUMBIANA
VANWERT
ALLEN
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
RICHLAND
HARDIN
MERCER
AUGLAIZE
MARION
MORROW
HOLMES
CARROLL
JEFFERSON
LOGAN
UNION
KNOX
COSHOCTON
HARRISON
SHELBY
DELAWARE
LICKING
GUERNSEY
BELMONT
CHAMPAIGN
DARKE
MIAMI
CLARKE
MADISON
MUSKINGUM
NOBLE
MONROE
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
GREENE
PICKAWAY
MORGAN
HOCKING
WASHINGTON
WARREN
CLINTON
ATHENS
VINTON
CLERMONT
HIGHLAND
PIKE
MEIGS
JACKSON
BROWN
ADAMS
SCIOTO
GALLIA
LAWRENCE
Toledo
Sandusky
Cleveland
Akron
Mansfield
Canton
Pittsburgh
Columbus
Cincinnati
Portsmouth

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POPULATION OF OHIO

BY

Counties, Cities, Towns, and Villages,

According to the Official Census for the year 1880.

Madison Co. 20,199

London	3,067
Plain City	908
West Jefferson	720
Mount Sterling	482
Midway	284
Somerford	274
South Solon	262
Lafayette	200

Mahoning Co. 42,867

Youngstown City	15,431
Washingtonville	758
Lowellville	816
Canfield	650
Poland	600
South Ridge	397
Petersburg	362
East Alliance	334
North Lima	255
New Springfield	234
North Jackson	200
Damascus	200
Green	200
New Middleton	200

Marion Co. 20,564

Marion	3,809
Caledonia	627
La Rue	614
Prospect	600
Green Camp	322
New Bloomington	271
Waldo	248

Medina Co. 21,454

Medina	1,484
Wadsworth	1,219
Seville	589
Lodi	437
Liverpool	200

Meigs Co. 32,325

Pomeroy	5,360
Middleport	3,038
Syracuse	1,515
Mineraville	1,315
Racine	453
Long Bottom	200
Rosevile	200

Mercer Co. 21,808

Celina	1,346
Fort Recovery	850
Shane's Crossing	404
Mendon	242
Coldwater	237

Miami Co. 36,178

Troy	3,803
Piqua	6,031
Covington	1,458
Tippecanoe	1,401
Bradford	1,373
Milton	688
Pleasant Hill	461
Fletcher	384
Casstown	331
Brandt	241
Huntersville	226
Rossville	208

Monroe Co. 26,497

Clarington	915
Woodsfield	851
Beallsville	391
Baresville	341
Hardin	265
Cameron	200

Montgomery Co. 78,545

Dayton City	38,677
National Military Home	3,455
Miamisburg	1,936
Germantown	1,618
Farmersville	794
Brookville	574
Vandalia	345
West Miami City	311
Salem	297
Centreville	274
Union	224
Liberty	220
Phillipsburg	215
Harshmansville	200
South Arlington	200

Morgan Co. 20,074

McConnellsville	1,473
Malta	652
Chesterfield	445
Stockport	335
Deavertown	229

Morrow Co. 19,073

Mount Gilead	1,316
Cardington	965
Chesterfield	266
Spirit	235
Iberia	208
Johnsville	204
Leverig	200

Muskingum Co. 49,790

Zanesville City	16,113
Dresden	1,304
Roseville	530
New Concord	514
Taylorsville	501
Frazeysburg	484
Adamsville	382
Norwich	265
Mt Sterling	204
Unionstown	223
Duncan Falls	219
Dunaro	208

Noble Co. 21,137

Caldwell	601
Summerfield	435
Williamsburg	369
Dexter City	255
East Union	210
Sharon	204

Ottawa Co. 19,763

Port Clinton	1,600
Elmore	1,244
Oak Harbor	987
Genoa	930
Put-in-Bay	781
Martin	343

Paulding Co. 13,490

Paulding	454
Antwerp	1,375
Junction	200

Perry Co. 23,218

New Lexington	1,357
New Straitsville	2,782
Shawnee	2,770
Monroeia	375
Somerset	1,207
Rendville	349
Straitsville	708
Corning	270
Thornville	269

Pickaway Co. 27,353

Circleville City	6,046
New Holland	476
Tarlton	435
Williamsport	383
South Bloomfield	303
Darbyville	262

Pike Co. 17,927

Waverly	1,186
Piketon	665
Jasper	200

Portage Co. 27,500

Kent	3,399
Ravenna	2,734
Garrettsville	969
Windham	338
Mogadore	309
Randolph	230
Atwater	220
Mantua	215

Preble Co. 24,534

Eaton	2,143
New Paris	835
Camden	800
West Alexandria	756
Winchester	502
Lexinburg	409
El Dorado	337
Fair Haven	287
Euphemia	269
West Elkton	247
West Manchester	229
Verona	221

Putnam Co. 23,718

Ottawa	3,177
Columbus Grove	1,392
Leipsic Station	681
Baltimore	446
Kalida	404
Gilboa	287
Leipsic	243
Dupont	200

Richland Co. 36,306

Mansfield City	9,859
Shelby	1,871
Plymouth	1,145
Bellville	971
Philob	661
Lexington	563
Independence	394
Lucas	385
Rome	200

Ross Co. 40,307

Chillicothe City	10,918
Bainbridge	825
Frankford	543
Adelphi	409
Kingston	442
Clarksburg	348
South Salem	300
Hallsville	295
Richmondale	234
Roxabel	224
Bourneville	200
Massieville	200

Sandusky Co. 32,063

Fremont City	8,451
Clyde	2,300
Bellevue	2,109
Green Springs	730
Gibsonburg	589
Lindsey	409
Woodville	406

Scioto Co. 33,511

Portsmouth City	11,301
Sciotoville	691
Wheelersburg	421
Buena Vista	354
Lucasville	220
Webster	223
Galena	214

Seneca Co. 36,955

Tiffin City	7,879
Fostoria	3,678
Green Springs	730
Republic	715
Attica	663
Bettsville	515
Flat Rock	417
Melmore	378
Kansas	300
Bascom	210

Shelby Co. 21,136

Sidney	4,618
Berlin	188
Hardin	174
Anna	166
Newport	150
Pemberton	128
Lexington	120
Lingleseburg	110

Stark Co. 64,027

Canton City	12,258
Massilon City	6,837
Alliance	4,636
Canal Fulton	1,198
Louisville	1,060
Navarre	867
Waynesburg	622
Minerva	565
Carrollsburg	510
North Lawrence	500
Wilmot	412
Greentown	330
Mount Union	327
New Berlin	300
Beach City	285
Marlboro	285
Columbiana	249
Pigeon Run	247

Summit Co. 43,788

Akron City	16,512
Peninsula	428
Tallmadge Center	376
Thorntown	350
Manchester	383
West Richfield	327
Deerfield	305
Clinton	273
Greenburg	240
Macedonia	219
Twinsburg	201
Boggadore	200
Johnson's Corners	200

Trumbull Co. 44,882

Warren City	4,428
Niles	3,880
Church Hill	2,269
Hubbard	1,511
Girard	1,385
Mineral Ridge	1,150
Cortland	616
Newton Falls	575
Leavittsburg	330
Brookfield	300
Orangefield	277
West Farmington	260
Kinsman	257
Mesoportamia	239
Burgh Hill	230
Bloomfield	200

Tuscarawas Co. 40

New Philadelphia	3,070
Urichsville	2,700
Dennison	1,520
Newcomers	926
Mineral Point	642
Port Washington	634
Bolivar	564
New Cumberland	472
Dover	423
Glasgow	371
Shanesville	368
Gnadenhutten	336
Trenton	314
Zoar	300
Sandyville	239
Winchester	216
Rowville	200

Union Co. 23,374

Marysville	2,065
Richwood	1,317
Milford Center	495
Unionville	200

Vanwert Co. 33,030

Vanwert	4,082
Delphos	3,814
Whitsbire	508
Middlepoint	442
Convoy	336

Vinton Co. 17,226

Mcarthur	900
Zaleski	1,175
Hamden	580
Wilkesville	309

Warren Co. 28,392

Lebanon	2,703
Franklin	1,385
Morrow	946
Waynesville	703
Springborough	553
Harveysburg	539
Mason	432
Maineville	324
Deerfield	322
Foster's Crossing	208
Corwin	200

Washington Co. 43,244

Marietta City	5,444
Harmar	1,579
Belpre	901
Beverly	834
Matamoras	611
Lowell	332
Macksburg	249
Cedarville	200

Wayne Co. 37,452

Wooster City	5,843
Orrville	1,441
Doylestown	1,040
Shreve	968
West Salem	878
Smithville	546
Fredericksburg	533
Dalton	486
Apple Creek	385
Marshallville	370
Mc Eaton	300
Pike	300
Congress	291
Barlow	295
Barton City	200

Williams Co. 23,821

Bryan	2,958
West Unity	900
Edgerton	700
Pioneer	560
Stryker	671
Edon	580
Montpelier	410
Williams Centre	200

Wood Co. 34,026

Bowling Green	1,750
Perrysburg	1,909
North Baltimore	710
Weston	699
Pemberville	644
Millburg	485
Haskins	351
Tontogany	345
Rising Sun	344
Grand Rapids	332
Beardstown	311
Custer	241
West Mill Grove	236
Bradner	218
Freeport	216
Haytville	217
Portage	200

Wyandot Co. 22,401

Upper Sandusky	3,545
Carey	1,140
Nevada	1,036
Wharton	393
Kirby	300
Marseilles	275
Sycamore	272
McCutchensville	230
Little Sandusky	200

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ab-13-14

MAP OF VAN WERT COUNTY OHIO.

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MAP OF MERCER CO. OHIO

Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3

Town 4 | Town 5 | Town 6 | Town 7 | Town 8

PETER LABADIE | BLACK LOCK | CHARLIE | CRESCENT | GODFREY

BLACK CREEK | DUBLIN | UNION

Shanes Crossing | Mendon

Mercer

CENTER

LIBERTY | HOPEWELL

Oregon | Neptune

Skeels x Roads

JEFFERSON

Blenheim

Beaver | CELINA

GRAND RESERVOIR
Average depth 40 feet
1700 Acres

WASHINGTON

Montezuma

Macedon

BUTLER

Cold Water

FRANKLIN

St Peters | Philotha | Montezuma

Monterey

RECOVERY

Carthagenia | Chickasaw

St Joseph | St Henry

GRANVILLE

Fort Recovery | Rose Garden | St John

Marysville

MARION

GIBSON

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HISTORY

OF

VAN WERT AND MERCER COUNTIES, OHIO.

INTRODUCTION.

Less than nine centuries since, the historic period of the Western Continent—the new world—was ushered in. Let us pause a moment and recall the achievements of the actors in the great drama of discovery, settlement, colonization, and nationality. With our own territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great cool lakes to the broad warm gulf, it also embraces a separate territory bordering the Frozen Ocean and clasping hands with the great Asiatic Continent, almost linking that continent with British North America. With an area of more than three and a half million square miles, it embraces a population of more than 50,000,000 human beings, which number is annually augmented by accessions from all quarters of the globe. This domain comprises all varieties of climate, soil, productions, rivers, lakes, and natural scenery, and forms the material for many States yet to form, which under the indissoluble bond of union now existing will make of all a Nation, under a government the best the world has ever seen, with institutions of which the race may be proud, and in the enjoyment of liberties of which the old world has never even dared to dream. "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people," it has become the model to which all governments are slowly but steadily fashioning themselves. "Westward the star of empire took its way," until in the new world was solved the great problems of government, of liberty and equality, for these institutions have been found equal to any test, and able to resist every strain. Resting upon intelligence, its superiority has been demonstrated, its adaptation to the wants of man attested until it gives promise of a solution of the great problem of the social, political, and civil destiny of man.

But all this is the growth and development of less than three centuries, and a review of that period, extending from savagery to enlightenment is the task we undertake. What is the story of the years?

DISCOVERY.

Nearly nine centuries ago, Eric the Red, a Norwegian sailor,* settled in Iceland, from which he navigated the seas, until discovering Greenland, he concluded to make it his home. His son Lief, fired by ambition, purchased a vessel, and undertook a voyage of discovery. With a stout little craft, sometimes moved by wind and again by oars, just such a vessel as the sea-kings of Europe used, he prepared with twenty-five men to make a voyage of the unknown sea. He had prevailed upon his father to become the commander of the expedition, but on the way to the vessel the animal ridden by Eric stumbled, and the old navigator thinking it an ill omen said, "I do not believe it is given to me to discover any more lands, and here I will abide."

In the summer of 1002† Lief and his companions sailed southwesterly, until they saw land, flat along the shore, with snow-capped mountains at a distance from the sea. Farther south they found another country of heavy timber and no mountains. Here they rested a few hours, and again sailed southward. The next land was gently hilly and mostly wooded, with a northern shore sheltered by an island. Here small but delicious fruits were found in abundance, and some burnt wood and bones of fishes were the only traces of human beings. Finding a harbor at the mouth of a river, their vessel was carried by the tide into a bay, where they landed, and finding a delightful climate, the woods abounding with deer and the waters with fish, they concluded to spend the winter. A German of the company discovered an abundance of delicious grapes, and the country was then named Vineland by Lief.

On returning to Greenland in the spring they found Eric had recently died, and Lief being the eldest son came in possession of the estate and patriarchal office. His younger brother, Thorwald, then obtained the vessel, and with thirty companions visited Vineland, and passed the winter in the huts built by his brother. In the spring part of the company explored the coasts, but repaired to the old quarters in Vineland to pass the winter. Explorations were made the following summer, until on the high land bordering an inlet Thorwald determined to make his abode. Natives were discovered here of dusky color and small stature, resembling the Esquimaux of Greenland. Some of those found in canoes were made prisoners, and cruelly murdered by the Northmen. One escaped, who fled to his people and aroused them against the Northmen. The savages approached in canoes, and, surprising the company of Thorwald, a fight ensued, in which Thorwald was mortally wounded, while his companions escaped. The chief was buried on the promontory which he had chosen for a home. His survivors passed the winter in fear of the savages, and in the spring returned to Greenland.

Eric's third son, Thorstein, hearing of the death of his brother, sailed for Vineland with twenty-five companions and his young wife Gudrida, to whom he had been married only a few weeks. They were driven upon the desolate shore of Greenland, where they suffered dreadfully until spring. Thorstein and many of his companions perished by contagion, and the young wife with a few of the company remained to carry home the body of her husband.

During the next summer a rich young Norwegian, named Thorfin, visited Greenland, wedded Gudrida, and in company with five other young men and their wives sailed for Vineland to plant a colony. They landed near the spot where Lief had passed the winter, and founded a colony, with which Thorfin and Gudrida remained about three years, when they sailed for Norway. After several voyages they settled in Iceland, living in unrivalled style until the death of Thorfin. Gudrida then went with her son, who was born in Vineland, on a pilgrimage to Rome, where she related her adventures to Pope Benedict, and returned to enter a convent. Her son Snorre became master of his father's estate and the ancestor of a long line of descendants, one of whom was Albert Thorwaldsen the great Danish sculptor. Thorfin's colony was joined by two brothers, Helgi and Fiombogi, with thirty followers. They were Icelandic chieftains who fitted out the expedition in Greenland, and permitted Freydisa, the daughter of Eric, to accompany and share the profits of the voyage. As she was deceitful and of a fiery temper, it was hoped by Lief and his family she would permanently remain in Vineland, but she soon became such a firebrand in the colony, that finding her life in peril she returned to Greenland.

Such is the story of the Icelandic chronicles. Where was Vineland? The stony land with snow-capped mountains was doubtless Labrador, while the flat, wooded land was as undoubtedly Newfoundland. The time given of the rising and setting of the sun at the winter solstice, indicates a point between Boston harbor and Narragansett Bay as the site of Vineland. The best informed students believe Thorfin and Gudrida landed and lived on Rhode Island, and that the mysterious stone tower at Newport was built by these Norwegian colonists. No positive

* Something of the wayward life of those old sea-kings may be obtained from the following verse, taken from one of their old ballads:—

"He scorns to rest 'neath the smoky rafter,
He plows with his boat the roaring deep;
The billows boil and the storm howls after—
But the tempest is only a thing of laughter—
The sea king loves it better than sleep!"

† A Norse navigator, Herjulfson, sailing from Iceland to Greenland in the year 986, was driven by a storm to Newfoundland or Labrador, but after being driven about at length reached Greenland, without having landed in the new country of which he related marvellous stories.

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traces of the colony are found after the departure of Freydisa. The sagas and eddas of Iceland give glimpses of it for a few years, but even these allow it to fade away. They do tell us that Gudlief traded between Iceland and Ireland about the year 1030; that while sailing westward a strong wind swept his ship to the southwest; that after many days he and his crew saw land, and on entering a harbor were made prisoners by a dark-colored people who came from the woods in great numbers. Taken to the forest they were met by a white chieftain, who addressed them in Icelandic, procured their release, and advised them to depart at once as the dark natives were cruel to strangers. He refused to tell his name, but inquired about Snorre and other persons of Iceland. He then took a gold ring from his finger, and requested Gudlief to present it to Thurida, the sister of Snorre. Gudlief did as requested, and it was believed the white chief was Bjorn, a famous Icelandic bard, who had been a lover of Gudrida, and left his country in 998.* Tradition speaks of other voyages to the new world; one by Prince Madoc of Wales, which lays claim to the chronicles of that country for its foundation. It has been believed by some students that Madoc, a son of Owen Gwynneth, became disgusted with domestic contentions about the rightful successor to his father, and went on a voyage of discovery during the reign of Henry the Second of England, and going westward from Ireland discovered a fruitful country in 1170. After his return he sailed for the same land with ten ships and a colony of men, women, and children, and was never heard of afterward. It has been observed by travellers that light-colored Indians were met by them who had many Welsh words in their language. Humboldt gave the tradition a hearing, and Southey made it the theme of a poem. The Norsemen found the land peopled by a race of savage dwarfs or Esquimaux, and here America passed from view, and lay hidden from the gaze of Europeans for a period of nearly three hundred years. During that period mighty changes had occurred in Europe. Wonderful intellectual, moral, and physical activity manifested itself about the middle of the fifteenth century. Trade was linking Europe in bonds of mutual sympathy and interest, when the printing press appeared to revolutionize society and inaugurate the era of scientific research and maritime discovery.

Lief Erickson came to the American continent at the midnight of the world; Columbus came at the first faint gleam of the dawn. With the revival of learning, which the crusades were chiefly instrumental in producing, a knowledge of the theories and demonstrations of the Arabian astronomers concerning the globular form of the earth came to Europeans. Intelligent mariners convinced the Genoese merchants of the truth of this theory, but the clergy opposed it with vehemence, until the clash of Reason and Faith produced two hostile parties arrayed in bitter controversy. Reason triumphed, and the Genoese merchants furnished ships for the navigators to go westward in search of India.

It was at this period that Christopher Columbus, by birth a Genoese, appealed to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain for sufficient patronage to enable him to fit out an expedition to make a westward search for India. He was successful through the sympathy of Isabella, and on Friday, August 3, 1492, set sail from Palos with three vessels, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina, carrying with him letters from the Spanish sovereigns to the Grand Khan of Tartary. Days and weeks passed by until the discovery of land on the night of October 11. On the next day the vessels were laid to, awaiting the dawn. Wooded shores were in view; the perfume of flowers was wafted by the land breeze, and birds of gorgeous plumage hovered about the vessels. It was the triumph of Columbus, for as Mr. Irving has said, "The great mystery of the ocean was revealed." At sunrise Columbus and his companions landed from small boats, and found a number of men and one woman, with skins of dark copper color, watch their movements for a time, and then flee in alarm to the deeper shades of the forest. These inhabitants had watched the approaching ships from dawn with awe and apprehension, believing them to be monsters of the sea. When they saw the white men come ashore, in dress of gaudy colors, with shining lace and glittering armor, they supposed them to be superior beings whose abode was the skies. The Europeans, too, were astonished at the naked people with dusky skins, painted in a variety of colors and devices. The men were without beards, and both sexes wore long black hair falling about the shoulders and bosoms in profusion. By degrees the alarm of the savages gave way, and they approached the Europeans, giving signs of amity and good will. They were the natives of San Salvador, but Columbus, believing he had reached an island of Farther India, called the inhabitants Indians, a name since applied to all the natives of America.

The purpose of this review is accomplished, as it is only to serve as an introduction to the history of the savages or American Indians.

THE INDIANS.

We have already adverted to great changes having occurred in Europe during the period intervening between the discoveries of Lief and Columbus, the Cabots, and Vespuccius. As great changes had evidently occurred among the nations of North America. The weak bands of dwarfed Esquimaux found by the Norsemen had evidently given way before the stronger, hardier, and nobler race encountered by the Europeans. The weak Esquimaux were either annihilated or driven to the frozen regions of the north, and abundant evidence existed showing great migrations had occurred from part to part of the continent, in which half civilized barbarians were expelled from fertile districts by savages, while savage regions had in turn been colonized by sun worshippers from Central and South America, whose art remains tell of a rude civilization. It is certain that in South America native empires flourished which would compare favorably with those of the Eastern world. From the Rio Grande to the Isthmus of Panama an empire flourished whose people and rulers displayed many of the nobler virtues, some of the civilized arts and sciences, and whose laws evinced as profound respect for the great principles of morality as those of the most civilized nations of Europe. That empire was exerting a softening influence among the rude tribes of the north, when the civilized murderers and robbers from Spain, under Cortez, made their appearance, overturned the empire, and extinguished the light whose glimmerings were visible in the darker regions of the north. Professedly Christian themselves, they barred the advance of a civilization which was more practically Christian than that of the conquering robbers.

Such were some of the changes, some of the advances made by the savages of the western world before their contact with Europeans. Traced from the civilization to which they were capable of rising back to barbarism, their origin fades away until it is lost in the long night of human ignorance. On numerous facts and discoveries, as numerous theories of their origin have been founded. Remains of fortifications, idols composed of clay and gypsum, and a Roman coin have been discovered. Again, a Persian coin was found in Ohio; a piece of silver, dated in the year 600, in New York, and split wood and ashes thirty feet below the surface in the same State. A finely-gilded silver cup in an Ohio mound, and two ancient swords, a helmet and shield bearing Greek inscriptions carrying them back to the time of Alexander the Great in a tomb of South America, are some of the facts on which stand different theories of the origin of the western nations. One theory claims they came from Phœnicia, another from Egypt, another from Hindoostan, and again from China. Then comes another theorist, who insists and demands that we believe them the descendants of the "Lost Tribes of Israel," without pausing to show us that any of those tribes were lost instead of being amalgamated by merging with other nations.*

* Touching the reality of these Norse discoveries, we cite the following passages from Humboldt's *Cosmos*, vol. ii. pp. 269–272:—

"We are here on historical ground. By the critical and highly praiseworthy efforts of Prof. Rafn and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Copenhagen, the sagas and documents in regard to the expeditions of the Norsemen to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Vineland, have been published and satisfactorily commented upon. . . . . The discovery of the northern part of America by the Norsemen cannot be disputed. The length of the voyage, the direction in which they sailed, the time of the sun's rising and setting are accurately given. . . . . While the Caliphate of Bagdad was still flourishing, ... America was discovered about the year 1000 by Lief, the son of Eric the Red, at a latitude of 41½° north."

* James Adair, after residing among the Indians for forty years, published a work in 1775, in which he advocates a Jewish descent, on the grounds of the following facts and characteristics of the Indians:—

1. Their division into tribes. 2. Their worship of Jehovah. 3. Their notion of a theocracy. 4. Their belief in the ministration of angels. 5. Their language and dialect. 6. Their manner of counting time. 7. Their prophets and high priests. 8. Their festivals, fasts, and religious rites. 9. Their daily sacrifice

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Again, it is maintained they are the products of nature, and had their origin on the continent where found, and this has the traditions of the natives on its side. "The land you sleep on is ours; we sprung out of the earth like the trees, the grass, and the flowers," said a Micmac chief in Nova Scotia to Colonel Cornwallis of the British army. "My father is the sun, and the earth is my mother. I will recline upon her bosom," said Tecumseh at the great council of Vincennes, as he seated himself upon the ground. Some of these theories are evidently strained, while many of the resultant conclusions are far fetched or even fanciful. Biology and ethnology have wandered back and back along the lines of man's descent, until they find themselves surrounded by savagery and barbarism on every hand. Still they have not despaired, but with a courage born of a love of truth and knowledge are groping slowly along in the midst of that darkness which envelops the origin—not of the American Indian alone—but of the whole human race. Searching unremittingly without a theory to sustain or a creed to support, we may expect honest enthusiasm and research to increase the knowledge of all, rather than labor for the support of a theory too soon embraced by either the few or the many.

Turn, then, from the question of their origin, wrapped, as it is, in the mantle of antiquity, and view them from the standpoint of their condition at the advent of the whites. Let us look at some of their characteristics, customs, and modes of life. At the period of discovery, or during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the natives of the present domain of the United States would appear to have all sprung from the same original stock, except, perhaps, a few tribes along the gulf coast. With broad faces, they had prominent cheek bones, dark, heavy eyes, jet black hair, and skin of a dark copper color. A hundred dialects were spoken, but these all obtained from a common root. Of taciturn disposition, they possessed great fortitude and would endure great suffering without an exhibition of emotion. With a simple form of government, their laws were so generally observed that transgressions were exceedingly rare. Their theology was as simple as their government, for they simply believed in a great Good Spirit and a great Evil Spirit, each supreme in its sphere, and then deified the sun, moon, stars, fire, water, wind, and every object or natural agency which appeared superior to themselves. Their only written language was rude picture writing on rocks, bark of trees, or skins of animals. Historical records and legends were transmitted from the memory of father to son, and so on down the lineal generations. Their dwellings were huts made of poles leaning to a common centre, and covered with bark or the skins of beasts. The men engaged in war, hunting, and fishing, while the women, true to all primitive ideas of their station, were fit only to perform all drudgery in common with that of the household. They bore all burdens during journeys, erected the tents or wigwams, prepared the food and clothing, wove the bed mats, and planted, cultivated, and gathered the crops of corn, beans, and tobacco wherever these were cultivated. In winter the skins of animals served the purpose of clothing for men and women alike, while in summer the men wore only a wrapper about the loins. They were sometimes tattooed in imitation of some object, and coloring matter being injected in the punctures rendered the ornamentation permanent. They generally ornamented their persons by the use of the claws of bears, the pearl of shells, and the plumage of birds. Their money was little shell tubes, fastened to belts or strung on thongs of deers' hide, and called wampum. These collections were used in trade, in treaties, and as tokens of friendship. Their weapons were bows and arrows, tomahawks or hatchets, war clubs, and scalping knives. Shields of bark and corselets of hide were sometimes worn for protection. The civil governor of a tribe was called a sachem, and the military leader a chief. Proud and haughty, they had great respect for personal dignity and honor, until it was offensive to ask a chief or sachem his name, because it implied he was unknown. "Look at the papers which the white people keep most carefully" (land cession treaties), "they will tell you who I am," replied Red Jacket the great Seneca leader.

With these elevated conceptions of the dignity of the men, they yet degraded the women to the condition of abject slavery. They were at best but mere beasts of burden or objects of convenience. They were not permitted to participate in the national sports or amusements, and could only sit about the fires as silent witnesses of the war dances or the horrid orgies after victory. The husband held absolute control of the destiny of the wife, even holding her life in his power, until she was deprived of all those associations and refining influences which give society the beauty, charm, and sanctity of refined womanhood. The mental status of the Indian was everywhere the same. His body was subjected to his will, and taciturnity was judicious where a sharp weapon was the immediate answer to an unguarded or insulting word. Physical endurance was a virtue, and insensibility to fear or pain was indicative of sturdy manhood. Surprise or suffering must not produce a tremor, as the blanched cheek indicated weakness or cowardice. Thus the nerves and muscles were schooled until steeled against pain or fear they became the servants of the will. "Coward!" exclaimed Pontiac when he saw one of his warriors startled by the discharge of English musketry at Detroit, and instantly cleaved his head with a tomahawk.

The mind of the Indian revealed something of a poetic cast, for with a simple language he would adorn whole ideas with poetic beauty. His forms and figures of speech supplied the lack of words. Still it may be well to observe that the speeches of the chiefs or sachems come to us in the phraseology of an interpreter.

While the Indians exhibited many of the nobler traits of human nature, yet generally speaking they were cruel and relentless savages, even at the time of English settlement. Still some few notable exceptions were found in the nations which formed the Iroquois Confederacy, and occupied the present State of New York, and some of the tribes in the milder climate of the Gulf.

The Iroquois Confederacy deserves more than a passing notice. Composed of five large families, each wearing the dignity and title of a nation, and named respectively, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas; they were subdivided into tribes, each having a symbol or coat-of-arms, such as the bear, the wolf, or the eagle. This confederacy occupied a belt of country extending across the State of New York and from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, between the Adirondacks and Catskill Mountains. The form of their government excited the admiration of Europeans on account of its wisdom and strength, by whom they were styled the "Romans of the New World," because of many things held in common with the Romans, especially in military affairs. Here, as in old Rome, the soldiers were honored above all other citizens, until the warriors were possessed of all power. All action on the part of the civil authority, either of a nation or of the confederacy, was subject to review by the warriors, who called councils as they saw fit to pass upon any public measure. The civil authorities paid such deference to the military that they generally withheld decisions until the warriors could be consulted. Each nation being divided into several tribes, there were thirty or forty sachems in the league. These again had inferior officers under them, so that the civil power was widely distributed. Offices were conferred for merit, and held during good behavior. The confidence and esteem of the people were the only rewards sought by either civil or military officers. Each nation was a republic, independent touching its own domestic administration, but bound to all by ties of interest and honor. Each had a voice in the General Council, and possessed something of a veto power as a guarantee against centralism. The chief magistrate had power to "light the great council fire"—convene the council—by sending a messenger to the sachem of each nation with a summons to attend the council. He had a cabinet of six councillors, who exercised advisory powers. In council he was the presiding officer, but had no power to control military affairs or dictate the internal policy of a nation. Public opinion was the only despot possessing coercive power. Even in these councils women had a voice, for although they refrained from making speeches, the elderly women had a right to sit in council and exercise a negative or veto power on the subject of a declaration of war or a cessation of hostilities.

This, however, was the only instance among the many nations wherein

10. Their ablutions and anointings. 11. Their laws of uncleanness. 12. Their abstinence from unclean things. 13. Their marriages, divorces, and punishment of adultery. 14. Their severe punishments. 15. Their cities of refuge. 16. Their purifications and ceremonies preparatory to war. 17. Their ornaments. 18. Their manner of curing the sick. 19. Their burial of the dead. 20. Their mourning for the dead. 21. Their raising seed to a departed brother. 22. Their choice of names adapted to their circumstances and the times. 23. Their own traditions—the accounts of English writers and the testimonies which the Spanish and other authors have given concerning the primitive inhabitants of Peru and Mexico.

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women were treated with such consideration. The military leaders, like the civil officers, derived their authority from the people, and the army was composed of volunteers alone, for no conscriptive power existed anywhere. Custom bound every able-bodied man to do military duty, and he who shirked was branded a coward, and everlastingly disgraced by the only despotic power—Public Opinion. The army ranks were ever full, the war dance and amusement assemblies serving as recruiting stations, whereat the veteran warriors, painted and decorated, sang wild, weird songs of brave deeds while they danced in frantic measures about the public fires. Freedom was apparent everywhere, for so deep was their reverence for the inalienable rights of man that they abhorred slavery until it was too odious to even practise toward their captives of war.

This confederacy was probably formed about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and strengthened by union they had grown greater, and were constantly extending the boundaries of their empire. Like all unlettered nations, with an unrecorded history and obscure origin, they tinted their traditions by the supernatural and miraculous. It is the same old, old story, old as tradition, and chimerical as a dream.

The teeming East is the mother of historic myths, in which figure the divine grandeur of the founders of nations. Hear the same story floating down the years, borne by the breezes from Central Asia, from Paradise, from Eden, and from the garden, whispering of the root of languages, the germ of religion, and the basis of laws So, too, we find it illustrated in Hiawatha, the founder of the Iroquois Confederacy. Their tradition relates that this personage came from the serenity of the skies, and took up his abode with the Onondagas, then the most favored of the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Onondagas occupied a central position, the Mohawks and Oneidas being on their east, and the Cayugas and Senecas to the west. Hiawatha taught them the beauty of friendship and good-will, and the advantage of the cultivation of the earth and fixed habitations. He was revered as the incarnation of wisdom, and was yet among them when fierce warriors came down like an icy blast from the land north of the great lakes, slaying every human being in their path. Hiawatha advised these nations to call a council of wise men to effect a confederacy to oppose the onslaught of the furious enemy from the north. His advice was heeded, and the chief men of the Five Nations, attended by their women and children, gathered on the bank of Onondaga Lake, and to each representative of the different nations was assigned a particular position and title. Here the dignified Mohawk met the fiery Seneca, and all awaited the presence of Hiawatha, who finally came across the lake in a mysterious canoe, accompanied by his beautiful daughter. As he and his child landed, and were ascending the shore, a strange sound was heard, resembling the rushing of the wind. In the distant sky a white speck was seen, which grew larger as it approached, in swift descent, the spot where was gathered the great assembly. As it neared the multitude it assumed the shape of a bird, and threatening to fall upon the council ground the people all fled except Hiawatha and his daughter. "Stand still, my child, it is cowardly to fly from any danger. The decrees of the Great Spirit may not be averted by flight," were the words in which he addressed his daughter. As he finished speaking, the bird, an enormous white heron, with extended wings, fell upon the child with such force as to crush her to the earth. So violent was its fall that its head was buried in the ground, and both bird and child perished. Hiawatha showed no sign of emotion; not a muscle was moved by the awful calamity, but he calmly beckoned the warriors who came forward and plucked the white plumes of the dead bird, and each placing one on his head wore it as a commemorative decoration. This plume became the national ensign and memento of the origin of the union. On the removal of the body of the bird, no trace of the child was found. Hiawatha was moody for a time, but the people waited in silent reverence until he aroused himself, and proceeded to the discharge of duty. At the head of the council, guiding its action, he was seated on a mossy stone, clad in a wolf-skin mantle and a tunic of soft fur hung from his waist. He was without ornaments, but upon his feet were rich moccasins, while on his head was a cap formed of a band of soft deer-skin covered with the plumage of various birds. Near him sat the chief warriors and councilors of the tribe, who joined in the brief debates and listened to the wise words of Hiawatha.

After hearing the discussion, he arose and addressed the assembly by nations, pointing to each as he spoke. "You (Mohawks) who are sitting under the shadow of the Great Tree, whose roots sink deep into the earth, and whose branches spread wide around, shall be the first nation, nearest the rising of the sun, because you are warlike and mighty. You (Oneidas) who recline your bodies against the Everlasting Stone, emblem of wisdom that cannot be moved, shall be the second nation, because you always give wise council. You (Onondagas) who have your habitation at the foot of the Great Hills, and are overshadowed by the crags, shall be the third nation, because you are all greatly gifted in speech. You (Cayugas) the people who live in the Open Country and possess much wisdom, shall be the fourth nation, because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans, and making houses. You (Senecas) whose dwelling is the Dark Forest nearer the setting sun, and whose home is everywhere, shall be the fifth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting. Unite, you five nations, and have one common interest, and no foe shall disturb or subdue you. You, the people, who are as the feeble bushes, and you who are a fishing people (Delawares from the sea-shore) may place yourselves under our protection, and we will defend you. And you of the south and west may do the same, we will protect you. We earnestly desire the alliance and friendship of you all. Brothers, if we unite in this great bond, the Great Spirit will smile upon us, and we shall be free, prosperous, and happy. But if we remain as we are, we shall be subject to his frown. We shall be enslaved, ruined, perhaps annihilated. We may perish under the war storm, and our names be no longer remembered by good men, nor repeated in the dance and song. Brothers, these are the words of Hiawatha. I have said it. I am done."

The confederation was formed the next day, and the mission of Hiawatha was accomplished; so after further advice he announced his purpose of returning to his divine habitation. In the presence of the silent multitude he entered his mysterious canoe, when suddenly the air filled with music like the warbling of birds, and the canoe rose in the air higher and higher, until lost to view in the blue depths of the sky.

Atatarho, an Onondaga chief who was eminent for valor and wisdom, was chosen sachem of the confederation. When a delegation of Mohawks approached him to notify him of the honor, he was found seated in grim solitude in the dark recess of a swamp, smoking his pipe, with drinking vessels about him made of the skulls of his enemies. The delegation could not go near him, as he was clothed with hissing serpents—the emblems of wisdom. While standing at a distance their leader approached, and made known their errand. Atatarho then arose and accepted the honor, the serpents were transformed into a mantle of bear's skin, and following the delegation the president of the league went to the council and declared his willingness to do the desires of the sages and warriors of the confederated nations.

From that time forward the Iroquois Confederacy was invincible, until the craft and power of the white man first paralyzed and finally destroyed it.

When permanent settlements were undertaken by the whites early in the 16th century, the dusky inhabitants, as already observed, were found speaking about one hundred different dialects, although there were but eight radically distinct nations. These were known as the Algonquins, Huron-Iroquois, Cherokees, Catawbas, Uchees, Natchez, Mobilians or Floridians, and Dakotahs or Sioux. The term Algonquin was applied by the French to a large collection of tribes north and south of the great lakes, who spoke different dialects of the same language. They occupied the territory now comprised by Canada and New England, part of New York and Pennsylvania, all of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, eastern North Carolina above Cape Fear, a part of Kentucky and Tennessee, and all north and west of these States east of the Mississippi River.

The Algonquin nation embraced the Huron-Iroquois, who occupied parts of Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with a few scattered families in Virginia, North Carolina, and the Iroquois confederacy of the State of New York.

The Cherokees inhabited the fertile upper region of Georgia, and were called the mountaineers of the South, being also the most formidable foe of the conquering Iroquois.

The Catawbas were their eastern neighbors, who dwelt on the borders

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of the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers. Although the Iroquois made incursions in that country, they never subjugated the Catawbas.

The Uchees were the remnant of a powerful people, and lived in the beautiful region of Georgia between the present sites of Augusta and Milledgeville. They claimed to have descended from a people more ancient than any of their neighbors, and preserved traditions telling of migrations from a far-away country.

The Natchez occupied the territory east of the Mississippi reaching northward from the site of Natchez along the Pearl River to the headwaters of the Chickasaw, and claimed to be an older nation than the Uchees. Like all the Indians of the gulf region, they were fire and sun worshippers, and offered sacrifices to these deities.

The Mobilians or Floridians occupied a large territory bordering along the Gulf of Mexico. It extended along the Atlantic coast from the mouth of Cape Fear to the extremity of the peninsula of Florida and westward to the Mississippi River. Their jurisdiction extended up that river to the mouth of the Ohio. The nation was divided into three confederacies, known as the Creek, Choctaw, and Chicasaw.

Under the title of Dakotahs or Sioux a vast number of tribes west of the Mississippi River have been grouped. They spoke dialects of the same language, and were by the French explorers regarded as one nation. They have been arranged in four classes, namely: the Winnebagoes, Assinniboins or Sioux proper, the Minetarees, and the Southern Sioux. At this period they were not stationary or fixed residents of a domain, nor was there any semblance of a national government except that of the Iroquois confederation. They had wandered about for centuries, and yet they were not strictly a nomadic people. Neither were they agriculturists, but like primitive man they were hunters and fishers, who depended upon the chase and hook for employment and sustenance.

Turn now to a hasty glance at the Indians of the lower gulf region, whose hue of skin, features, and texture of hair resembled that of the natives of the north, but whose habits of life were modified and softened either by descent, or contact with the tribes of Central and South America. The men were well proportioned and active, while the women were smaller, well formed, and often beautiful. In cold weather the men wore a mantle made of a sort of cloth manufactured of the inner bark of beech and interwoven with hemp. This was thrown over the shoulder, leaving the right arm exposed, while around the loins was encircled a short tunic. The richer men wore mantles of feathers of every hue, or the skins of fur-bearing animals with deer-skin tunics wrought in colors, and moccasins of the same material. The women of the higher class, during the cooler season, wore a garment of cloth or feathers or fur wrought like the mantles of the men. This was folded closely about the body, and fell gracefully below the waist. Their heads were always uncovered, while the men wore skullcaps of cloth ornamented with sea shells, claws of beasts, or strings of pearl. Pearl pendants were sometimes suspended from the ears. In summer the only clothing of both sexes was a drapery of what is called Spanish moss, gathered from the trees. This was fastened at the waist and fell below in graceful negligence. The chiefs, prophets, and other principal men and their wives painted their breasts in stripes of white, yellow, and red, while some tattooed their bodies. The spacious houses of the chiefs stood upon large mounds that were ascended by steps of wood or earth. The dwellings were built of timber, often in the form of a pavilion with a broad piazza. They were covered with palmetto leaves or thatched with straw. The winter houses were daubed with clay. Their weapons were string bows and arrows and javelins. The arrows were made of dried cane tipped with buck-horn and pointed with flint or fish-bones, and were carried in a quiver made of the skin of the fawn. The warriors all wore shields in battle, composed of wood, split cane, or alligator or buffalo hide. On the left arm was a small bark shield to protect it from the rebound of the bowstring. Another weapon was a short sword made of hard wood. If a chief wished to make war, he sent a party by night toward the enemy's town to stick arrows in the ground at the cross-paths or other conspicuous places, and from these arrows suspended long locks of human hair as tokens of scalping; then assembling his painted warriors, after wild ceremonies he would take a vessel of water and sprinkle it about, saying, "Thus may you do with the blood of your enemies;" then raising another vessel, he would pour the water upon the fire, and as it was extinguished he would say, "Thus may you destroy your enemies and bring home their scalps." After battle the bodies of captives were cruelly mutilated. Their scalps were placed upon poles in the public square, where the people danced about in celebration of the triumph, as they sang or rather chanted wild songs of joy.

Hunting, fishing, and the cultivation of rich lands were the chief employments of the people. Hemp and flax were both known and cultivated. The women assisted in the fields, which yielded large returns for the labor bestowed. The productions were stored in granaries of stone and earth covered with mats. Salt was obtained by evaporation. Pottery was made and used for kitchen service, some of which was skilfully and even beautifully formed. They were skilful artisans, as shown by their arms, canoes, and ornaments. Fortifications with moats or ditches were constructed which evinced something of military skill. Some of their temples were grand and imposing, with steep roofs of split cane matting closely interwoven. At the entrances, or within, some of the temples, were wooden statues of persons entombed in the sacred place. Rich offerings of pearls and deer skins were seen in these edifices, all dedicated to the sun, the great and good God of their theology. That theology was very simple. The sun was the supreme deity, while the moon and stars were venerated as a little inferior to the sun. In all invocations the appeals were made to the sun: "May the sun guard you!" "May the sun be with you!" being usual forms of invocation.

Their funeral ceremonies were peculiar. The body of a chief or prophet was embalmed in a certain manner, and placed in the ground in a sitting posture. Food and money were placed in the grave, a conical mound raised over it, and at the foot of this was a paling of arrows stuck in the ground. Around the tomb the people gathered and kept up a continual howling during three days, after which appointed women visited the tomb three times a day for a long, indefinite period. A chief was not only a magistrate but a high priest as well, and so was held in high veneration. To him, murderous sacrifices of the first born male child were made in the presence of the agonized mother, while a group of girls danced about the sacrificial altar, singing wild, wierd, and piercing songs.

Such is a view of the Indians with whom the Spaniards first came in contact, and it is these with the Iroquois Confederacy of the north which form the two exceptions to the general character and habits of the dusky nations of North America. View them as you will, they were still the children of Nature struggling to a higher life, throwing aside a little savagery; practising a little more morality, and recognizing a little higher standard of humanity as the ages swept around.

They were savages, and yet with all their barbarities and horrid rites, at some period, in some manner, a faint gleam of civilization broke upon them, and continued its softening influences until something of civilization was attained in Mexico and South America. These in turn sent forth gleams of light which were dissipating something of the darkness which overspread the great tribal land of the north. That ray had burst forth along the gulf shores, but shed its greatest lustre upon the Iroquois Confederacy, which, in many respects, might challenge comparison with the leading governments of the old world. It recognized the man, but knew no tyrant. It built up a powerful democracy, while the old world was rearing new despotism upon the ruins of old tyrannies. The Europeans, with their boasted excellence of government and religion, had nothing to do with the founding of this Indian republic. It enjoyed more civil rights and breathed more religious freedom in a day than Europe had ever dreamed of in a century. The western world has ever been the productive garden of liberty, and neither tyranny nor bigotry flourish on its soil. They are exotics, which wither, and droop, and die before the free breezes, under the free light, and above the free land of the western world.

Let us look forward to a period of greater classification and detail, and view the Indian at a later period, when, through contact with different tribes, Europeans were able to make completer statements touching the different tribes, their languages, customs, traditions, sachems, chiefs, and modes of life. Their foot-prints are discernible over a whole continent, down a long descent of years, giving evidences by different characteristics and remains, of different conditions and different degrees of improvement. They displaced the wild and harmless Esquimaux, and then submitted to changes which gave promise at times of trans-

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forming their customs, habits, religion, government, and their very natures. That innovation was slowly sweeping from the south, and making inroads which gave promise of radical improvement At this stage the whites stepped upon the scene, and with a banner of civilization in one hand they with the other wielded a sword which swept before it a Mexican civilization superior to that represented by the invader's flag, stained, as it was, with human blood.

Let us first introduce the different tribes found by the British over a century ago, and trace them to their connections with the local tribes with which our counties have to deal.

INDIAN NATIONS.

Compiled by Geo. Croghan, Indian agent from 1750 to 1770, from a report made to the English government in 1765.

List of the different nations and tribes of Indians in the northern district of North America, with the number of their fighting men.

Names of the Tribes.	Nos.	Their Dwelling Ground.	Their Hunting Ground.
Mohawks, 1	160	Mohawk River.	Between that and Lake George.
Oneidas, 2	300	East side Oneida Lake, and on the head waters of the east branch of the Susquehanna.	In the country they live in.
Tuscaroras, 2	200	Between the Oneidas and Onondagoes.	Between Oneida L'ke and Lake Ontario.
Onondagas, 2	200	Near the Onondago lake.	Between Onondago Lake and mouth of Seneca River near Oswego.
Cayugas, 2	200	On two small lakes called the Cayuago, on the north branch of the Susquehanna.	Where they live.
Senecas, 2	1000	Seneca County, on the waters of the Susquehanna, the waters of Lake Ontario, and on the heads of Ohio River.	Their chief hunting grounds thereabouts.
Aughquagas, 3	150	East branch of Susquehanna River, and on Aughquagas.	Where they live.
Nanticokes, 3	100	Usanango, Chaghnett, Oswego, and on the east branch of the Susquehanna River.	Where they live.
Mohegans, 3	100		
Conoys, 3	30		
Monsays, 3	150	At Diahogo and other villages up the north branch of the Susquehanna River.	Where they live.
Sapoones, 3	30		
Delawares, 3	150		
Delaware, 4	600	Between the Ohio and Lake Erie, on the branches of Beaver Creek, Muskingum and Guyehugo.	Where they live.
Shawnees, 4	300	On Scioto and branch of Muskingum.	Where they live.
Mohegans, 4	300	In village near Sandusky	On the head bank of Scioto.
Coghnawages, 4			
Twightwees, 5	250	Miami River near Fort Miami.	On the ground where they live.
Ukyoughtaines, 6	300		
Pyankesnas, 6	300	On the branches of Onabache, near Ouetanon.	Between Oultanon and the Miamies.
Shickays, 6	200		
Huskhuskeeyes, 7	300	Near the French settlements in the Illinois country.	
Illinois, 7	300		
Wyandots, 8	250		
Ottowas, 8	450	Near Fort Detroit.	About Lake Erie.
Putawotomies, 8	150		
Chippewas, 9	200	On Saganna Creek, which empties into Lake Huron.	Thereabouts.
Ottawas, 9			
Chippewas, 10	400	Near Michilimacinac.	On the North side of Lake Huron.
Ottawas, 10	250		
Chippewas, *11	400	Near the entrance of Lake Superior, and not far from Fort St. Marys.	Thereabouts.
Chippewas, 11		Near Fort La Bay, on the Lake Michigan.	Hunting ground is thereabouts.
Mynonamierk, 11	550		
Shockeys, 11			
Putawatomies, 11	150	Near Fort St. Josephs.	Thereabouts.
Ottawas, 11	150		
Kickapoos, 12			
Outtagamies, 12			
Musquatans, 12	4000	On Lake Michigan, and between it and the Mississippi.	Where they respectively lived.
Miscotins, 12			
Outtamacks, 12			
Musquakes, 12			
Oswegatchies, 8	100	Settled at Swagalthy in Canada, on the river St. Lawrence.	Thereabouts.
Connesdagoes, 11	300	Near Montreal.	Thereabouts.
Coghnewagoes, 11			
Crondocks, 11	100		
Abonakies, 11	150	Settled near Trois River.	
Alagonkins, 11	100		
La Sull,†	10,000	Southwest of Lake Superior.	

EXPLANATIONS OF FIGURES.

1. These are the oldest tribe of the confederacy of the Six Nations.
2. Connected with New York; part of the confederacy with New York.
3. Connected with, and depending on, the Five Nations.
4. Dependent on the Six Nations and connected with Pennsylvania.
5. Connected with Pennsylvania.
6. Connected with the Twightwees.
7. These two nations the English never had any trade or connection with.
8. Connected formerly with the French.
9. Connected with the Indians about Detroit, and dependent upon the commanding officer.
10. Always connected with the French.
11. Connected with the French.
12. Never connected in any trade or otherwise with the English.

*11. There are several villages of Chippewas settled along the banks of Lake Superior, but cannot ascertain their number.

† There is a nation of Indians settled southwest of Lake Superior called by the French La Sull (now known as Sioux), who, by the best account from French and Indians, are computed ten thousand fighting men. They are spread over a large tract of country, and have forty odd villages; in which country are several other tribes, who are tributaries to the Lasues, none of whom, except a few, have ever known the use of firearms—as yet two villages.

In 1794 a treaty was made with the American Indians, and the following tribes, with the number of fighting men, was obtained at that time, and is worthy of being preserved in connection with the foregoing subject:—

The Choctaws or Flat Heads, 4500. Natches, 150. Chickasas, 750. Cherokees, 2500. Catawbas, 150. Piantas, a wandering tribe, 800. Kisquororas, 600. Nankashaws, 250. Oughtenous, 400. Kiellapous, 500. Delawares, 300. Shawnese, 309. Miamis, 300. Upper Creeks, Middle Creeks, and Lower Creeks, 4000 Cowitas, 700. Alabamas, 600. Akinsaws, 200. Ansaus, 1000. Padomas, 600. White and Freckled Pianis, 4000. Causes, 1600. Osages, 600. Grand Saux, 1000. Missouri, 3000. Saux of the Wood, 1800. Blances or White Indians with beard, 1500. Asinbones, 1500. Christean Cauzes, 3000. Oniscousas, 500. Mascotins, 500. Lakes, 400. Muherowakes, 230. Trolle Avoines or Wild Oats, 350. Puans, 700. Powatanag, 550. Missasaques, wandering tribe, 2000. Otabas, 900. Chippewas, 5000. Wyandots, 300. Six Nations, 1500. Round Heads, 2500. Algonquins, 3000. Nepesicus, 400. Chalsas, 130. Amitestes, 550. Mackinacks, 700. Abinagius, 350. Consway Nurius, 200. Total, 58,780.

HABITS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Let us cast a glance at the customs and habits of the modern Indians as prevailing during the settlement of the western sections long after the period of discovery. We find them the descendants of the tribes which occupied the sea-coast at the period of colonization, and were driven westward before the advancing outposts of English settlement. Before the influences of civilization they have faded away, until their name is almost forgotten in localities where years ago they were the "rightful lords," and absolute possessors of the soil. Whole tribes have dwindled away or disintegrated, until only a remnant may be found incorporated with other bands or tribes.

Still their habits are largely the same as when first seen and studied by Europeans. The indolence of the men was proverbial, throughout the years, for labor was ever degrading to them and belonged only to the women. The only elevated pursuits of the men were war, fishing, and the chase. True, they sometimes assisted in forming canoes and building houses, but the heavy labor devolved upon the women still. All outdoor drudgery belonged to them in common with household duties.

Patience, fortitude, and equanimity are strongly developed traits of the Indians. The most sudden and unexpected misfortune is borne with calmness and fortitude. No word, no change of countenance was permitted to reveal the tempest within the soul. Let him fall into the hands of an enemy, and see a cruel death stare him in the face, he still eats and drinks with as much cheerfulness as is shown by his captors. So during sickness or under pain their resolution rises to a grim but sturdy fatalism.

They are graceful in deportment, observant in company, and respect-

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ful to the old. Of cool and deliberate temperament they reflect before speaking, and in council every man is heard in turn according to his age, his wisdom, or his services. These determine the rank, and this determines the order of speaking. While one is speaking the others preserve a death-like silence. The young men attend the council for instruction in the history of the nation and its warlike achievements as they are recounted by the orators.

They all believe in a Deity, but their religion is clouded by superstition. The "Good" and "Evil" Spirits govern Nature, which is their mother, having sprung from her bosom, to which, after subsisting upon her bounty for a time, they know they will return. The Great Spirit is everywhere, but has his immediate habitation on the Island of the Great Lakes. They recognized inferior spirits still superior to man and worthy of invocation. The Evil Spirit they believe to be ever inclined to wrong or mischief, and, as he bears great sway, he must be placated, and so becomes the principal object of their devotion. To him their petitions flow, humbly begging him to do them no harm; while the Good Spirit, being of a beneficent character, is entreated to bestow blessings, and frustrate the bad designs of the Evil Spirit. "May the Great Spirit favor you with a prosperous voyage; may he give you an unclouded sky and smooth waters by day, and make you lie down by night on a beaver blanket and enjoy uninterrupted sleep and pleasant dreams, also may you find continued security under the great pipe of peace," was the prayer uttered by an Ottowa chief as he saw Major Carver take his departure in a canoe. To obtain the favor of the Great Spirit it was necessary to become a distinguished warrior, hunter, or marksman. The priests often made pretensions to revelations of future events, and were thus authorized to command the action of the tribe. It was also part of their duty to unfold religion and interpret dreams. The next world was represented as abounding in all desirable things, and wherein the desires of all the senses would be fully gratified.

They have great regard for the dead, as part of the burial service consists in depositing with the deceased such articles as he most used or to which he was most attached during his life. These articles were usually his bow and arrows, pipe and tobacco, as these would be needed in the spirit land. While the mother mourns the loss of a child, the neighbors make presents to the father, which he reciprocates by giving a feast. Each band has a civil officer, styled the sachem, and a military leader, called the chief. The former is chosen for his wisdom, and the latter for his valor. The chief was entrusted with military affairs, but exercised no civil authority, this being entrusted to the civil ruler, who affixed his own signature and that of the tribe to all treaties and land conveyances. Still the Indian considers himself free, and never dreamed of renouncing his liberty. His rulers, or rather his leaders, were his own creation, and a command or positive injunction by them he treated with absolute contempt.

Their Great Council was composed of the heads of tribes, and those whose merits had elevated them to a like rank. A council house was erected in each town, where councils convened, ambassadors were received, songs were sung, and the dead commemorated.

A chief seldom spoke at the general councils, as he usually entrusted his sentiments to another person, called his speaker or orator, this being a recognized class in all the tribes. Their manner of speaking was natural and easy, although often impassioned, their words strong and expressive, and style bold and figurative. When business of great consequence was to be transacted, a feast was appointed for a certain occasion, and at this almost the whole nation would participate. Songs and dances were a recognized part of these assemblies, as also of all others.

A national war is acted upon and entered into only after a solemn deliberation. An assembly of sachems and chiefs deliberate upon it, and consider it in all its bearings. It was in these councils that the women of the Iroquois Confederacy, or the "Five Nations," exercised a voice and vote. The presiding sachem proposed the subject of deliberation, and, lifting a tomahawk, asked, "Who among you will go and fight this nation? Who among you will bring captives from them to replace our deceased friends, that our wrongs may be revenged, and our name and honor maintained as long as the rivers flow, the grass grows, or the sun and moon shall endure?" One of the principal warriors would then harangue the assembly, and then addressing the young men would inquire who would go with him to fight their enemies. On such occasions they usually had a roasted deer, and as the warriors consented to fight he would cut a piece of meat, saying as he ate it, "thus will I devour our enemies." After these ceremonies the dance commenced, accompanied by the singing of war songs, and those relating to their conquests, their courage, or their skill.

Originally wampum was only a string of shells, gathered from the sea or lake coasts, but at a later period it consisted of a small bead of white and black shell, which was highly esteemed by them, and served the purposes of currency.

The calumet or pipe of peace was of great significance. The bowl was made of a soft red stone, which was easily hollowed, and very highly prized. The stem was of cane or a light wood painted in different colors, and adorned with the feathers of birds. The calumet was used to smoke tobacco or some herb when an alliance or other solemn engagement was formed. To smoke this pipe was the most solemn oath, and its violation was the most infamous offence, deserving of punishment in the future world.

The tomahawk deserves notice, as it was of much importance both as an instrument of use in peace and a favorite weapon in war. It is a very ancient weapon, antedating the use of iron and steel. A hatchet finally substituted it, but the tomahawk, like the pipe, still had deep significance in public transactions. It was formed somewhat like a hatchet, with a long handle and ornamented by painting and feathers.

Each tribe has its peculiar symbol, which is generally an outline of an animal,—those of the Five Nations being the bear, wolf, otter, tortoise, and eagle. When going to war they cut off all their hair, except a spot on the crown, and even plucked out their eyebrows. The lock of hair left on the crown was braided full of beads and feathers all twisted together. They painted themselves red as low as the eyebrows, suspended ornaments from the ears, and beads from their noses. On the way to war they sang the wild war songs, and were followed by the women, who carried the baggage, but who returned before the commencement of the action.

It will not be necessary to speak more fully at this place of the customs and implements, as they will appear clearly illustrated by the different incidents connected with the wars, treaties, and chiefs of various tribes to be detailed in the following pages. Let us first consider some of the treaties between the whites and the Indians.

INDIAN TREATIES.

It is not our intention to investigate the claims of France to all the lands between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, because Marquette in 1673 and La Salle in 1679 urged the immediate occupation of that vast and fertile region of this extensive domain upon the King of France; nor to the Kings of England because their subjects had made discoveries on the western continent and claimed the same by right of discovery, as their royal proclamation of October 7, 1763, boldly proclaimed.

We look upon our country from an American standpoint, claiming that on the 4th of July, 1776, our forefathers renounced their allegiance to the King of Great Britain, fought for their inalienable rights, and triumphed over his armies. We then assumed that we were a free and independent people, and upon this as the corner-stone established a republican government—each State claiming the right of jurisdiction over the district of territory embraced within its respective charter.

Several of these States held large portions of western unappropriated lands, and each and all finally believing (after the Indian titles were exhausted) that they should be appropriated for the benefit of all, as each State in proportion to its population had spent money and shed blood; new States were organized out of the said territorial lands and placed on an equality with the thirteen original States.

We may mention that a treaty was entered into between Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations of Indians on the 24th of October, 1768, at FORT STANWIX, which was attended by representatives from the colonies of New Jersey, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, by Sir William Johnson and his deputies, by the agents of those traders who had suffered in the

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war of 1763, and by deputies from the Indian nations referred to. At that meeting the line was established beginning on the Ohio at the mouth of the Tennessee (or Cherokee) River, thence up the Ohio and Allegheny to Kittanning, thence across to the Susquehanna, whereby the whole country south of the Ohio and Allegheny to which the *Six Nations had any claim* was transferred to England. By this treaty rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania, and the authority of the Six Nations to sell that country rests on their claim by conquest.

A treaty was made at *Fort Stanwix* October 27, 1784, by Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, representing the United States, with the Sachems and Warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, by which the Six Nations ceded to the United States all claims to the country west of a line extending along the west boundary of Pennsylvania from the mouth of Oyounayea to the River Ohio. The most distinguished chiefs were Cornplanter and Red Jacket.

A treaty was also concluded at *Fort McIntosh*, near the mouth of the Beaver River, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1785, by Geo. Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa nations, by which the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations was declared to begin "at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the Portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence, then westerly to the Portage of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752, then along said Portage to the Great Miami or Omie River and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; then along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River where it began."

The Indian title to a large part of the country within the limits of Ohio having been extinguished, legislative action on the part of Congress became necessary before settlements were commenced; hence Congress had surveys made and sold portions of land to which the Indian title had been extinguished.

December 20, 1785, a treaty was to be held at *Fort Finney*, at the mouth of the Great Miami, but changed to Jan. 31, 1786, by George R. Clark, Richard Butler, and Samuel H. Parsons with the Delawares, Wyandots, and Shawnese.

In 1788 another treaty was made, by which the country was purchased from the mouth of Cuyahoga River to the Wabash lying south of a certain line mentioned in the treaty; in consideration of which the United States stipulated for the distribution of goods amongst the different tribes.

On January 9, 1789, a treaty was entered into at FORT HARMER between General Arthur St. Clair and the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and Six Nations, in which the treaty at Fort McIntosh was recited and confirmed. The treaty was as follows:—

"Beginning at the mouth of Cuyahoga River and running thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum, thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French A. D. 1752; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Omie River and down the S. E. side of the same to its mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga where it began. And the said Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, and Chippewa nations, for the consideration of the peace then granted to them by the said U. S. and the presents they then received, as well as of a quantity of goods to the valuation of $6000 now delivered to them by the said Arthur St. Clair, the receipt whereof they do now hereby acknowledge, do by these presents renew and confirm the said boundary line, to the end that the same may remain as a division line between the lands of the U. S. and the lands of said nations forever. And the undersigned Indians do hereby, in their own names and the names of their respective nations and tribes, their heirs and descendants, for the consideration above mentioned, release, quitclaim, relinquish, and cede to the said U. S. all the land east, south, and west of the lines above described, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, for them the said U. S. to have and hold the same in true and absolute propriety forever."

The treaty provided that the Indians may hunt upon lands. The U. S. reserve the reservations made at the former treaty of Fort McIntosh for trading posts, viz., six miles square at the mouth of the Miami River, six miles square at the portage upon that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; six miles square upon the Lake Sandusky where the fort formerly stood; two miles square upon each side of the Lower Rapids on Sandusky River; "which posts and the lands annexed to them shall be for the use and under the government of the United States."

The boundary line was corrected, so as not to convey the idea that it would run "from the portage on that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio over to the river Auglaize, but on the contrary that it should run from the said portage directly to the first fork of the Miami River, which is to the southward and eastward of the Miami village, thence down the main branch of the Miami River to the said village, and thence down that river to Lake Erie and along the margin of the lake to the place of beginning."

On 3d August, 1795, a treaty of peace was held at *Greenville* between the United States and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankishaws, and Kaskaskias, by which the tribes were to receive twenty thousand dollars in goods at price cost, and a perpetual annuity of nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Treaty of Greenville.

The boundary line established May 3, 1795, between the United States and the Indians began at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, and thence up the same to the portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio at or near which fork stood Loramie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Marys River, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa River.

As an evidence of the retaining friendship of the said Indian tribes they ceded to the United States the following pieces of land: "1. Six miles square at or near Loramie's store. 2. Two miles square at the head of the navigable water or landing on St. Marys River near Girtys Town. 3. Six miles square at the head of the navigable water of the Auglaize River. 4. Six miles square at the confluence of the Auglaize and Miami Rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands. 5. Six miles square at or near the confluence of the St. Marys and St. Josephs where Fort Wayne now stands or near it. 6. Two miles square on the Wabash River at the end of the portage from the Miami of the Lake, and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne. 7. Six miles square at the Onatanon or old Weatowns on the Wabash River. 8. Twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the Lakes at the foot of the rapids. 9. Six miles square at the mouth of the said river where it empties into the lake. 10. One piece six miles square upon Sandusky Lake where a fort formerly stood. 11. Two miles square at the lower rapids of the Sandusky River. 12. The post of Detroit and all the land to the northwest and south of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river Rosene on the south, Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie and Detroit River. 13. The post of Michilimacinac and all the lands on the island on which that post stands and the main land adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, and a piece of land on the main to the north of the island to measure six miles on Lake Huron or the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the lake or strait, and also the island De Bois Blanc, being an extra and

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voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation. 14. Six miles square at the Chicago River, emptying in the southwest end of Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood. 15. Twelve miles square at or near the mouth of the Illinois River emptying into the Mississippi River. 16. Six miles square at the old Pioriás fort village near the south end of the Illinois Lake on said Illinois River."

The Indian tribes were allowed by the treaty a free passage by land and water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through this country along the chain of posts hereinbefore mentioned. The United States relinquish claims to all Indian lands northward of the Ohio River, eastward of the Mississippi, westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1783.

Treaty of Detroit.

The United States accepts the following tracts: 1. 150,000 acres near the rapids of the river Ohio, which has been assigned to Gen. Clark for the use of himself and his warriors. 2. The post of Vincennes on the Wabash River and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3. The lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them. 4. The post of Fort Mapac towards the mouth of the Ohio.

The boundaries of the land ceded were as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Miami River of the Lakes, and running thence up the middle thereof to the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence running due north until it intersects a parallel of latitude to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron which forms the river Sinclair; thence running northeast the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock on Lake Huron; thence due east until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada on said lake; thence southwardly, following the said boundary line down said lake, through river Sinclair, Lake St. Clair, and the river Detroit into Lake Erie to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami River; thence west to the place of beginning.

The following lands were reserved for the use of the Indian nation: One tract of land six miles square, on the Miami of Lake Erie above Roche de Boeuf, to include the village where Tondaganie (or the Dog) now lives. Also three miles square on the said river (above the twelve miles square ceded to the United States by the treaty of Greenville) including what is called Presque Isle. Also four miles square on the Miami Bay, including the villages where Meshkemau and Wangau now live. Also three miles square on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon, and where the river Macon falls into the river Raisin, which place is about fourteen miles from the mouth of the said river Raisin. Also two sections of one mile square each on the river Rouge at Seginsavius village. Also two sections of one mile square each at Tonquish's village, near the river Rouge. Also three miles square on Lake St. Clair above the river Huron, to include Machonce's village. Also six sections, each section containing one mile square within the cession aforesaid, in such situation as the said Indians shall elect, subject to the approbation of the President of the United States as to the places of location. If the reservation cannot be laid out in squares, then in parallelograms or other figures so as to contain the area specified, but not to interfere with any improvements of the French or other white people, or any former cessions.

Sept. 17, 1802, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty at *Vincennes* with the various Indian tribes in regard to the boundaries of land. The boundary established by the treaty at Fort McIntosh was confirmed and extended westward from Loramie's store to Fort Recovery, and thence S. W. to the mouth of Kentucky River.

July 4, 1805, a treaty was held at *Fort Industry* between the United States and the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Munsees, Delawares, Shawnees, and Pottawotamies, by which the tribes were to receive sixteen thousand dollars and a perpetual annuity of one thousand dollars. The sum of four thousand dollars was secured to the President of the United States in trust for them by the Connecticut Land Company and the Proprietors of the half million of acres of land called "Sufferers' Land." The same Company and Proprietors secured to the President two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents to raise an annuity of one hundred and seventy-five do. s, part of said amount of one thousand dollars. These were the cover. nts paid by the agents of the Western Reserve for the cession of their l nds.

November 17, 1807, Governor William Hull of the Michigan Territory and Commissioners of the United States, and the several Indian nations northwest of the Ohio River, consisting of the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawattomies, formed a treaty, by which the United States gave them ten thousand dollars in goods, a perpetual annuity of two thousand four hundred dollars, and agreed to furnish two blacksmiths for ten years.

Gen. Wm. Hull also entered into a second treaty with the above nations at *Brownstown*, Michigan, on November 25, 1808, in these words:—

Treaty of Brownstown.

The several Indian nations northwest of the Ohio do give, grant, and cede unto the United States a tract of land for a road of one hundred and twenty feet in width from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami on Lake Erie to the western line of the common reserve, and all the land within one mile of the said road on east side thereof for the purpose of establishing settlements along the same. Also a tract of land for a road only, of one hundred and twenty feet in width, to run southwardly from what is called Lower Sandusky to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, with the privilege of taking at all times such timber and other materials from the adjacent lands as may be necessary for making and keeping in repair the said road, with the bridges that may be required along the same. Lines to be run as the President of the United States shall deem advantageous.

September 29, 1817. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Esquires, Commissioners of the United States, entered into a treaty with the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, at the *Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.*

Treaty of the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.

Cession of Lands by the Wyandots: The Wyandot tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. the lands within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay and the mouth of Portage River; thence running south with said line to the line established 1795 by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store; thence westerly with the last-mentioned line to the eastern line of the Reserve at Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said Reserve north and west to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the N. W. corner of the Reserve on the River St. Marys at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence E. to the western bank of the St. Marys River aforesaid; thence down on the western bank of the said river to the Reserve at Ft. Wayne; thence with the lines of the last-mentioned Reserve, easterly and northerly to the north bank of the River Miami of Lake Erie; thence down on the north bank of the said river to the western line of the land ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit in 1807; thence with the said line south to the middle of the said Miami River opposite the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence down the middle of said Miami River southeasterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the U. S. by the treaty aforesaid so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Cession of Lands by the Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas. They ceded their lands as follows: Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the River Miami of Lake Erie, which is about 21 miles above the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, N. 45 miles; thence west so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.

The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles by the U. S. paying a perpetual annuity to the following nations: to the Wyandots $1000; to the Shawnees $2000; to the Pottawatomies for 15 years $1300; to the Delawares $500; to the Senecas $500; to the Ottawas $1000; to the Chippewas $1000.

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The United States was also to erect a saw and grist mill for the use of the Wyandots, and provide one blacksmith for the Wyandots and Senecas, and one for the Indians at Hog Creek.

In addition thereto the United States paid for property injured during the war: to the Wyandots $4319.39; to the Delawares $3956.50; to the Shawnees under the treaty of Fort Industry $2500; to the Senecas $4208.24; to the Shawnees $420; to the representatives of Hembis $348.50; to the Indians at Lewis and Scoutasks towns $1227.50.

Grants to the Wyandots in fee simple by patent. To Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tauyau, Rontayau, Dawatont, Manoeue, Tauyaudautauson, and Haudaunwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands, and also a tract of 1 mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword Creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

Grants to the Senecas. To Tahawmadoyaw, Captain Harris, Isahownusau, Joseph Tawgyou, Captain Smith, Coffee House, Running About, and Wipingstick, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain 30,000 acres, beginning on the Sandusky River at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to Wm. Spicer; thence down the said river on the east side, with the meanders thereof, at high-water mark to a point east of the mouth of Wolf Creek; thence and from the beginning east, so far that a north line will include the quantity of 30,000 acres aforesaid.

Grants to the Shawnees. To Catewekesa or Black Hoof, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemenetoo or Big Snake, Othawakeseke or Yellow Feather, Chakalowah or The Tail's End, Pemthala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Color, chiefs of the Shawnee tribe residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe residing there, a tract of land 10 miles square, the centre of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonetta.

Grants to the Shawnees on Hog Creek. To Peeththa or Falling Tree, and to Onowaskemo or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawnee tribes residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe residing there, a tract of land containing 25 square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaughkonetta and to include the Shawnees settlement on Hog Creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

Grant to the Shawnees and Senecas at Lewistown. To Quatawape or Captain Lewis, Shekaghkele or Turtle, Skilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawnee tribe residing at Lewistown, and to Mesomea or Civil John, Waukauwuxsheno or The White Man, Oquasheno or Joe, and Willaquasheno or When-you-are-tired-sit-down, chiefs of the Seneca tribes of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawnee and Seneca tribes, a tract of land containing 48 square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in 1812 from the source of the Little Miami River to the source of the Scioto River, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioners appointed on the part of the U. S. to establish the western boundary of the *Va. Military Reservation* with the Indian boundary line established by the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 from the crossings above *Fort Lawrence* to Loramie's store, and to run from said intersection northerly with the first-mentioned line, and westwardly with the 2d mentioned line so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to *Nancy Stewart*.

Reservations for the Ottawas, but not granted to them. A tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Auglaize River, to contain 5 miles square, the centre of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork; and one other tract, to contain 3 miles square, on the Little Auglaize River, to include Oquanoxa's village.

The chiefs and their successors had power to convey and make partition of the same, but it required the consent and approval of the President of the U. S., or a person appointed by him. At the special request of the said Indians the U. S. agreed to grant by patent in fee simple to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians by blood or adoption, the tracts of lands herein described.

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots and has ever since lived among them, 1280 acres of land on the W. side of the Sandusky River, below Croghansville, to be laid off in a square form as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to near an equal distance above and below the house in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section, to contain 640 acres of land on the west side of the Sandusky River, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river, with the meanders thereof, 160 poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, 160 poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the Children of Wm. McCullock, who was killed in August, 1812, near Maugaugon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, 1 sect., to contain 640 acres, on the west side of Sandusky River, adjoining the lower line of Robt. Armstrong's, and extending with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter and his Wife's Brothers. To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots and who has ever since lived among them and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's 3 brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey Creek, 1000 A., to begin N. 45° W. 140 poles from the house in which the said Jno. Vanmeter now lives, and to run S. thence 320 poles, thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

To S. and J. Williams and R. Nugent. To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians and ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children of the late Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, ¼ sect. of land to contain 160 acres on the E. side of the Sandusky River below Croghansville, and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

To Catharine and J. R. Walker. A Wyandot woman and John R. Walker her son, who was wounded in the service of the U. S. at the battle of Maugaugon in 1812, a section of 640 acres *each*, to begin at the N. W. cor. of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof S. 320 poles thence, and from the beginning west for quantity.

To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land to contain 640 acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky River 40 poles below the lower corner of said Spicer's cornfield, thence up the river on the E. side with the meanders thereof, 1 mile thence, and from the beginning east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawnee chief Blue Jacket, 1 sect. of land to contain 640 acres, on the Great Miami River below Lewistown, to include her present improvements; ¾ of the said section to be on the S. E. side of the river and one quarter on the N. W. side thereof.

The Children of Capt. Logan. To the children of the late Shawnee chief Capt. Logan or Spamagelabe, who fell in the service of the U. S. during the late war, 1 sect. of land to contain 640 acres, on the E. side of the Great Auglaize River adjoining the lower line of the grant of 10 miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said river.

September 17, 1818, a supplementary treaty was entered into at St. Marys, Ohio, with the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawnees, and an annuity of five hundred dollars was given to the Wyandots, one thousand dollars to the Shawnees, to the Senecas five hundred dollars, and to the Ottawas fifteen hundred dollars.

Sept. 24, 1819, Gen. Lewis Cass concluded at Saginaw a treaty by which a large part of Michigan was ceded to the United States.

Sept. 1832, the Indian treaties were closed, which relinquished thirty millions of acres of land constituting the eastern portion of the State of Iowa.

An act of May 26, 1824, by Congress, reserving to the Wyandot tribe a certain tract of land, in lieu of a reservation, made to them by treaty. That there be and hereby is reserved for the use of the chiefs and tribe of Wyandot Indians, subject to the conditions and limitations of the former reservation, the northeast quarter of Sec. 2 in Tp. 2, and range

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17 south of the base line of land in Delaware Land District in the State of Ohio, in lieu of one hundred and sixty acres of land on the west side of and adjoining the Sandusky River, and which was reserved by the supplementary treaty between the United States and certain tribes of Indians held at St. Marys, in Ohio, Sept. 17, 1818, on condition that the chiefs of the said Wyandot tribe first relinquish to the United States all the right, title, and claim of said tribe to the one hundred and sixty acres of reservation by said supplementary treaty.

Anthony Shane. To Anthony Shane, a half-blood Ottawa Indian, one section of land to contain 640 acres, on the east side of the river St. Marys, and to begin opposite the house in which Shane now lives; thence up the river, with the meanders thereof, 160 poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, 160 poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east for quantity.

J. McPherson. To James McPherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain 640 acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of 48 miles at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

The Cherokee Boy. To Horonu the Cherokee Boy, a Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain 640 acres, on the Sandusky River, to be laid off in a square form and to include his improvements.

A. D. and R. Godfrey. To Alex. D. Godfrey and Richard Godfrey, adopted children of the Pottawatomie tribe, and at their special request, one section of land, to contain 640 acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States by the Pottawatomie, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes, to be located by them, the said Alex. and Richard, after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

Yellow Hair. To Sawendebans, or the Yellow Hair, or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondaganie or the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottawas, out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit in 1807, above Roche de Boeuf, in the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain 640 acres, to be located, in a square form, on the north side of the Miami at the Wolf Rapid.

Grants free from Taxes. The tracts herein granted to the chiefs for the use of the Wyandot, Shawnese, Seneca, and Delaware Indians and the reserve for the Orlanz Indians shall not be liable to taxes of any kind, so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

The Delawares. The Delaware tribe, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of lands, reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the 2d section of the Act of Congress, passed March 3, 1807, providing for the disposal of the land of the United States between the United States military tract and the Connecticut Reserve and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts.

To J. and S. Armstrong. The United States agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Zeeshawan or James Armstrong and Sanondoyourayguaw or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations as is hereinbefore provided for the lands granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnee Indians, a tract of land to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots, of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include Capt. Pipe's village.

Grants to Ottawas. The United States also agree to grant by patent to the chiefs of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty-four square miles, to be laid out as nearly a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of tracts reserved by the treaty of Granville on the south side of the Miami River of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan or McCarty's village, which tracts, thus granted, shall be held by the said tribe upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations as though no patent were issued.

Supplementary Treaty to the Treaty of the Foot of the Miami of the Lake. Sept. 17, 1818, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners, at St. Marys, with full power and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians within the boundaries of the State of Ohio of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said nations of Indians, and the sachems, chiefs, and women of the Wyandot, Lene, Shawnee, and other tribes of Indians, being supplementary to the treaty made and concluded with the said tribes and the Delawares, Pottawatomie, and Delaware tribes of Indians at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, Sept. 29, 1817.

Grants in original treaty to be considered reservations. It is agreed between the United States and the parties hereto, that the several tracts of land, described in the treaty to which this is supplementary, and agreed thereby to be granted by the United States to the chiefs of the respective tribes named therein, for the use of the individuals of the said tribes, and also the tract described in the 20th article of the said treaty shall not be thus granted, but shall be excepted from the cession made by the said tribes to the United States, reserved for the use of the said Indians, and held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held. But it is further agreed that the tracts thus reserved shall be reserved for the use of the Indians named in the schedule to the said treaty, and held by them and their heirs forever, unless ceded to the United States.

Additional reservations to Wyandots. It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservation before made, 55,680 acres of land, to be laid off in two tracts—the first to adjoin the south line of the section of 640 acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, the Cherokee Boy, and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky; and the other to join the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, and to extend east for quantity.

Reservation at Solomon's Town. There shall also be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's Town and on Blanchard's Fork, in addition to the reservation before made, 16,000 acres of land to be laid off in a square form, on the head of Blanchard's Fork, the centre of which shall be at the Big Spring, on the tract leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay, and 160 acres of land for the use of the Wyandots on the west side of the Sandusky River, adjoining the said river, and the lower line of two sections of land agreed by the treaty to which this is supplementary to be granted to Elizabeth Whitaker.

Additional reservation for the Shawnees and Senecas. There shall also be reserved for the use of the Shawnees, in addition to the reservation before made, 12,800 acres of land to be laid off adjoining the east line of their reserve of ten miles square at Wapaughkoneta, and for the use of the Shawnees and Senecas 8960 acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of 48 square miles and Lewistown. And the last reserve hereby made and the former reserve at the same place shall be equally divided by an east and west line to be drawn through the same. And the north half of the said tract shall be reserved for the use of the Senecas who reside there, and the south half for the use of the Shawnees who reside there.

Reservation for the Senecas. There shall also be reserved for the use of the Senecas, in addition to the reservation before made, 10,000 acres of land to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky River, adjoining the south line of their reservation of 30,000 acres of land, which begins on the Sandusky River, at the lower corner of Mr. Spice's section, and excluding therefrom the said Mr. Spice's section.

Land granted not to be conveyed without permission. It is hereby agreed that the tracts of land which by the eighth article of the treaty to which this is supplementary are to be granted by the United States to the persons therein mentioned, shall never be conveyed by them or their heirs without the permission of the President of the United States.

By this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, an additional amount is given to the Wyandots of $500 forever, to the Shawnees $1000, to the Senecas $500, and to the Ottawas $1500.

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE UPPER OHIO.

Nothing reliable or authentic is known of the various Indian tribes that occupied the territory that now constitutes the State of Ohio, from the time of the departure or disappearance of the Mound-Builders until the closing years of the first half of the eighteenth century. Their his-

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tory, therefore, anterior to the year 1750, is meagre indeed. They had no annalist—no historian—and perhaps had made but little history worthy of record during many recurring generations, centuries, and ages. It is true that we have traditions running back to the year 1656, relating to the destruction by the Iroquois of the once powerful Eries, who inhabited the southern shores of Lake Erie, except a small remnant which ultimately intermingled with the Senecas; but we look upon them simply as unverified traditions, and nothing more. And equally unreliable and unauthenticated are many of the other numerous traditions of the Indian tribes which bear date before the middle of the last century.

About the year A.D. 1750, or a little earlier, some accurate knowledge of the Ohio Indians began to be acquired through the Indian traders operating among them, and from explorers; but little, comparatively, however, was known of them with the certainty of authentic history until after Colonel Bouquet's expedition to their towns on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers, in 1764. The intermediate period between those dates may therefore be regarded as the time of the inauguration of the historic epoch of the Ohio Indians, the principal tribes being the Wyandots (called Hurons by the French), the Delawares and the Shawanese (both of the Algonquin group), the Miamis (also called Twigtwees), the Mingos (an offshoot from the Iroquois or a fragment of the Six Nations), and the Ottawas and Chippewas.

The Wyandots occupied the valleys and plains bordering on the Sandusky River, and some other points; the Delawares occupied the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers, and a few other places between the Ohio River and Lake Erie; the Shawnees were found chiefly in the valleys of the Scioto and Mad rivers, and at a few points on the Ohio River and elsewhere in small numbers; the Miamis were the chief occupants of the valleys of the Little and Great Miami rivers; the Mingos were in greatest force on the Ohio River about Mingo Bottom, below Steubenville, and at other points on said river—also on the Scioto River, and at a few places between the Ohio River and Lake Erie; the Ottawas occupied the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky rivers; and the Chippewas, small in numbers, were chiefly confined to the southern shores of Lake Erie. By the treaty of Fort McIntosh, formed in 1785, the Ottawas with the Wyandots and Delawares, were assigned to the northern section of what is now the State of Ohio, and west of the Cuyahoga River, having relinquished by the terms of said treaty, whatever of claims they had to other portions of the territory that now constitutes our State.

TITLES TO OHIO—BY WHOM HELD—WHEN AND HOW ACQUIRED AND RELINQUISHED.

The territory that now constitutes Ohio was first of all, so far as we can judge, in the full possession of the race of Mound-Builders; afterwards (but still in prehistoric times), its sole occupants and owners for some centuries were unquestionably those Indian tribes or nations already named, and probably the Eries and others that had been subjected to expulsion or extermination. They, as well as the Mound-Builders, held titles acquired probably by priority of discovery, by conquest, by occupancy, or possession. Possessory titles they might be appropriately styled.

It is stated by Parkman, and probably by other accredited historians, that the adventurous La Salle in 1670, accompanied by a few heroic followers, passed from Lake Erie south, over the portage into the Allegheny River, perhaps by way of one of its numerous tributaries, and from thence down into the Ohio, which they descended as far as the "Falls" of said river (at Louisville); and that they were therefore the first white men—the first of European birth—to enter upon the soil of Ohio; the first civilized men to discover and explore the territory that constitutes our now populous State. It must be admitted that some shades of doubt rest upon the foregoing problematical expedition of the distinguished Frenchman (Robert Cavalier La Salle), but whether he voyaged down the Ohio or not at the time named, his name must ever be identified with our State as one of its earliest explorers, if not its discoverer, so far as the white race is concerned, as will be made apparent in the following paragraphs. In 1679, the intrepid explorer, La Salle, accompanied by thirty-four Frenchmen, sailed along the entire length of the southern shore of Lake Erie in the "Griffin," a vessel of about sixty tons burden, which he had built in the Niagara River above the "Falls," and which was the first vessel that ever unfurled a sail on said lake, or upon any waters within the present limits of Ohio.

Again, in 1682, La Salle descended the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the latter; and in 1684 he sailed past the mouth of the Mississippi (which he intended to enter, but failed), and along the Gulf of Mexico to some point on the coast of Texas, and landing there, became its discoverer. And it is upon these three last-named voyages, and upon the provision of some European treaties, more than upon the somewhat doubtful and uncertain voyage of discovery by La Salle down the Ohio River to the "Falls" in 1670, that France rested her title, claiming that the Upper Valley of the Ohio (at least the portion northwest of the Ohio River), was a part of Louisiana, thus acquired by La Salle for France, and held by said power by right of discovery and possession. There was, of course, little controversy between Great Britain and France as to title northwest of the Ohio River, before the formation of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, when and by which certain matters in dispute between those governments were adjusted. And France not only asserted ownership and held possession of the territory that now constitutes Ohio, from the time of the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, until the Treaty of Paris in 1763, by which peace was established between France and England, but also exercised authority therein and maintained control over it by military force. And this, too, in defiance of titles set up by Great Britain, one of which was based upon treaties with the Iroquois or Six Nations of Indians, who claimed to have conquered the whole country from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to Carolina, and hence were its owners and authorized to dispose of it.

By conquest and treaty stipulations, Great Britain came into possession in 1763, and substantially retained it until the close of our Revolutionary war, when, by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris in 1783, and ratified by the American Congress in January, 1784, ownership was vested in the government of the United States, which, in October, 1784, by the terms of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, extinguished the title of the Six Nations to the Ohio Valley, and which, from time to time, by treaties concluded at various times and places, extinguished all other Indian titles, and thus acquired full right to the soil, and complete and undisputed territorial jurisdiction. By the treaties of Forts McIntosh and Finney alone, held respectively in January, 1785 and 1786, all Indian titles to Ohio territory were extinguished, except that portion situated chiefly between the Cuyahoga and Maumee rivers.

New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, in 1784, between Great Britain and the United States, and for some time before, had asserted claims to *portions* of the territory now composing the State of Ohio, and Virginia claimed title to the *whole of it* and much more, even to the entire extent of the "territory northwest of the river Ohio," organized four years thereafter. Virginia had asserted ownership, and exercised a nominal jurisdiction over the territory of our State, by establishing the county of Botetourt, in 1769, whose western boundary was the Mississippi River. That State's claim was founded, as heretofore stated, upon certain charters granted to the Colony of Virginia by James the First, bearing dates respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611; also, upon the conquest of the country, between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the northern lakes, by General George Rogers Clark, in 1778–79. But whatever the claim was founded upon, the State Legislature waived all title and ownership to it (except to the Virginia Military District), and all authority over it, by directing the Representatives of said State (Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe), to cede to the United States all right, title, and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, with the exception named, "to the territory of said State lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio:" which was accordingly done, March 1, 1784.

The charter of Massachusetts, upon which that State's title was based, was granted within less than twenty-five years after the arrival of the Mayflower; and that of Connecticut, bearing date March 19, 1631, both embracing territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and that of New York, obtained from Charles the Second, on March 2, 1664, included territory that had been previously granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut; hence, the conflict of claims between those States, their

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several charters covering, to some extent, the same territory; and hence, also, their contest with Virginia as to a portion of the soil of Ohio. Probably the titles of some or all of the aforesaid contesting States were in some way affected by the provisions of treaties with the Iroquois, or by the fact of their recognition by them, as appendants of the government of New York.

New York's deed of cession was favorably reported upon by a committee of Congress, May 1, 1782; and by like acts of patriotism, magnanimity, and generosity to those of New York and Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut soon followed by similar acts of relinquishment of title, or by corresponding *deeds of cession* to the United States. The Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 13th day of November, 1784, authorized her delegates in Congress to cede the title of that State to all the territory west of the western boundary of the State of New York to the United States, and the measure was consummated in 1785.

Connecticut, in September, 1786, ceded all her claim to soil and jurisdiction west of what is now known as the Western Reserve to the United States. Five hundred thousand acres of the western portion of the Western Reserve was set apart for the relief of the Connecticut sufferers by fire during the Revolution, since known as the "Firelands," the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaty of Fort Industry (now Toledo), in 1805, Charles Jouett being the United States Commissioner, and the chiefs of the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, and some minor tribes representing the interests of the Indians. The remainder of the Western Reserve tract, amounting to about three millions of acres, was sold, and the proceeds dedicated to educational purposes, and has served as the basis of Connecticut's common school fund, now aggregating upwards of two millions of dollars. Jurisdictional claim to the Western Reserve was ceded by Connecticut to the United States May 30, 1801.

EARLY-TIME WHITE MEN IN OHIO.

As early as 1680 the French had a trading station on the Maumee River, a few miles above the present city of Toledo, near where Fort Miami was erected in 1794; and Bancroft, the historian, asserts that a route from Canada to the Mississippi River, by way of the Maumee, Wabash, and Ohio rivers, was established by the French in 1716. A little later a route was established from Presque Isle, now Erie, on Lake Erie, to French Creek, and thence down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. Vague traditions have been handed down of the establishment of trading posts upon the Ohio, by Englishmen, as early as 1730. In 1742 John Howard crossed the mountains from Virginia, and descending the Ohio in a canoe, was captured somewhere on his voyage by the French. In 1748 Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who (says the author of "Western Annals") had in early life acquired a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue, was sent to the Shawnees on the Ohio as an ambassador, and held a conference with them at Logstown, on the Ohio River, seventeen miles below the "Forks of the Ohio" (now Pittsburgh), but it is not quite certain that he came within the present limits of Ohio, though it is probable.

In 1750, Christopher Gist, an agent of the "Ohio Land Company," which had been organized in 1748 by the Washingtons, one or two of the Lees, and other Virginians, and some Englishmen, came over the mountains from Virginia, and crossing the Ohio at or below the "Forks" (now Pittsburgh), passed over to the Tuscarawas River, which he descended to its junction with the Walhonding. From thence he travelled down the Muskingum, following an Indian trail, to the mouth of the Wakatomika (now Dresden, Muskingum County), where there was an Indian town. He then followed the Indian trail across the Licking River to King Beaver's town, situated on the head waters of the Hockhocking River, about equidistant from the present cities of Lancaster and Columbus. The trail he followed must have led him near the "Big Lake," as the Indians called it, now the "Reservoir," a famous fishing resort, situated in the counties of Licking, Fairfield, and Perry. In this exploring expedition Gist was joined at the Walhonding by George Croghan, and probably by Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief, who often acted as an interpreter between the whites and Indians. They crossed the Scioto and travelled on to the Great Miami, which Gist descended to the Ohio, and voyaged down said stream to a point fifteen miles above the "Falls," from whence he travelled through Kentucky to his home in Virginia, where he arrived in May, 1751.

Croghan and Montour were the bearers of liberal presents from Pennsylvania to the Miamis, who, in return, granted the right to the English to build a strong trading-house or stockade on the Miami River, at the entrance of Loramie's Creek into said stream, in the present county of Shelby, and which was accordingly erected and called Pickawillany, and has been called by some historians "the first point of English settlement in Ohio," and "a place of historic interest." The presents were made on behalf of Pennsylvania, and the reciprocal favor secured, it was believed, would largely benefit the Indian traders there and in "the regions round about," who were principally Pennsylvanians. The Pickawillany stockade was doubtless the first edifice erected upon Ohio's territory by English-speaking people; but it was of brief duration, for in June, 1752, a force of French, Canadians, and Indians (Chippewas and Ottawas) attacked and destroyed it, capturing or killing all the traders but two; fourteen of its defenders, chiefly Miamis, being killed in the action; a number also being wounded. We transcribe, from a long list of names, in Captain Trent's journal, a few of those who traded at this post with the Indians between the years 1745 and 1753, as follows: Peter Chartier, Conrad Weiser, Thomas McGee, George Croghan, James Denny, Robert Callender, George Gibson, James Lowry, Michael Cresap, Sr., Christopher Gist, Jacob Piatt, William Trent, John Findlay, David Hendricks, John Trotter, William Campbell, Thomas Mitchell, William West, and others.

Before 1745 the traders among the Ohio Indians were principally Frenchmen; but about this time Pennsylvanians and Virginians entered into that business in augmented numbers, and continued in it persistently, while the French gradually relinquished it; and after the capture of Fort Du Quesne, in 1758, the English also acquired a foothold as traders in the Upper Ohio Valley, and retained it until the peace of 1783-4.

George Croghan, with a retinue of deputies of the Senecas, Shawanese, and Delawares, passed down the Ohio River in two batteaux from Fort Pitt to the mouth of the Wabash in 1765.

It is also well known to persons familiar with our history, that George Washington came to Fort Pitt in 1770, and, with William Crawford, Dr. Craik, and a few other chosen friends, and two Indians, three servants, some boatmen, and an interpreter, voyaged down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Kanawha, and fourteen miles up said stream, and, after some buffalo shooting and hunting generally, but mainly after extensive explorations with a view to the selection and ultimate location of lands, returned by the way of Ohio to Fort Pitt. From the journal of Washington, it appears that they lodged one night in the camp of Kiashuta, an Indian chief of the Six Nations, near the mouth of the Hockhocking River. Washington and Crawford also took a short walk of eight miles across the "Big Bend," now in Meigs County, while their canoes were being paddled around the bend, on their return voyage.

Rev. David Jones (the Chaplain Jones of Revolutionary fame) also made a voyage down the Ohio and up the Scioto to the "Old Chillicothe" Indian towns, thence across the Licking to the missionary stations on the Tuscarawas, and from thence to Fort Pitt and home, in 1772-3, making the journey from the Indian towns on the Scioto on horseback, in company with a Pennsylvania Indian trader named David Duncan.

And, lastly, we mention a voyage made down the Ohio River in the autumn of 1785, from Fort Pitt to the mouth of the Great Miami, by Gen. Richard Butler, Gen. S. H. Parsons, Col. James Monroe, Major Finney, Isaac Zane, Col. Lewis, and others, who were then, or subsequently became, men of note.

THE EARLIEST ENGLISH MILITARY EXPEDITIONS ON LAKE ERIE.

After the conquest of Canada by the English, in 1759-60, General Amherst, with a view to the establishment of English authority over the uncivilized regions of the West, organized an expedition under command of Major Rogers, who, on the 12th of September, 1760, received orders "to ascend the lakes and take possession of the French forts in the Northwest." This expedition, consisting of about two hundred men,

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coasted along the southern shore of Lake Erie, arrived at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River on the 7th of November, and were probably the first *English-speaking* people that, in any considerable numbers, sailed upon it. The expedition sailed up the lake and on to Detroit, and there, on the 29th of said month, "took down the colors of France and raised the royal standard of England." In December, Major Rogers left the Maumee, and after reaching Sandusky Bay (now Sandusky City), he decided to cross the Huron River and travel to "Fort Pitt" by way of the north branch of the White-woman's River (now called Walhonding), which he did, arriving there January 23, 1761.

The second expedition that came within Ohio territory, was organized at Albany, on the Hudson River, in 1763, by General Amherst, and consisted of six hundred British regulars placed under the immediate command of Major Wilkins. In ascending Lake Erie a violent storm was encountered, and a number of the vessels of the expedition were wrecked, losing fifty barrels of provisions, some field pieces, all their ammunition, and seventy-three men, including two lieutenants and a surgeon. The remnant returned to Albany without a further attempt to reach Detroit, the objective point of the expedition.

SUBSEQUENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS UPON OHIO SOIL.

For the purpose of subjugating the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanese, who were unreconciled to English rule, and who had outraged humanity by their brutality towards the frontier settlers, having barbarously murdered many of them and carried their wives and children into captivity, General Gage, commander-in-chief of the British troops in North America, decided, in 1764, to organize two armies, to be commanded respectively by Colonels Bradstreet and Bouquet.

COLONEL BRADSTREET'S EXPEDITION.

In pursuance of this purpose Colonel Bradstreet, with a force of twelve hundred men, in August, sailed up Lake Erie, by way of Sandusky Bay, to Detroit, which had been besieged by Pontiac for many months, confining the garrison to their ramparts. After relieving Detroit, he returned by way of Sandusky Bay to Niagara. Israel Putnam, who figures in our Revolutionary history as a Major-General, and as one of the most distinguished men of those "stirring times," served as Major, commanding a battalion of provincial troops in the Bradstreet expedition.

COLONEL BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION.

Colonel Bouquet's army of fifteen hundred men, composed of two hundred Virginians, seven hundred Pennsylvanians, and six hundred English regulars belonging to the Forty-second and Sixtieth regiments, was organized at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, arrived at "Fort Pitt" September 17, and marched from thence for the Upper Muskingum River (now called Tuscarawas) October 3, reaching said stream on the 15th of said month, at a point within the present limits of Tuscarawas County, and proceeded at once to erect a temporary fort. Here (says the historian of the expedition) "Indian chiefs and warriors of the Senecas, Delawares, Shawanese, and others, numbering in all nearly fifty, met Colonel Bouquet October 17, and sued for peace in the most abject manner. Turtle-Heart, Custaloga, Beaver, and another chief or two, were the speakers, who, in their harangues, vehemently accompanied with wild gesticulations, asserted that they had been unable to restrain their young men, who had participated with those of other tribes in the acts of barbarity charged, and generally palliated the conduct of the Indians towards the white settlers." They pledged themselves, however, in conclusion, to restore all captives, which had been previously demanded of them by Colonel Bouquet, who had doubtless authoritatively charged home upon them their perfidy and cruel barbarities, their violated engagements, their treachery, and brutal murders of traders and frontiersmen, their unfaithfulness to all the promises they had made, their untrustworthiness, their baseness generally, concluding with the affirmation that their crimes merited the severest punishment.

We also learn from the official account of the expedition, that, by arrangement, Col. Bouquet met them again on the 20th of October, when, after reiterating the charges against them, he notified them that many of the friends and relatives of those that had been massacred or captured by them, accompanied the expedition, and that they would not consent to a peace with them until full satisfaction was rendered, by the restoration of all captives under their control, or by making satisfactory arrangements for their return to their homes and friends at the earliest practical period. Moreover, he emphatically impressed upon them that his army would not leave their country until they had fully complied with every condition contained in any treaty or arrangement he would make with them, because their oft-time violated obligations, their repeated acts of perfidy, their general faithlessness, their oft-told falsehoods, their forfeited honor in numerous cases, had rendered them so infamous as to be wholly untrustworthy.

"The temper of the foregoing address," says a writer in the Historical Record, "was such as to extort a promise from those chiefs to secure the restoration promptly of all whites held in captivity by their people." And it was then and there agreed that they would meet again in twelve days, at the junction of the Tuscarawas and White-woman (now called Walhonding) rivers, when and where the Indians were to "surrender all the prisoners now held by them, whether they were men, women, or children; whether they were English, French, African, or American; or whether they were adopted, or married, or living in any other condition among them."

In pursuance of the above agreement, Col. Bouquet, on the 25th of October, reached the "Forks of the Muskingum" (now Coshocton), and then and there made preparation for the reception of the prisoners. The Indians, realizing the necessity of keeping faith with the stern and determined commander of such a large army, brought in, from day to day, numerous captives, so that when the general meeting was finally held, on the 9th of November (being some days later than the time first agreed upon), two hundred and six captives were delivered, and pledges given that about one hundred more, still held by the Shawanese, and whom it was impracticable to have present on so short a notice, would be surrendered during the next spring. Hostages were taken for the fulfilment of this part of the arrangement (for it was not a formal treaty), which (although some of the hostages escaped) secured the delivery of the additional captives, numbering about one hundred, at "Fort Pitt," on the 9th of the following May.

The scene at the surrender of the prisoners, in the midst of this far-off western wilderness, far beyond the limits of the white settlements, was one that human language is too feeble to portray—which the pen of the historian and of the ready writer could not adequately describe—which the genius of the painter would utterly fail to present on canvas—which the skill of the renowned sculptor would be unable fully to exhibit in marble, and which could not fail to have stimulated into the most lively exercise all the variety of human passions, and, exceptionally, all the tender and sympathetic feelings of the human heart!

"There were seen," says the aforenamed authority, "fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their once captive little ones; husbands hung around the newly-recovered wives; brothers and sisters met, after long separation, scarcely able to speak the same language, or to realize that they were children of the same parents! In those interviews there was inexpressible joy and rapture; while in some cases, feelings of a very different character were manifested by looks or language. Many were flying from place to place, making eager inquiries after relatives not found, trembling to receive answers to their questions, distracted with doubts, hopes, and fears; distressed and grieved on obtaining no information about the friends they sought, and, in some cases, petrified into living monuments of horror and woe on learning their unhappy fate!

"Among the captives brought into camp was a woman with a babe, a few months old, at her breast. One of the Virginia Volunteers soon recognized her as his wife who had been taken by the Indians about six months before. She was immediately delivered to her happy husband. He flew with her to his tent and clothed her and his child with proper apparel. But their joy, after their first transports, was soon checked by the reflection that another dear child, about two years old, taken captive at the same time with the mother, and separated from her, was still missing, although many children had been brought in. A few days afterwards a number of other prisoners were brought to the camp, among whom were several more children. The woman was sent for, and one,

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supposed to be hers, was presented to her. At first sight she was uncertain, but, viewing the child with great earnestness, she soon recollected its features, and was so overcome with joy that, literally forgetting her nursing babe, she dropped it from her arms, and, catching up the new-found child, in an ecstasy pressed it to her bosom, and, bursting into tears, carried it off, unable to speak for joy, while the father, taking up the infant its mother had dropped, followed her in no less transport of affection and gratitude."

Albach says that "in many cases strong attachments had grown up between the savages and their captives, so that they were reluctantly surrendered, some even not without tears, accompanied with some token of remembrance."

Colonel Bouquet having accomplished his purposes, broke up his camp at the "Forks of the Muskingum" on the 18th day of November, and, after a march of ten days, arrived at "Fort Pitt." His expedition was generally regarded as preëminently successful. His large army of well-equipped soldiers, led by a determined commander, struck terror into the hearts of the savages. They saw that resistance would be vain, and hence readily yielded to the conditions submitted to them. The results secured were the restoration to their friends of more than three hundred captives, a treaty of peace the next year, made with Sir William Johnson at the German Flats, and comparative exemption in the entire Northwest, for about ten years, from the horrors of Indian warfare.

The success of Colonel Bouquet's expedition secured him immediate promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship, and he was also highly complimented by the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania; also by the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and by his Majesty's Council of the same Colony, as well as by Governor Fauquier.

General Henry Bouquet was a native of Rolle, a small town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, near the borders of Lake Geneva. He was born in 1719, and died at Pensacola, Florida, late in the year 1765. He was a man of sense and of science, of education, of ability, and talents. He was a subordinate in the Forbes expedition against Fort Du Quesne, in 1758. General Bouquet had a command while yet a very young man, in the army of the King of Sardinia, and passed through several of "the memorable and ably-conducted campaigns that monarch sustained against the combined forces of France and Spain."

AN ACT OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

It may not be generally known, and yet be a fact worth recording, that the British Parliament, in the year 1774, passed an act making the Ohio River the *southwestern* boundary of Canada, and the Mississippi River its *western* boundary, thereby attaching the Northwest to the province of Quebec, as it was called, thus placing the territory that now constitutes the State of Ohio under the local administration of said province. Some historians give 1766 as the time of the aforesaid parliamentary enactment.

For ten years after the celebrated Bouquet expedition, the settlers on the western frontiers of the colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania enjoyed comparative immunity from the marauding excursions and murderous raids of the western savages, and from the barbarities previously and subsequently practised by the Ohio Indians. That decade of peace, however, may be fairly judged to have been more the wholesome result of the instructive lessons taught by Colonel Bouquet and of his large, well-equipped and formidable army than of the action of the English Parliament above named (even if said act was passed in 1766), or of any other cause or combination of causes whatever. When the army of the gallant Bouquet started on its long western march, "the wilderness was ringing with the war-whoop of the savage, and the frontiers were red with blood"—when the return march was ordered the signs of the times were auspicious, promising a long season of peace and quietude to the courageous frontiersmen of those "heroic times," and those hopeful indications were, in a good degree, realized during the halcyon years of the succeeding decade.

COLONEL M'DONALD'S EXPEDITION.

As has been already intimated the ten years that immediately followed the Bouquet expedition (from 1764 to 1774) was a period of comparative peace on both sides of the Ohio River. What might be appropriately called "a state of war" between the Ohio Indians and the Western frontiersmen, did not exist at any time during that decade. It is true some outrages were perpetrated by the Indians that provoked some acts of retaliation on the part of the whites, during "those piping times of peace;" but taken all in all, those ten years may be properly styled the halcyon decade of the latter half of the eighteenth century, as between the civilized white men east of the Ohio, and the savage red men west of it.

While, however, it was yet early spring-time, in 1774, rumors of threatened horse-stealing raids, and of contemplated hostile visits by the Indians into the frontier settlements, were rife. The border settlers were in a painful state of distrust, of doubt, uncertainty, and apprehension, which culminated in fully arousing the partially smothered hostility mutually cherished by the two hostile races towards each other.

On the 16th of April, 1774, a large canoe, owned by William Butler, a well-known and leading merchant or trader of Pittsburgh, with a number of white men in it, was attacked by three Indians (supposed Cherokees), while it was floating down the Ohio River, near Wheeling, and one of the men was killed. This outrage soon became known, and was followed at once by wild, but generally believed rumors of further contemplated Indian atrocities. It will readily be seen how news of such an outrage, with the accompanying and probably exaggerated reports, would fall upon the ears of the already highly excited and inflammable frontiersmen, many of whom had, probably, for good cause, been long nursing their hatred of the Indian. The outrage, as might have been expected, was promptly succeeded by retaliation, for it was only a few days thereafter when a number of Indians that were going down the Ohio River in a boat were killed by some white men who alleged the murder of one of Butler's men as the provocation and their justification. It has been often asserted and extensively published, that Captain Michael Cresap, of border and Revolutionary fame, had command of the murderers of these friendly Indians. We do not think the charge clearly established, but whatever may be the fact on that point, it is probable that the atrocity was perpetrated at the instigation of Dr. John Connolly, who was at this time commandant, under Virginia authority, at the "Forks of the Ohio;" the fort at that time being called Fort Dunmore, in honor of the usurping Governor of Virginia. The frontiersmen about Wheeling being generally Virginians and Marylanders, naturally and easily became victims of the malign influence of the artful, designing Connolly, a tool of Dunmore's, who was always ready to do his bidding. Captain Cresap recognized Connolly's authority, and was in correspondence with him. Connolly sent an express to Cresap, which reached him April 21st, informing him "that war was inevitable; that the savages would strike as soon as the season permitted." This message, says Brantz Mayer, was the "signal for open hostilities against the Indians, and resulted in a solemn and formal declaration of war on the 26th of April, and *that very night two scalps were brought into camp.*" Upon the receipt of the letter from Connolly, on the 21st, "a council was called at Wheeling, of not only the military there then, but all the neighboring Indian traders were also summoned for consultation on the important occasion, resulting as above indicated."

The settlers at and in the vicinity of Wheeling, and along the Ohio River, were doubtless inveigled into the commission of hostile acts towards the Indians, by the inflammatory appeals to them by Connolly, whose influence over them was of vicious tendency. He was an ambitious intriguer, a mere instrument in the hands of Dunmore; and the war of 1774 is fairly traceable to a large extent, to his intrigues, exciting appeals, and machinations.

Brantz Mayer says that "the day after the declaration of war by Cresap and his men, under the warning authority of Connolly's message, some canoes filled with Indians were descried on the river, keeping under cover of the island, to screen themselves from view. They were immediately pursued and overtaken fifteen miles below, at or near the mouth of Captina Creek, where a battle ensued, in which an Indian was taken prisoner, a few were wounded on both sides, and, perhaps, one slain. On examination, the canoes were found to contain a considerable quantity of ammunition and warlike stores, showing that they were 'on the war-path' in earnest." Captain Cresap is generally supposed to have commanded the pursuing party, but his biographer, Rev. John J. Jacob,

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emphatically declares that he was not present. This affair occurred April 27th.

On the 30th of April, a force of twenty or thirty men, led by Captain Daniel Greathouse, went up the Ohio River to the mouth of Yellow Creek, above the present city of Steubenville, and there, accompanied by circumstances of great perfidy and atrocity, murdered ten Indians, some of whom were the kindred of Logan, the celebrated Mingo chief. This act was the more dastardly because committed against men, women, and children who were known to cherish no hostile purposes toward the whites! After these occurrences, it was manifest to the most hopeful friends of peace that an Indian war was inevitable! As might have been anticipated, the savages at once furiously took the war-path! Parties of them, with murder in their hearts, scoured the country east of the Ohio River, and made hostile raids into the settlements, and laid them waste! Men, women, and children were murdered and scalped; the brains of infants were dashed out against the trees, and their bodies were left exposed, to be devoured by birds of prey and by the wild beasts of the forest! Terror, gloom, excitement, consternation pervaded all the border settlements!

Upon the representations made to Governor Dunmore of outrages that clearly indicated a hostile disposition of the Indians toward the whites and a determination to make war upon them, that functionary promptly commissioned Colonel Angus McDonald, and authorized him to organize the settlers on the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers for the defence of the frontiers.

Lord Dunmore, knowing Michael Cresap to be a man of courage, energy, and force of character, personally tendered him a captain's commission, with a view to the immediate enlistment of a force of co-operation with the troops rapidly organizing by McDonald, west of the Alleghenies. Captain Cresap accepted the commission, and entered upon his duties promptly. Such was his popularity, that more than the required complement of men were recruited in a very short time, and at once marched to join the command of McDonald, the ranking officer of the expedition. The combined forces, numbering four hundred men, after a dreary march through the wilderness, rendezvoused at Wheeling, some time in June. The invasion of the country of the Ohio Indians was their purpose. In pursuance of their object, they went down the Ohio in boats and canoes to the mouth of the Captina Creek, and from thence they pursued their march to the Indian towns at and near the mouth of the Wakatomika Creek (now Dresden), a point about equidistant from the present city of Zanesville and the town of Coshocton, both on the Muskingum River, Jonathan Zane being the chief pilot of the expedition.

About six miles from Wakatomika, a force of forty or fifty Indians, lying in ambush, gave a skirmish, in which two of McDonald's men were killed, and eight or nine wounded, while the Indians lost one or more in killed, and several wounded. When McDonald arrived at the chief Wakatomika town, he found it evacuated, and the whole Indian force were in ambuscade a short distance from it, which being discovered, the Indians sued for peace. A march to the next village, a mile above the first, was effected, and a small skirmish ensued, in which some blood was shed on both sides. The result was the burning of the towns, and the destruction of their corn-fields. There was the usual perfidy on the part of the Indians, and really nothing substantial was accomplished, when the expedition returned to Wheeling, taking with them three chiefs as captives, or hostages, who were sent to Williamsburg, the seat of the colonial government of Virginia. This expedition was designed only to give temporary protection to the frontier settlers, and was preliminary to the Dunmore expedition to the Pickaway Plains, or "Old Chillicothe" towns, near the Scioto, later in the year.

Colonel Angus McDonald was of Scotch parentage, if he was not himself a native of the Highlands of Scotland. He lived near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, upon, or near, to the possessions early acquired in "the valley," and which was then, and is still, known as "Glengary," named in honor of the ancestral clan to which the ancient McDonalds belonged in the Highlands of Scotland. Some of Colonel McDonald's descendants, in the fourth generation, are still living near to, or upon, these domains of the earlier McDonalds.

LORD DUNMORE'S WAR.

The summer and early autumn of 1774 resounded with the din of preparation of war, in various portions of Virginia, having in view the raising of armies, ostensibly for the purpose of subjugating the hostile Ohio Indians. Governor Dunmore organized an army numbering about fifteen hundred men, in the northern counties, principally in Frederick, Hampshire, Berkley, and Dunmore (now Shenandoah), which assembled on the banks of the Ohio River, above Wheeling; while, at the same time, by arrangement, General Andrew Lewis raised over a thousand men in the southern counties, for the same purpose, which rendezvoused at Camp Union, on the Greenbriar River. The two armies were to form a junction at the mouth of the Kanawha. Bancroft says "these armies were composed of noble Virginians, who braved danger at the call of a royal governor, and poured out their blood to win the victory for western civilization." Three companies that served in the McDonald expedition to the Muskingum, immediately upon their return in July, entered the army of Lord Dunmore, and formed a part of the right wing thereof, which was directly under his immediate command. They were commanded respectively by Captain Michael Cresap, Captain James Wood, and by Captain Daniel Morgan, who all subsequently figured as officers in our Revolutionary war, the last named being the distinguished General Morgan of heroic fame, while Captain James Wood reached high military and civil positions, having served as governor of Virginia from 1796 to 1799. Among others of the Dunmore army who afterwards attained to more or less distinction as military commanders, and whose names, to the present time, are "household words" in the West, were Colonel William Crawford, General Simon Kenton, General John Gibson, and General George Rogers Clark. Among those connected with the left wing of the Dunmore army, who were *then*, or subsequently *became*, honorably identified with the history of our country, were its gallant commander, General Andrew Lewis; General Isaac Shelby, a lieutenant then, afterwards the "hero of King's Mountain;" Colonel Charles Lewis, who gave up his life for his country on the battle-field of Point Pleasant; also, Hon. Andrew Moore, who served Virginia many years in both branches of our national legislature, with honor to himself and credit to his State.

The right wing of the Dunmore army reached the Ohio River, by way of "Potomac Gap," about the first of October; and the left wing, under command of General Lewis, encamped at the mouth of the Kanawha River near the same time, where he soon received a dispatch from Lord Dunmore changing the place of the junction of the two wings of his army to the vicinity of the Indian towns on the Scioto, near the "Pickaway Plains." Meanwhile, Dunmore, with his command, went down the Ohio to the mouth of the Hockhocking River, and there built "Fort Gower." From thence he marched his army up said river, through the territory that now constitutes the counties of Athens, Hocking, Fairfield, and portions of Pickaway, and encamped on Sippo Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, within a few miles of the Shawanese towns, where he erected some entrenchments, naming his encampment "Camp Charlotte."

General Lewis intended to start with his command towards the Indian towns on the Scioto on the 10th of October, to join Governor Dunmore, but at sunrise on that day he was unexpectedly attacked by about one thousand chosen warriors, under the command of Cornstalk, the celebrated Shawanese chief, who had rallied them at the old Chillicothe town, on the Scioto, near the "Pickaway Plains," to meet the army of General Lewis, and give them battle before the two corps could effect a union. The battle lasted all day, and terminated with the repulse of Cornstalk's warriors, with great slaughter on both sides. It has been generally characterized by historians as "one of the most sanguinary and best fought battles in the annals of Indian warfare in the west." Seventy-five officers and men of Lewis's army were killed, and one hundred and forty were wounded. The loss was, probably, equally as great on the part of the Indians, who retreated during the night.

General Lewis was reinforced to the extent of three hundred men, soon after the battle, and then started upon his march of eighty miles, through the wilderness, for the Indian towns on the Scioto, arriving within four miles of "Camp Charlotte" on the 24th of October. His

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encampment, which was named Camp Lewis, was situated on Congo Creek, a tributary of Sippo Creek, near the southern termination of the "Pickaway Plains," and within a short distance of the "Old Chillicothe town."

The principal chiefs of the Indians on the Scioto met Lord Dunmore at "Camp Charlotte," and agreed with him upon the terms of a treaty. Cornstalk, who had been defeated by General Lewis, was present, and, being satisfied of the futility of any further struggle, was specially anxious to make peace, and readily obtained the assent of the chiefs present to it. The Mingoes were not a party to the treaty, but remained rebellious; whereupon Captain Crawford was sent, with a small force, against one of their towns on the Scioto, which they destroyed, and took a number of prisoners, who were not released until the next year. And it is a noteworthy fact, too, that Logan, the great Mingo chief, *would not attend the council at "Camp Charlotte."* He could not be prevailed upon to appear, and in any way make himself a party to the treaty. Dunmore greatly desired his attendance and acquiescence, at least, if he could not secure his approval of the terms of the treaty. To this end he sent Colonel John Gibson as a messenger to the old Chillicothe town, across the Scioto, where Logan usually spent his time when not on "the war-path," to ascertain the reasons for his absence, and, if possible, to secure his presence.

Logan was found, but he was in a sullen mood. At length, becoming somewhat mollified under the gentle and persuasive manipulations of Gibson, and from the effects of freely administered "fire-water," he moved from the wigwam in which this preliminary interview was held, and, beckoning Dunmore's messenger to follow, "he went into a solitary thicket near by, where, sitting down on a log, he burst into tears, and uttered some sentences of impassioned eloquence, charging the murder of his kindred upon Captain Michael Cresap." Those utterances of Logan were committed to paper by Colonel Gibson immediately on his return to "Camp Charlotte," and probably read in the council and in the presence of the army. And this is substantially the history of the famous speech of Logan, until it appeared in the Virginia *Gazette*, of date February 4, 1775, which was published in the city of Williamsburg, the then seat of government of the colony of Virginia. Its publication was, doubtless, procured by Dunmore himself. It was neither a speech, an address, a message, nor a promise to *assent to*, or *comply with*, the provisions of a treaty, but simply *the wild, excited, passionate utterances of a blood-stained savage*, given as near as remembered by Colonel Gibson, and which consisted, in part, of slanderous allegations, based on misinformation, against Captain Michael Cresap—charges known by every officer at "Camp Charlotte" to be unfounded—allegations that have been persistently propagated to the present time, to the detriment of the fair fame and memory of an injured patriot, a valuable, enterprising, adventurous pioneer on the western frontiers, and a brave soldier and gallant officer in the Revolutionary army, who died a patriot's death while in the service of his country!

Colonel Gibson, knowing that Captain Cresap *had not* participated in any way in the murder of Logan's kindred at Yellow Creek, immediately after the close of the very spirited recital of his injuries, corrected Logan's impressions as to Cresap's guilt, but the half frantic savage persisted in the false charge he had made, or at least declined to withdraw it, and Colonel Gibson felt bound to put Logan's words on paper, as near as he could *just as they were spoken*. Soon after Logan's speech, as it was called, was published in Williamsburg, it was republished in New York and elsewhere, and its further republication by Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," in 1784, as a specimen of aboriginal eloquence, gave it still greater currency, and, tacitly, an apparent indorsement of the charge it contained against Captain Cresap. But Mr. Jefferson published it without any reference to the truth or falsity of said charge, but to disprove the statements of Buffon and Raynal, who alleged the inferiority of Americans, and charged that there was a natural tendency to physical, mental, and moral degeneracy in America!

Colonel (afterwards General) Gibson was a man of talents, and abundantly capable of executing the agency attributed to him in this matter. He enjoyed the confidence of General Washington, who, in 1781, intrusted him with the command of the "Western Military Department." General Gibson was Secretary of Indiana Territory, and sometimes acting Governor, from 1800 to 1813, and held other positions of honor. He died near Pittsburgh, in 1822. Most of the foregoing facts are obtained from the sworn deposition of General Gibson himself, and from the corroborative statements of General George Rogers Clark, Colonel Benjamin Wilson, Luther Martin, Esq., Judge John B. Gibson, and other gentlemen distinguished for talents and veracity.

During the summer of 1774 Logan acted the part of a *murderous demon!* He was a cruel, vindictive, bloody-handed savage! He took thirty scalps and some prisoners during the six months that intervened between the time of the unjustifiable, wanton, unprovoked murder of his friends at Yellow Creek, and his interview with Colonel Gibson! He had had his revenge! To quote his own vigorous language, *"he had fully glutted his vengeance!"* And notwithstanding he had indulged his savage propensities, even to satiety one would suppose, he nevertheless subsequently engaged in other hostile crusades against the frontiersmen, one of these being the murderous expedition into Kentucky which resulted in the capture of Ruddell's and Martin's Stations, and the taking of many prisoners. He also went on a similar mission to the Holston River settlements, in 1779. Logan was a savage, but had been friendly to the whites. After the brutal murder of his friends, the frontiersmen east of the Ohio River, and the red men west of it, assumed an attitude of intense hostility towards each other, the latter embracing every opportunity to rob, capture, and murder the former, and those outrages were met by the white settlers in a determined spirit of retaliation and revenge. The conduct of Logan, therefore, was not surprising. The fact that *he was a savage* is the best plea that can be offered in mitigation of his enormities. *And he had great provocation, too!*

Logan, after the murder of his kindred and friends, in 1774, gave way, in a great measure, to intemperance and vindictiveness, and became a sullen, harsh, cruel, drunken vagabond. His acts of barbarity finally brought him to a violent death on the southern shore of Lake Erie, between Sandusky Bay and Detroit, in 1780, at the hands of one of his own race!

Colonel Michael Cresap, upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, raised a company of volunteers at the call of the Maryland Delegates in Congress, and became their commander. He promptly marched to Boston, where he joined the Continental army of General Washington. His health, however, soon failed, and he attempted to return to his home in Maryland, but when, on the 12th of October, he reached New York, he found himself too feeble to proceed farther. Daily declining, he died October 18, 1775, in the thirty-third year of his age, and was buried the day after his death, with military honors, in Trinity churchyard. A widowed wife and four children survived him. Thus died, in early manhood, the gallant soldier, the pure patriot, the cruelly defamed pioneer, the meritorious Revolutionary officer, the greatly maligned and unjustly assailed Captain Michael Cresap!

Lord Dunmore, after negotiating with the Indians for peace, and for the restoration of prisoners and stolen property, returned to Virginia, pursuing very nearly the route by which he came, leaving a hundred men at the mouth of the Kanawha, and a small force at "Fort Fincastle," afterwards called "Fort Henry" (now Wheeling); also a limited number of men at the "Forks of the Ohio," for the protection of the frontier settlements. Fort Henry was named in honor of Patrick Henry, who became Governor of the colony of Virginia as the successor of Lord Dunmore, immediately after the latter's espousal of the cause of the mother country against the colonies, and of his ignominious flight from Williamsburgh, in June, 1775, and taking refuge on board of a British man-of-war.

It may be recorded to the honor of Dunmore's officers that they were loyal to the colonies and patriotic to the core, which they made manifest when, at "Fort Gower," at the mouth of the Hockhocking, while on their homeward march, they resolved, in view of the approaching rupture with England, "that they would exert every power within them for the defence of American liberty, and for the support of America's just rights and privileges."

ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS COUNTY.

For the purpose of more effectually organizing civil government northwest of the Ohio River, after the conquest of the country by Col. George

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Rogers Clark, the House of Burgesses of Virginia, in October, 1778, erected the county of Illinois, out of the western part of Botetourt County, which had been established in 1769. Illinois County was bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, on the southeast and south by the Ohio River, on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the north by the northern lakes, thus making the territory that now constitutes the State of Ohio an integral portion of it. John Todd, Esq., was appointed County Lieutenant and Civil Commandant of Illinois County. He was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, August 18, 1782, and was succeeded by Timothy de Monthrun. The Moravian missionaries on the Tuscarawas, a few scores of Indian traders, and a small number of French settlers on the Maumee, made the sum total of white men at that time in what is now Ohio.

EXPEDITION OF GEN. MCINTOSH.

Gen. Lachlin McIntosh, commander of the Western Military Department, made an expedition, in 1778, with discretionary powers, from "Fort Pitt" to the Tuscarawas, with about one thousand men, and there erected Fort Laurens, near the present town of Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County. He garrisoned it with one hundred and fifty men, under command of Col. John Gibson, and then returned to "Fort Pitt."

The original purpose was to march his army to Detroit, or at least as far as the Sandusky Indian towns, but various causes prevented, and the campaign was comparatively fruitless. Not receiving reinforcements as expected, and probably lacking in energy, and having no special capacity for Indian warfare, his expedition was a failure, and he resigned his command of the "Western Military Department" in February, 1779.

General McIntosh was a Scotchman, born in 1727. His father's family, himself included, came with General Oglethorpe to Georgia in 1736; became Colonel of the First Georgia Regiment in the early part of the Revolutionary war; was soon made a Brigadier-General; killed Hon. Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in a duel fought in 1777; commanded the Western army in 1778-79; was captured at Charleston, South Carolina, May 12, 1780; became a member of Congress in 1784, and an Indian Commissioner in 1785, and died in Savannah, Georgia, in 1806.

ERECTION OF FORT LAURENS IN 1778.

Fort Laurens (named in honor of the then President of the Continental Congress, Henry Laurens) was the first parapet and stockade fort built within the present limits of Ohio; Fort Gower, and others previously constructed, being of a less substantial character. Disasters attended it from the beginning. The Indians stole their horses, and drew the garrison into several ambuscades, killing fourteen men at one time, and eleven at another, besides capturing a number also. Eight hundred warriors invested it at one time, and kept up the siege for six weeks. The provisions grew short, and when supplies from "Fort Pitt" had arrived within a hundred yards of the fort, the garrison, in their joyousness, fired a general salute with musketry, which so frightened the loaded pack-horses as to produce a general stampede through the woods, scattering the provisions in every direction, so that most of the much-needed supplies were lost. Although it was regarded very desirable, for various military reasons, to have a garrisoned fort and *dépôt* of supplies at a point about equidistant from the forts on the Ohio River and the hostile Indians on the Sandusky Plains, yet so disastrous had been the fate of Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas River, that it was abandoned in August, 1779. Fifty years ago the Ohio Canal was cut through it, and but little remains to show where this, the first of our military earthworks erected by the white race, stood. Though this stockade was constructed less than a hundred years ago, it is now numbered among "the things that were, but are not!"

EXPEDITION OF COL. JOHN BOWMAN.

In July, 1779, Colonel John Bowman, with a hundred and sixty Kentuckians, marched against some Shawanese Indian towns situated on the Little Miami River, within the present limits of Greene County. It was in retaliation for atrocities then recently committed in Kentucky. The troops were divided, a portion of them being commanded by Colonel Benjamin Logan. They rendezvoused at the mouth of the Licking, opposite the present city of Cincinnati, from whence, at the end of the second night, they reached the vicinity of one of the towns undiscovered. Soon fighting ensued, but, says Albach, "from some unexpected cause, there was no efficient coöperation between the two wings of the Kentucky army, and, consequently, but little success." The town was destroyed, and some booty, including one hundred and sixty horses, was taken. There was gallant fighting on both sides, nine men of Colonel Bowman's army being killed, and probably as many, or more, on the part of the Shawanese. Blackfish, one of their chiefs, was wounded.

The Indians were, however, on this occasion, in no degree daunted or crippled, and made a vigorous pursuit of the Kentuckians, frequently attacking them during the first day's retreat, which was commenced at about ten o'clock. The retreating army recrossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Miami, and then dispersed to their homes.

Colonel Logan was of the Bouquet and Dunmore expeditions, and he, as well as Colonel Bowman, have had honorable mention, in Western history, of their meritorious conduct.

COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

In July and August, 1780, Colonel George Rogers Clark organized an expedition and marched against the Indian towns on the Little Miami and Mad rivers, with an army of about a thousand men, all Kentuckians, to chastise them for their marauding excursions into the settlements south of the Ohio River. They, too, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking, and erected two block-houses on the first day of August, upon the ground now occupied by Cincinnati. The march was resumed the next day, and on the sixth day of August they arrived at the site of an Indian town (called Old Chillicothe), on the banks of the Little Miami, which had been set on fire and destroyed by the Indians, in anticipation of Clark's arrival with his infuriated Kentuckians. After cutting down the growing corn, and finding no enemy, the expedition proceeded to the large Indian town called Piqua (the birthplace of Tecumseh), situated on the Mad River, about five miles west of the present city of Springfield. The Indians, concealed in high grass in a prairie adjoining the town, made an attack, and a desperate battle ensued, which resulted in the death of twenty Kentuckians and as many Indians, and the flight of the latter. Piqua was utterly destroyed, and about five hundred acres of growing corn were cut down there and in the vicinity of the site of "Old Chillicothe," which was situated within the present limits of Greene County. Colonel Clark's army then started on their return march, and on arriving at the mouth of the Licking was disbanded. Colonel Benjamin Logan was the second officer in rank. There seems to be good reason to believe that the infamous Simon Girty had command of three hundred Mingoes in the Piqua battle.

GENERAL DANIEL BRODHEAD'S EXPEDITION.

To guard against the recurrence of predatory incursions into the frontier settlements east of the Ohio River, and to avenge the cruelties and atrocious barbarities of the savages, General Daniel Brodhead, in April, 1781, organized a force of about three hundred effective men, at Wheeling, with which he marched to the Muskingum River. The result of this campaign was the taking of the Indian town situated at the "Forks" of said river (now Coshocton), with all its inhabitants, and the capture of some prisoners at other villages. Among the prisoners taken were sixteen warriors who were doomed to death by a council of war, and accordingly dispatched, says Doddridge, with spears and tomahawks, and afterwards scalped! A strong determination was manifested by the soldiers to march up the Tuscarawas to the Moravian towns and destroy them, but General Brodhead and Colonel Shepherd (the second officer in rank) prevented this contemplated outrage. The famous Lewis Wetzel killed, in cold blood, a chief who was held as a hostage by General Brodhead! Other atrocities were committed by the infuriated men on their return march, who were resolved to adopt the most sanguinary measures, if necessary, to prevent in the future the murderous incursions of the savages into the frontier settlements.

The border wars of this period were prosecuted on both sides as wars of extermination, and the cruelties and barbarities perpetrated by the Indians had produced such a malignant spirit of revenge among the

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whites as to make them but little less brutal and remorseless than the savages themselves. Some of their expeditions against the Indians were mere murdering parties, held together only by the common thirst for revenge; and it is not likely that any discipline calculated to restrain that pervading feeling, or that would be efficient in preventing or even checking it, could in all cases have been enforced. It is certainly unfortunate for the reputation of General Brodhead that his name is thus associated with the murder of prisoners; but it is highly probable that he never sanctioned it, and could not have prevented it.

General Daniel Brodhead's home was in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He entered the Revolutionary army as a Lieutenant-Colonel, his commission bearing date July 4, 1776; was engaged in most of the battles fought by General Washington's army, until early in 1779, when, on receiving a Colonel's commission, he was placed in command of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. On March 5, 1779, he was appointed to the command of the "Western Military Department" (succeeding General McIntosh), with head-quarters at "Fort Pitt." This position he retained until 1781, when he was succeeded by General John Gibson, who was himself succeeded by General William Irvine, September 24, 1781.

In 1789, General Brodhead was elected Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, an office which he continued to hold until 1799, when he retired to private life. His death occurred at Milford, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1809. He was one of four brothers, who all rendered essential services during our Revolutionary struggle.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD LOCHRY'S EXPEDITION.

In the early summer of 1781, Colonel Lochry, the County Lieutenant of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, was requested by Colonel George Rogers Clark to raise a military force, and join him in his the contemplated military movement against Detroit, and the Indian tribes of the Northwest generally. The mouth of the Big Miami River was first named as the place of general rendezvous, but was subsequently changed to the "Falls of the Ohio." Colonel Lochry raised a force of one hundred and six men, who, on the 25th of July, "set out for 'Fort Henry' (Wheeling), where they embarked in boats for their destination." They passed down the Ohio River to a point a few miles below the mouth of the Big Miami, where, having landed, they "were suddenly and unexpectedly assailed by a volley of rifle-balls, from an overhanging bluff, covered with large trees, on which the Indians had taken position in great force." The result was the death of Colonel Lochry and forty-one of his command, and the capture of the remainder, many of whom were wounded, some of the captured being killed and scalped *while prisoners!* This occurred August 25, 1781, and such of the captured as were not murdered, died, or escaped, did not reach their homes again until after the peace of 1783, when they were exchanged at Montreal, and sent home, arriving there in May, 1783. The murder of prisoners was alleged to be in retaliation for the outrages committed by Brodhead's men a few months before; and it has been said that this treatment of Lochry's men was *one* of the provocations for the brutal murder of the Moravian Indians, on the Tuscarawas, in 1782.

COLONEL WILLIAMSON'S EXPEDITION.

The wife of William Wallace, and three of her children, also John Carpenter, all of Washington County, Pennsylvania, were captured by the Indians in February, 1782, and carried off. Mrs. Wallace and her infant were found, after having been *tomahawked* and *scalped!* The frontiersmen were greatly exasperated, and at once organized an expedition of nearly a hundred men to pursue and chastise the murderers. On arriving at the Tuscarawas River, and finding the Moravian Indians there, in considerable force, gathering corn at the villages from which they had been forcibly removed, by British authority, the preceding autumn, to the Sandusky Plains, for alleged favoritism to the American cause, the conclusion was soon reached that they had found the murderers of Mrs. Wallace and her child, and at once made prisoners of those at Gnadenhütten and Salem, to the number of ninety-six. The Indians at Shönbrun made their escape, on hearing of the capture of those at work at the other villages. It has been stated that some clothing was found with those Indians that was identified as that of the murdered friends of some of Williamson's men; but even if that were so, it did not prove that these Indians were the murderers, or had even aided or abetted the murderers.

Colonel Williamson, on March 8, 1782, submitted the fate of his helpless captives to his excited men. The alternative was whether they should take them to "Fort Pitt," as prisoners, or *kill them.* Eighteen only voted to take them to "Fort Pitt," the others voted to butcher them, and "they were then and there murdered in cold blood, with gun and spear, and tomahawk, and scalping-knife, and bludgeon and maul!" Two only escaped. There are many details of this atrocious massacre—this infamous butchery of an innocent people—but we omit them. History characterizes it as an atrocious and unqualified wholesale murder—as a terrible tragedy—a horrible deed. Would that it could be blotted from our history! Colonel Williamson opposed the massacre, but could not control his men.

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COLONEL CRAWFORD'S SANDUSKY EXPEDITION.

Soon after the return of the murderous expedition of Colonel Williamson, an expedition against the Wyandot villages, on the Sandusky Plains was determined upon, their destruction being deemed essential to the protection of the frontier settlements east of the Ohio. Nearly all of Colonel Williamson's men volunteered, and recruiting went on so rapidly that by the 25th of May four hundred and eighty men rendezvoused at the Mingo Bottoms, three miles below the present city of Steubenville. An election for commander of the expedition was held there, when it was found that Colonel William Crawford was elected, having received 235 votes, while 230 were cast for Colonel David Williamson. The latter gentleman was then promptly and unanimously chosen the second officer in rank. The entire force was composed of mounted men, who, following the "Williamson trail" to the Tuscarawas, passed rapidly on to the Sandusky. On reaching a point three miles north of Upper Sandusky, and a mile west of the Sandusky River, within the present limits of Wyandot County, a battle ensued (known as the battle of Sandusky, fought June 4–5, 1782), followed by the defeat of Colonel Crawford and the loss of over a hundred men in killed and prisoners. Colonel Crawford was captured and tortured to death in a slow fire, accompanied by circumstances of barbarity unparalleled in the annals of Indian warfare. Some historians have misapprehended the purpose of the Crawford campaign. We think it clearly established that the design was not the pursuit and chastisement of the Moravian Indians, but the destruction of the Wyandot villages of the Sandusky Plains, and for the reasons above stated. The details of this disastrous expedition are so well known to the general reader that we omit them.

Colonel Crawford was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1732 (now Berkley County, West Virginia). He and General Washington were of the same age and were intimate friends from early life until Crawford's death, both being engaged while young men in the same pursuit, that of land surveyors. Both were officers in Braddock's disastrous campaign in 1755; both were officers in Gen. Forbes's army, in 1758, which successfully marched against Fort Du Quesne. Colonel Crawford served as a captain in Dunmore's war, in 1774—recruited a regiment for continental service—became Colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment—was in the Long Island campaign, also in the retreat through New Jersey, and participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In 1778 he had command of a Virginia regiment in the vicinity of "Fort Pitt," and built Fort Crawford, sixteen miles above the "Forks of the Ohio." He also participated in the erection of Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens, and rendered other valuable services. He removed to "Stewart's Crossings" (now Connelsville) in 1769, it being the point where Braddock's army crossed the Youghiogheny River, in 1755, and where he frequently received the visits of his old friend, General Washington, whose land agent he was. And here he lived when he took command of the ill-fated Sandusky expedition. Colonel William Crawford possessed the highest qualities of true manhood, and justly ranked as a hero among the heroes of those heroic times!

Colonel David Williamson, the ranking officer after the capture of Colonel Crawford, took command of the defeated, demoralized, retreating forces, who were pursued by the victors, at least thirty miles, and dis-

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played considerable ability as such, particularly at the battle of Olentangy, which was fought June 6th, during the retreat, at a point now in Whetstone Township, Crawford County, about five miles southeasterly from Bucyrus. Colonel Williamson lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there, after having served it in the capacity of sheriff. We repeat the statement to his credit, that he was personally opposed to the murder of the Christian Indians, but could not prevent it.

GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

In the autumn of 1782, soon after the battle of Blue Licks, and in retaliation upon the Ohio Indians, for that and other marauding and murderous incursions into Kentucky, General George Rogers Clark, with a force of over one thousand men, marched against the Indian towns on the Miami River. One division of the army was under command of Colonel Logan, and the other was commanded by Colonel Floyd. The two divisions marched together from the mouth of the Licking to a point near the head waters of the Miami River, now in Miami County, and there destroyed some Shawanese towns and other property, including Loramie's store, which was at the mouth of Loramie's Creek, within the present limits of Shelby County. Ten Indians were killed and a number of prisoners taken.

General George Rogers Clark was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, November 19, 1752. He commanded a company in the right wing of Dunmore's army in 1774, and settled in Kentucky in 1776. In 1778 he led an army into the Northwest and conquered it. He served under Baron Steuben in 1780, during Arnold's invasion of Virginia, and rendered other valuable military services. He was also a legislator, and served as a commissioner in making treaties with the Indians at Fort McIntosh, in 1785, and at Fort Finney in 1786. General Clark was man of ability, of skill, energy, enterprise, and of wonderful resources. He died at Locust Grove, near the Falls of the Ohio, in February, 1818.

COLONEL LOGAN'S EXPEDITION.

In 1786 Colonel Benjamin Logan crossed the Ohio River at Limestone (now Maysville), with four hundred men or more, and marched to the Mack-a-check towns on Mad River, to chastise the Shawanese there, who were intensely hostile to the Kentuckians. The result of the campaign was the burning of eight of their towns, all of which were situated within the present limits of Logan County; also the destruction of much corn. Twenty warriors were also killed, including a prominent chief of the nation, and about seventy-five prisoners were taken. Colonel Daniel Boone, General Simon Kenton, and Colonel Trotter were officers in this expedition. The first two named rendered valuable services in Dunmore's expedition, and afterwards, and the latter also made a good pioneer and war record.

Several minor expeditions, accompanied by comparatively unimportant results, we leave unnoticed. Those of Colonel Edwards to the Big Miami in 1787, and of Colonel Todd to the Scioto Valley in 1788, before the organization of the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio," were of this class.

FIRST TREATIES ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES.

The first treaty establishing boundaries in Ohio between our Government and the *Ohio Indians* was formed at Fort McIntosh, in January, 1785.

This treaty was followed on May 20, 1785, by an ordinance of Congress, which provided for the first survey and sale of the public lands within the present limits of Ohio. Under that ordinance the tract known as the *Seven Ranges* was surveyed, and sales effected at New York, in 1787, to the amount of $72,974. The tract of the Ohio Land Company was surveyed and sold, pursuant to the provisions of an ordinance of July 23, 1785; and Fort Harmar, situated at the mouth of the Muskingum River, was built during this and the next year, for the protection of the immigrants that might settle upon it. The title to the Ohio Land Company's purchase was not perfected until October 23, 1787, and until then, settling upon the public lands was discouraged and indeed forbidden by the Government; but, notwithstanding a number of settlements were made between the time of the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in January, 1785, and the perfecting of the title of the Ohio Land Company in October, 1787. These were chiefly along the Hockhocking and the Ohio rivers, and were broken up by military force, and the settlers dispersed or driven east of the Ohio River. Settlements that were attempted at the mouth of the Scioto, and other places, were prevented. Proclamations by Congress were issued against settling upon the public domain as early as 1785, and enforced by the military power when disregarded. Hundreds of families probably had attempted to settle permanently west of the Ohio River, previous to the arrival of the colony of New Englanders, at the mouth of the Muskingum, in April, 1788, but were not permitted to do so. The fact, therefore, remains that *the settlement at Marietta was the first permanent one within the present limits of Ohio—all others being but temporary, by reason of the compulsory dispersion, previously, of the settlers elsewhere, and the destruction of their huts.*

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

"And did the dust
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life
And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
That overlooked the rivers, or that rise
In the dim forests, crowded with old oaks.
Answer. A race that long has passed away
Built them; a disciplined and populous race
Heaped with long toil the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
The glittering Parthenon." BRYANT.

WHILE philology attests the great antiquity of a spoken language and biology the long development of organized life, paleontology produces silent records carrying man far back into the pliocene period of geology—back to the very portals of the miocene period through which he may have entered that age in which his traces abound. Time, with iconoclastic disposition, may alone be responsible for the destruction of older silent records, thus enshrouding the history of man in the night cloud of high antiquity. While satisfactory proofs are wanting to establish his existence during the miocene period, it may be claimed with plausibility that this period was fitted and conditioned for his production and existence. The tertiary, which was the birth-day of mammals, might well be also the birth-day of man, for if he did not appear simultaneously with the mastodon and mammoth, he at least found a contemporaneous existence. Geology abounds with evidences of the fitness of the conditions of the mammalian period for the production and maintenance of the higher forms of life. It was a period of life and beauty, rivalling, if not excelling, the most enchanting dreams of a sylvan age. With a tropical climate, its forms of animal life were manifold and often colossal; with birds of rare and brilliant plumage and sweet enchanting song. These inhabited forests, blossoming with beauty or stooping with ripening fruit.

The world was full of life—life in its most majestic and gorgeous forms, and if it exists for the sole use of man, this would appear a proper moment to usher him into existence. Let this be as it may, he did exist contemporaneously with those greatest mammals, and has outlived their period. Leaving his stamp upon the pliocene age he has witnessed the death of the mammoth and mastodon, and alone has withstood the mutations and transformations of the intervening epochs of the glacial and alluvial periods. Man is old, and in his long descent through the ages his tracks become more and more distinct, until at last he paused from time to time and erected monuments to serve as mile posts along his advancing way. As each structure is better than each earlier one, they testify in silence of a regular improvement, a progressiveness in man. In silence, too, they testify of races now extinct, of builders who disappeared, and of different degrees of civilization which were ruthlessly swept away before the furious tide of barbarians sweeping from the north. To these monuments—these mile posts—the antiquarian and

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archæologist turns with searching gaze, and by patient research has learned to read the revelation they contain of the condition and fate of these ancient races.

One of these races, ancient in time and distinct in characteristic, once occupied the whole central portion of the United States. A lost race, destitute of a written language, their history is sought amidst their monuments, comprising mounds, inclosures, and implements, until, after patient research, something of the veil has been lifted which had enshrouded in mystery a whole people, who had attained a condition of semi-civilization. Their disappearance was hidden in a long night of ignorance and oblivion, until the tireless student had mastered the silent language of the structures and implements which remained the monuments of the race. Leaving no name they have been denominated the "Mound Builders," because of the innumerable structures of this character, which have withstood the fury of the northern hordes, the assaults of time, and outlasted the periods of the villagers and Indians. To these remains we must turn for the records of this race whose identity is lost. These remains may be classified as structures, implements, and ornaments. The structures are again divided in two general classes, viz., inclosures and mounds, although of various forms and sizes. Of these structures over thirteen thousand are found in Ohio alone. The first class embraces all those works which are bounded by embankments or walls, and includes fortifications, sacred inclosures, and various other symmetrical works. The second class embraces the true mound structures, which have been classified as sacrificial, temple, sepulchral, symbolical, and anomalous, as indicated by the purposes they served. The inclosures are often of great dimensions, generally constructed of clay, although sometimes of stone, and range from three to thirty feet in height, inclosing from one to four hundred acres of ground. Of this class over fifteen hundred are found in Ohio. They are generally regular in form, comprehending the square, circle, parallelogram, ellipse, and octagon.

Inclosures have been classified as "Defensive" and "Sacred."

Defensive works are found chiefly occupying bluffs, headlands, or isolated hills in the vicinity of the largest valleys. Such elevations were chosen with care and strengthened with skill, thus affording excellent points for military works. The walls extend below the brow of the hill, and vary in strength and height according to the angle of declivity. The exposed sides are covered and protected by trenches and overlapping walls, the trench usually being outside the wall. The gateways appear at the most accessible points, and were guarded by overlapping walls, which were often attended by mounds suitable for both observation and defence. Many of the defensive works occupy peninsulas, formed by the bends of streams, and consist of a line of ditches and embankments carried across the isthmus, and sometimes leading diagonally from one stream to another. Fort Ancient being the most celebrated and widely known of these fortifications is worthy a partial description here. Situated on the east bank of the Little Miami, in Warren County, Ohio, it is about thirty-three miles northeast of Cincinnati. Having been frequently and fully surveyed, much has been written descriptive of it until it has acquired great celebrity.

Located upon a terrace, it is difficult of access from the west. The Lebanon and Chillicothe road passes through it on the north, while to the south the descent is steep and winding. A few years ago the whole inclosure was covered by a primitive forest, full of undergrowth, consisting largely of blackberry bushes. A little over one hundred acres are thus inclosed by a line of walls about five miles in length. The embankment was constructed of a tough diluvial clay, rising from five to twenty feet in height, averaging about ten feet, and containing 628,800 cubic yards of excavation. The hill upon which it is constructed rises to a level plain, divided by a peninsula, with a summit two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the Little Miami. On the west is a precipitous bank of two hundred feet, while on the east two ravines originate and diverging sweep around the hill and enter the river, the one above, the other below the works. On the verge of the ravines the embankment is raised, and, winding around the spurs, re-enters to pass the head of gullies at different places plunging into ravines from fifty to one hundred feet deep. The greatest strength and solidity occur at the points most exposed, until at the isthmus the walls rise to the height of twenty feet.

At the west entrance of the Chillicothe road the wall is fourteen feet high, with a base of sixty feet. The south division is naturally impregnable to any primitive people, and so the attack must be made against the north division. Should this be carried, protection is still afforded by two crescent walls thrown across the isthmus, with a convex northern face. South of these are two mounds at the narrowest part of the isthmus, while, as a further precaution, on the steep slope of the southern portion of the hill, at its approach to the river, three parallel terraces were constructed, commanding a broad view of the valley in both directions. Over seventy gateways, having a width of from ten to fifteen feet, appear in the embankment, some of which only could furnish points of ingress and egress, as others faced the precipitous ravines, with made earth thrown out, and must have been intended as outposts for sharpshooters. The walls are not accompanied by a ditch, but within appear some twenty-four reservoirs, which, taken in connection with the numerous springs, would supply sufficient water in any case of siege. At numerous points are found large quantities of water-worn stone, which must have been carried from the river by prodigious exertion. Near the exterior of the eastern walls of the north division are two large mounds, from which start two parallel walls continuing for a distance of 1350 feet, when they suddenly approach each other and inclose another mound at the eastern extremity. These walls are now almost obliterated. Such is an outline description of one of the most interesting monuments of antiquity afforded by the western continent.

Bourneville Fortifications.

In respect to magnitude of area the fortification near Bourneville, twelve miles west of Chillicothe, Ohio, is the largest in the country. It is situated upon a hill about four hundred feet high, having slopes of general abruptness, and washed on two sides by small creeks. Its summit is a broad fertile plain with depressions, some of which contain water during the entire year, and of such extent that one has an area of about two acres. The fortification consists of stone walls, two and a quarter miles in length, inclosing an area of about one hundred and forty acres. The structure has now the appearance of a wall which had fallen outward. Along certain parts of the line are indications of a regularly faced exterior. The wall extends around the hill, a little below the brow, except when it rises to cut off the narrow spurs and to separate the hill from the land beyond. Upon the western face of the hill the wall covers a space varying from thirty to fifty feet in width, and resembles the protection walls along embankments of railroads where they are exposed to the action of water. Along the eastern face the wall is heavier, with a height of four feet, and a base of fifteen or twenty feet. Here the declivity is less abrupt. The isthmus, seven hundred feet wide, affords the easiest access, and so has the heaviest wall. At this point the amount of stone used was so great that, after two farmers had removed enough to form a line fence between their lands, the loss was scarcely perceptible. The wall is continuous, except at the gateways and one point of the hill, which is so precipitous as to be inaccessible. Five gateways appear, three of which are on the isthmus. At these the amount of stone is four times greater than elsewhere, constituting large mound-shaped heaps. These heaps exhibit marks of intense heat, which is also exhibited at different points along the wall. Within the inclosure are two stone mounds, bearing the same traces of the action of fire, and are located near the line of wall commanding the greatest extent of country. Fires must have been maintained upon them for long periods, and they undoubtedly served as signals of alarm.

Most of the wall is now covered by gigantic forest trees. It probably averaged about eight feet in height with an equal base, but of course is now in complete ruins, owing to the great lapse of time, its situation upon a disintegrating declivity, and the demolition occasioned by the growth and decay of successive forests. A fort of this description must have been almost impregnable to a primitive race.

Carlisle Fortifications.

One of the most important defensive works is situated about two miles west of Carlisle, Ohio, in Montgomery and Warren counties. An incomplete survey of it was made Sept. 5, 1875, by Messrs. S. H.

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Binkley and C. E. Blossom. Since that date other observations have been made by the antiquarian and author, J. P. MacLean, on whose works we have largely relied as authority on this subject. The work is situated on the summit of a hill a few rods west of Big Twin. The hill is bounded north and south by deep ravines, on the east by a precipitous bluff with a declivity varying from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred feet. To the east of the bluff is an alluvial terrace leading to the Big Twin.

This terrace is divided into two parts, an upper and a lower, formed in the direction of the stream. On the west the hill is connected with the level by a broad peninsula. The wall is situated on the brow of the hill except on the north side, where it falls a little lower. It is generally constructed of surface material, although limestone is found at the southwestern gate. At the west, at the point of greatest exposure, three lines of wall occur. The entire length on the direct line of the middle wall is 3676 feet, inclosing an area of from twelve to fifteen acres. The length of the wall on the Twin bluff is 1110 feet. The interior is now cultivated, and a growth of corn rendered observations incomplete. Even part of the wall is under cultivation, but the greater portion is covered by a thick undergrowth of briers, while forest trees are still standing at certain points. Within the inclosure are two stone mounds and one stone circle, the latter being near the centre of the inclosure. Some of the older settlers remember this circle to have been about twenty feet in diameter and eight feet high. The amount of stone was so great that, in order to obtain it for building purposes, a road was cut from the valley to the brow of the hill, and hundreds of wagon loads removed. Of the west walls the exterior one is the heaviest, and is constructed of clay. This stands at some distance from the middle wall, and incloses a much greater area. The gateway is now an orchard, while a great portion is cultivated fields. On the northeast corner of the work is a graded way of 804 feet leading to the bank of the Twin. At 324 feet this way reaches the terrace or the hill bottom. Here fifty-seven feet of the embankment has been carried away by the encroachment of the stream in the north ravine. From the wash the embankment is clearly traceable a distance of 297 feet, or within 126 feet of the bank of the Twin. The graded way follows the bank of the stream until within 140 feet of Twin, when it diverges and forms a straight line. Where the way reaches the wall of the inclosure there is a wash through which water passes during a freshet. This was probably a narrow gateway. The purpose of the graded way is only plausibly stated, when it is supposed that on the bluff it was to make the ascent easier, and that along the terrace was constructed while that terrace was a swamp.

On the southeast corner of the fort is another way, leading to the second or river terrace. This was evidently so perfect and so adapted by nature to subserve the purposes of the builders of the fort, that they left it as it was found, being unable to make any improvement upon it. Seven miles to the northeast is the great mound at Miamisburg, while six miles eastward is still another. At Franklin are the remains of a stone dam belonging to the mound epoch. With all these remains interesting relics are found. Other fortifications occur within the State, but these will serve the purpose of descriptive illustration.

Sacred Inclosures.

Many of the earthworks were not used for military purposes, and have been denominated "sacred inclosures." While the military works are found in localities adapted by nature for strongholds, the sacred structures are situated on river bottoms, seldom occurring on a broken surface. These are generally regular in form, and occur either in groups or ranges. The circular works are generally small, having nearly a uniform diameter of from 250 to 300 feet; while some of the larger ones are over a mile in circumference. They are entered by gateways, usually facing the east.

In the vicinity of large works, small circles varying from 30 to 50 feet in diameter, and consisting of light embankments without gateways, frequently occur. These walls are comparatively slight, ranging from three to seven feet, although sometimes attaining a height of thirty feet. They are composed of surface material and clay. Many works are accompanied by parallel walls, reaching at times a length of 800 feet. Square, circular, elliptical, octagonal, and parallel walls, sometimes appear in combination.

Newark Works.

The most elaborate and complicated of this class is found at the junction of the South and Raccoon forks of Licking River, near Newark, Ohio. They are located on a plain, at an altitude of about forty feet above the bottom lands, and consist of an extensive series of square, circular, and polygonal inclosures with mounds, ditches, and connecting avenues extending over an area of four square miles. Some of the minor structures are now nearly obliterated. In 1836 Col. Charles Whittlesey made a very accurate survey, since which additional observations have been made. At the western point is a true circle 2880 feet in circumference and six feet in height.

On the southwest part of the wall is a feature indicating the commencement of parallel walls, which, after reaching a length of 100 feet were abandoned and the opening closed by the erection of a mound 170 feet long and fourteen feet high. This mound overlooks the whole of the works, and has been named the "Observatory." At the northeast part, directly opposite this "observatory," is a gateway leading into an avenue 300 feet long and sixty feet wide, with walls not exceeding four feet in height. This terminates in one of the eight gateways of an octagon inclosing about fifty acres. These gateways are at the angles of the wall, and are each covered by a mound five feet high, eighty to 100 feet base, and standing sixty feet interior to the wall. From the octagon extend three lines of parallel walls, the one towards the south having been traced a distance of two miles. The others, extending easterly, are about a mile in length, and the walls composing all lines are about twenty feet apart. The middle line terminates in a square inclosing twenty acres, with mounds symmetrically disposed within. On the southwest of this wall is a gateway leading into a broad avenue of dissimilar parts, and constructed without any common relations. Along this avenue, a distance of 1950 feet, is the gateway of an elliptical work whose diameters are 1250 and 1150 feet. The embankment is twelve feet in perpendicular height, fifty feet in base, and has an interior ditch seven feet deep by thirty feet in width. At the gateway the embankment is sixteen feet high, with a ditch thirteen feet deep, giving a height from the interior of twenty-nine feet. The gateway is eighty feet wide between the ditches, with a length of 100 feet. In the centre of the inclosure is a remarkable structure in the form of a bird with expanded wings. The length of the body is 155 feet, width 68 feet, and a height of seven feet. Length of each wing 110 feet, width at centre 45 feet, at the body 40 feet, while the height is five feet. From tip to tip of wing on a straight line 200 feet. The head points toward the gateway of the inclosure. On opening this effigy it was found to contain an altar. In the rear of the effigy and 100 feet distant is a semicircular embankment 200 feet in length. Returning to the square, we find it connected with an elliptical work, larger than the others, and situated at the northeast corner. Other parallel walls occur, and not less than twenty small circles of eighty feet diameter, accompanied by the ditch and the gateway, which almost invariably opens to the east. There are eleven circles without gateways, five of large dimensions, three of which are 200 feet in diameter, and interior to the ditch have still another embankment. The material for the construction of the walls was taken from the immediate vicinity, where the excavations still remain and are usually called "wells." A trench was cut through the "observatory," which revealed the fact of its being constructed entirely of clay. From this it has been concluded it was constructed of adobe, which has crumbled during the lapse of ages. The large pond has been drained, the land reclaimed, and the Licking Fair grounds are located within the circle containing the eagle effigy. Every feature of material, size, and structure disproves the hypothesis of a military purpose being ascribed to the works. Other works of a similar character occur, particularly in Ross, Pike, Athens, Washington, Scioto, Franklin, Fairfield, Greene, Montgomery, Butler, and Clermont Counties.

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Graded Ways.

As already indicated, another class of works are found, called "Graded Ways" or "Avenues" accompanying the inclosures to some number. Their purpose does not clearly appear.

They sometimes ascend from one terrace to another, and again from the river banks to the terrace. One occurs at Marietta, one at Piqua, and another at Richmondale; but the most remarkable is that near Piketon, Pike County, Ohio. It consists of a graded ascent from the second to the third terrace, the level of the latter being seventeen feet above that of the former. The avenue is 1080 feet long, 215 feet wide at the lower, and 203 feet at the upper extremity. The earth is thrown outward on either hand into embankments varying from five to eleven feet in height. At the lower extremity the walls upon the interior are twenty-two feet in perpendicular height. On the third terrace the eastern line of embankment extends 2580 feet, and terminates near a group of mounds, one of which is thirty feet high. Fifteen hundred feet from the grade another wall starts off from the main line at right angles to a distance of 212 feet, when it assumes a parallel course to the principal line and continues for 420 feet, when it curves inwardly 240 feet, and terminates near a group of mounds. The whole class of sacred works were probably the council houses and amusement grounds, as well as the places of sacred and devotional exercises. The altars are still found to attest their use for the observance of religious rites.

Mounds.

The temple mounds are regularly formed, generally truncated, and having spiral pathways to the summit. In form they are round, square, oblong, or oval, generally high, although some occur not exceeding a few feet in altitude, while embracing several acres in area. It is probable that temples of wood occupied the summits, although no evidences of such structures remain.

The sacrificial mounds bear several distinguishing features, being constructed by alternate, uniform layers of gravel, earth, and sand. These were surmounted by symmetrical altars of burnt clay or stone, containing relics and deposits which exhibit traces of the action of fire. While the altars are generally of burnt clay, yet a few of stone occur, varying greatly in size, ranging from five to eight feet in width with a height of twenty feet, while in form they were generally round or square. Upon the altars have been found calcined human bones, carvings in stone, ornaments in mica, instruments of copper, tubes, and beads of pearl and shell, spear heads of flint, and various articles of pottery.

Sepulchral mounds are numerous, and usually take the form of the cone, although various other forms are discovered. Rising in altitude from fifteen to twenty-five feet, they invariably inclose a human skeleton, often quite a number, which are found near the ground surface, although the depth varies to some extent. These remains are generally of the Indian type, and had been enveloped in bark or heavy matting, and placed upon slabs or other material forming the bottom of the tomb. The covering was sometimes a vault of timber or flagstones, the latter often appearing in careless heaps. With the skeletons have been found personal ornaments, including bracelets, perforated plates of copper, and beads of bone, ivory, shell, and metal. While stone implements are quite common, but few weapons are found. Vases of copper have been discovered, although rare in these remains.

Symbolical mounds consist of bass-reliefs formed on the surface of the ground in representation of beasts, birds, reptiles, men, and numerous implements and ornaments. Such works generally occur in groups or ranges.

Anomalous mounds embrace all those which do not admit of classification, some having features common to all classes, while others have no features of resemblance. In some an altar and sepulchre have been found on the same level, which does not occur with any of the regular classes. Under this class is also placed those structures which were probably used as signal stations. These occupy elevated positions, and have been variously designated as "observatories," "alarm posts," "signal stations," "watch towers," and "out-looks."

In addition to all these classes rude heaps of stone are sometimes found, but as they bear no resemblance to the structures of the mound builders they have been attributed to a later race, and are undoubtedly the work of the Indians.

The implements and ornaments found in connection with the earthworks or structures are usually of minerals, clay, bones, fossils, and shells.

Spear heads, including lance heads and fishing and hunting spears of various shapes and sizes, are usually of flint, although sometimes of hornstone. Their names indicate their use.

Runners, knives, axes, hammers, chisels, and pestles are found of exquisite workmanship and superior finish, while kettles, jugs, cups, vases, and urns have been unearthed in such forms and of such delicate finish as to indicate something of perfection in the art of pottery. Fine clay was chiefly used in this art, although some of the coarser specimens exhibit an admixture of pulverized quartz, and again of colored mica, which gave a ruddy and somewhat brilliant appearance. These articles were generally ornamented by curved lines or images of birds, beasts, and the human form. The greatest skill was displayed in portraiture upon the stone pipes, some of which, weighing from three to six pounds, exhibit elaborate delineations of various beasts and birds, while a few occur bearing the representation of the human head.

The following engravings represent some of the most interesting implements found in this locality.

Fig. 4 is the cut of a stone found in an Indian grave, and was probably buried with the body of its owner.

Fig. 5 represents a red stone pipe, the general appearance of which is excellent and even graceful, being formed of the red pipe stone so highly prized by the Indians. It is beautifully polished, and the whole workmanship displays great skill.

Fig. 6 represents a pipe of the same variety of stone as of Fig. 5, and exhibits the same excellence of workmanship. On one side it bears the rude sketch of a fish.

Fig. 7 represents a combined tomahawk and pipe, but this is probably a French production as it is of steel, and the bowl shows evidence of being turned by a lathe.

Figs. 8 and 9 represent different forms of a stone ornament known as a pendant or gorgon, which was probably suspended from the breast or the terminal lobe of the ear. Dr. Abbott says of this ornament: "At



any rate, it was designed for ornament, and not for any other purpose, as has been suggested, such as a fishing-line weight or sinker." The holes in these pendants and other Indian implements have always puzzled archæologists. One of the authors of the "Ohio Centennial Report on Archæology" says: "I think we must give up the theory that the various forms of polished slate, perforated at right angles to the face, were used as sizers and twisters of twine or strips of skin. They are all bored with a taper, which leaves a sharp edge either at one end or in the middle of the piece. Those that are more or less worn present the appearance of having been suspended. Thread twisters and sizers were probably made of wood and bone, like the Iroquois shuttles figured by Mr. Schoolcraft. Some of their perforated stone implements somewhat resemble ours in general form. Most of the striped slate relics I am inclined to place among the ornaments, badges, and armor of ancient tribes. Some of them would answer all these purposes. The tapering holes are good contrivances for fastening by thongs of rawhide to a belt, string, or piece of wood. Supposing the head or knot of the thong was let into the bored hole, these plates might be firmly bound to each other, or to the body of the wearer, and the holes not much worn by the process."

Fig. 10 represents a specimen of fine-grained green slate striped with

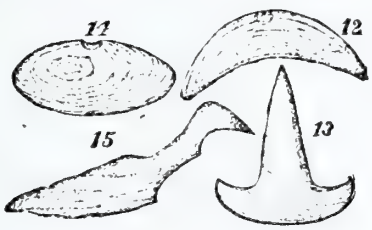
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dark bands. It would be difficult to tell the use of this instrument. It is too large for a bead, and can scarcely be considered a badge of authority. Being flattened on one side suggests the possibility of its being used as a whistle. It is classed under the general head of tubes.

Fig. 11 is a representative stone axe, found in nearly every locality in the State. "They are not abundant in the mounds, but are found in large numbers in the valleys. They are fashioned with great skill, of rare and beautiful material, the predominant series being granite. They are found with and without grooves for the adjustment of handles. Those designed to be wielded by both hands have an average weight of ten pounds, although they vary from one to sixteen pounds. The smaller varieties, called hatchets, were used in war as well as for domestic uses. These weigh from one to two pounds, are destitute of grooves, and are of all sizes from two to twelve inches. They also vary greatly in design, some having holes for the reception of handles. They are all, for the most part, polished, and some have been ground and polished with elaborate care."

Fig. 12 is a beautiful specimen, which may be classed under the head of banner stones. In outline, finish, and perforation it is faultless. The hole passing through the centre is a very noticeable feature, and measures less than nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. It is circular, of



uniform dimensions from end to end, and faintly exhibits those rings which characterize holes drilled with a hollow instrument.

Fig. 14 represents a second example of this perforated ornament or banner stone. It is shorter and thicker than Fig. 12, but is well made and drilled with the same smoothness and beauty.

Fig. 13 is a partial representation of a very interesting form of banner stone. The portion above the perforation is imaginary, and if the upper portion was made to resemble the lower it would probably be correct, as Dr. Abbott believes the parts to be alike.

"This form of badge, being the most elegant and expensive, was probably used to indicate the highest rank of office. The single crescent probably signified a rank next below the double."

Fig. 15 is a curiously wrought imitation of a bird. The knot-like protuberances, representing eyes, stand out from the head one-eighth of an inch. The bottom of the specimen is flat, and contains three holes extending upward about half way through the body. Its use is not determined. In connection with these many others have been found in this part of the State, but being of the commoner character found almost everywhere, a description would be useless in this connection. Such are arrowheads, rimmers, and various minor instruments of flint, and pestles, and mortars of various kinds of stone, variously fashioned in finish, and representing differing degrees of skill.

In sculpture the highest grade of art was reached, for a leading characteristic of this class of work is the truthfulness displayed in all the outlines. These are of great value, as their various characters go far to establish an extensive communication over a vast extent of country. It is established that while this people used the skins of animals for clothing to some extent, yet the principal article used was a cloth, coarse but of uniform thread, and woven of a warp and woof. The fragments of remains found show it to have been manufactured of material resembling hemp, in which the spinning was regular, as shown by some charred folds taken from mounds near Middletown, Ohio.

Touching the condition of this people, it is pretty well ascertained they were tillers of the soil, and the centre of their population, as shown by remains, invariably sought the fertile flats or valleys, as natural to an agricultural people.

That they lived under an arbitrary and despotic government is attested by the magnitude of the works, which could only be constructed by a people whose condition was that of vassalage. Their religion was superstition, and it is maintained by some that they were idolaters, although the evidence is yet wanting to establish this claim. That they were superstitious is shown by the altars and offerings which belonged to their religious rites and ceremonies. Their fortifications and signal stations prove their military knowledge and character, although it is presumable these were all for purposes of defence against enemies from without. It must have been such an enemy, rushing from the north, that expelled them from the region north of the Ohio River. That expulsion must have been sudden and calamitous, as they deserted their works and mines, leaving their implements behind in their haste before the fury of the invader. Fleeing to the south, we find them improving in the arts, as shown by the superior character of their southern works, until, finally, they emigrate to Mexico, when, whether they became the original Nahoas or Toltecs, it is at least evident that a gradual improvement and advancement was attained, which rose to the height and development of the superior architecture of Mexico at the advent of the whites. Here it is a less difficult matter to trace their history, as their records consist not in dumb works alone, but also in a hieroglyphic, and finally in a written language.

OSTEOLOGY.

Having referred to the high antiquity of man, man away back in the ages of savagery, prior to the era of the mound builders, it appears fitting to refer to a few facts touching that antiquity and the development which has obtained. Prior to the study of the ancient implements of stone and the various human remains, the people, according to Dr. Buchner, "had so little notion of the nature and signification of the stone axes and weapons of earlier and later times, that they were regarded with superstitious fear and hope, and as productions of lightning and thunder. Hence for a long time they were called thunderbolts even by the learned. * * * As late as the year 1734, when Mahudel explained in the Academy of Paris that these stones were human implements, he was laughed at, because he had not proved that they could not have been formed in the clouds." It is needless to enumerate the discoveries on which the theory of man's antiquity is based. It is sufficient to say they were made all over the face of Europe, and to Aimé Boué, a French geologist, belongs the honor of having first proclaimed the theory. Dr. Schmerling then became the founder of the new science of Osteology, while M. Boucher de Perthes became its great apostle. Still it was reserved for Sir Charles Lyell and Sir John Lubbock to give popularity to the new theory as advanced by the founders and expounded by the apostles. In this connection it may be apropos to observe that it was at the meeting of the British Association, in 1855, that Sir Charles Lyell gave his endorsement to this theory of high antiquity for man. Having first opposed it, he now became enthusiastic in his investigations, and published as the result of his researches, "Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man," in 1863. Without entering into a description, we will call attention to the far-famed Neanderthal skull, which was taken from a cave in the valley of Düssel, near Düsseldorf. As the bones were not regarded of any interest at the time of their discovery, only the larger ones were preserved. Prof. Huxley declares, "they indicate a very high antiquity," and Dr. Buchner, that "the loam deposit, which partly fills the cave of the Neanderthal and the clefts and fissures of its limestone mountains, and in which both the Neanderthal bones and the fossil bones and teeth of animals were imbedded, is exactly the same that, in the caverns of the Neanderthal, covers the whole limestone mountain with a deposit from ten to twelve feet in thickness, and the diluvian origin of which is unmistakable." Dr. Fuhlrott says, "The position and general arrangement of the locality in which they were found, place it, in my judgment, beyond doubt that the bones belong to the diluvium, and therefore to primitive times." After a very minute description of the cranium, Prof. Huxley observes, "in reply to the suggestion that the skull is that of an idiot, it may be urged that the *onus probandi* lies with those who adopt the hypothesis. Idiocy is compatible with very various forms and capacities of the cranium, but I know of none which present the least resemblance to the Neanderthal skull." He further refers to it as the most ape-like of all the human

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skulls he has ever seen, while Dr. Buchner declares the face must have presented a frightfully bestial and savage or ape-like expression. Prof. Schaaffhausen and Mr. Busk declare, "This skull is the most brutal of all known human skulls, resembling those of the apes not only in the prodigious development of the superciliary prominences and the forward extension of the orbits, but still more in the depressed form of the brain-case, in the straightness of the squamosal suture, and in the complete retreat of the occiput forward and upward from the superior occipital ridges." Both Prof. Schaaffhausen and Dr. Buchner regarded it as a race type, while Prof. Huxley claimed "that it truly forms only the extreme number of a series leading by slow degrees to the highest and best developed forms of human skulls."

The fossil skull of the Engis Cave was deposited at a depth of five feet under an osseous breccia containing a tusk of the rhinoceros, the teeth of a horse, remains of many other animals, some of which are now extinct, and rude stone and flint instruments. The breccia was over three feet wide, and rose about five feet above the floor of the cavern. Speaking of this skull, Prof. Huxley observes, "there is no mark of degradation about any part of the structure. It is, in fact, a fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher, or might have contained the thoughtless brains of a savage." Mr. Busk observed, "although the forehead was somewhat narrow, it might nevertheless be matched by the skulls of individuals of European race;" while Dr. Schaaffhausen declared, "I hold it to be demonstrated that this cranium has belonged to a person of limited intellectual faculties, and we conclude thence that it belonged to a man of a low degree of civilization." Sir Charles Lyell held, "From the narrowness of the frontal portion it belonged to an individual of small intellectual development;" and Buchner declares, "In its length and narrowness, the slight elevation of its forehead, the form of the widely separated orbits, and the wide developed supraorbital arches, it resembles, especially when viewed from above, the celebrated Neanderthal skull, but in general is far superior to this in its structure." Carl Vogt "regards it, with reference to the proportion of length to breadth, as one of the most ill-formed, animal-like, and simian of skulls."

We think it highly probable that if viewed simply as an ancient formation and low type, but little resemblance need be discovered either to the cranium of the philosopher or to that of the ape. The difference of opinion rests upon differing comparisons with existing forms, while all of these, through a long period of development, are radically distinct. As a race type, it was a low form in which bestiality predominated, for intelligence had not yet made any particular strides in development. It was one type of physical man before the development accompanying mental growth.

The cranium found in bone breccia at Gibraltar, according to Prof. Denton, "resembles in all essential particulars, including its great thickness, the far-famed Neanderthal skull. Its discovery adds immensely to the scientific value of the Neanderthal specimen, if only as showing that the latter does not represent, as many have hitherto supposed, a mere individual peculiarity, but that it may have been characteristic of a race extending from the Rhine to the Pillars of Hercules." Prof. Schaaffhausen observes, "It is worthy of notice that a similar although smaller projection of the superciliary arches has generally been found in the skulls of savage races," so that different specimens "indicate a very distant period, when man stood on a very low grade of development."

The Borreby skulls of the stone age of Denmark, according to Prof. Huxley, resemble the Neanderthal specimen, while the Arno skull is by Carl Vogt considered of the same antiquity as the Neanderthal and Engis types. These evidences all attest the geological theory of a primitive man with a powerful organization, well adapted to the conditions by which he was surrounded. He needed that organization, for his bones tell of powerful conflicts, while the effacement of sutures tells of the great age he must have attained. He was bestial, as he must needs be to combat the animals against which he must contend for food and life. Look at the Neanderthal specimen with its broken arm, telling perhaps of an encounter with the cave bear which was outlived to see that arm dwindle away to uselessness. Again he is attacked by some savage beast or equally savage fellow man, and in the struggle he receives a blow over the right eye, so powerful as to carry away a portion of the bone. It was a fearful fracture, but he outlives it and sees the wound healed, showing a strength, hardihood, and love of life which fitted him to war for existence throughout that long and savage period. Away down the scale of life, he was also low in the scale of intellect, and it required the combating circumstances and exigencies of a long and savage period to develop the power of intelligence. The colossal herbivora were harmless, but he must shrink away and find a hiding-place, or prepare for conflict when the fierce carnivora were enraged by hunger. It was then he found a retreat among the tree-tops or sought safety in the fastnesses of the rocks. But he slowly learned his own strength and the use of a club, when he began asserting his supremacy over some of the minor animals of ferocity, until the necessities of climate taught him the use of clothing, to be obtained only from the animals about him. Fear made him cautious, hunger made him active, cold made him inventive, and then the mental forces developed a feeble power which strengthened with his necessities until, by force of superior intellect, he became the lord of nature and began to add to the comfort, convenience, and sweetness of life. The development was tardy, prompted for ages by necessity alone. Just as he discovered the use of the club as a defence against savage beasts, he discovered the use of clothing as a protection against the cold, which settled in severity upon the earth. Even clothing did not suffice for the long glacial day, and he at length found the use of fire or he must have succumbed to the cold. This period also rendered necessary different kinds of food, for the climate was no longer favorable to the luxuriant flora of his early existence, and he must resort to the fauna not only for skins for clothing, but also flesh for food. Each single step was a great advance, and only resulted as necessity prompted until by extraneous forces the intellect was aroused and began asserting its equality with the blind forces about it, until by strengthening stages it recognized its powers and capacities, and bounded from equality to supremacy. The struggle lost its doubtful character, and he had next to look about him for safety from his fellows. He had warred successfully with the elements and wild beasts, and now the battle opened with his own race and type. With him "might was right," and the strong recognized no rights to which the weak were entitled. Dangers of this kind induced the weak to unite for common defence against the strong, and so communities or bands or tribes, bound together for mutual protection, laid the foundation of society. Society founded agriculture, agriculture founded property, and property founded rights, and rights protected and developed the race. Society, with its long train of developments in arts, kept advancing with the years until to the arts was added science, which during the historic period has added such lustre to the human race.

It was and is a question of intellectual development, for if the human skulls of different periods be placed in a row parallel to the instruments, implements, and weapons of different ages, the same parallelism will appear between the development of those skulls and the improvement of those productions. The dug-out for a home, a tom-tom for a musical instrument, a crooked stick for a plow, and a club or flint-head spear for a weapon, are as truly on a level with the Neanderthal brain, as the dwelling, the piano, the sulky-plow, and the needle-gun rise to the level of the brain of to-day. No matter how low the type, he has advanced, and by steady, yet sometimes retarded improvement, given evidence of a progressiveness throughout the whole period of his existence. Old as he is, he recognizes no limits to progress, and knows no limit to his existence.

PALEONTOLOGY.

Mastodon giganteus.

The discovery of the remains of the mastodon dates back to the year 1613, when in Dauphine, France, bones were found in a sand pit, and being secured by the surgeon Mazuya, he at once set up the claim that they were discovered in a brick tomb thirty feet in length, fifteen in width, and bearing the inscription Teutobocchus Rex, who had been a chief in northern Germany and was defeated by the Romans under Caius Marius, B. C. 102. He further claimed to have found some fifty medals in the same tomb, bearing the effigy of this leader. The skeleton, after being exhibited as that of a giant in France and Germany, was finally examined by the anatomist Riolan, who pronounced it the remains of an

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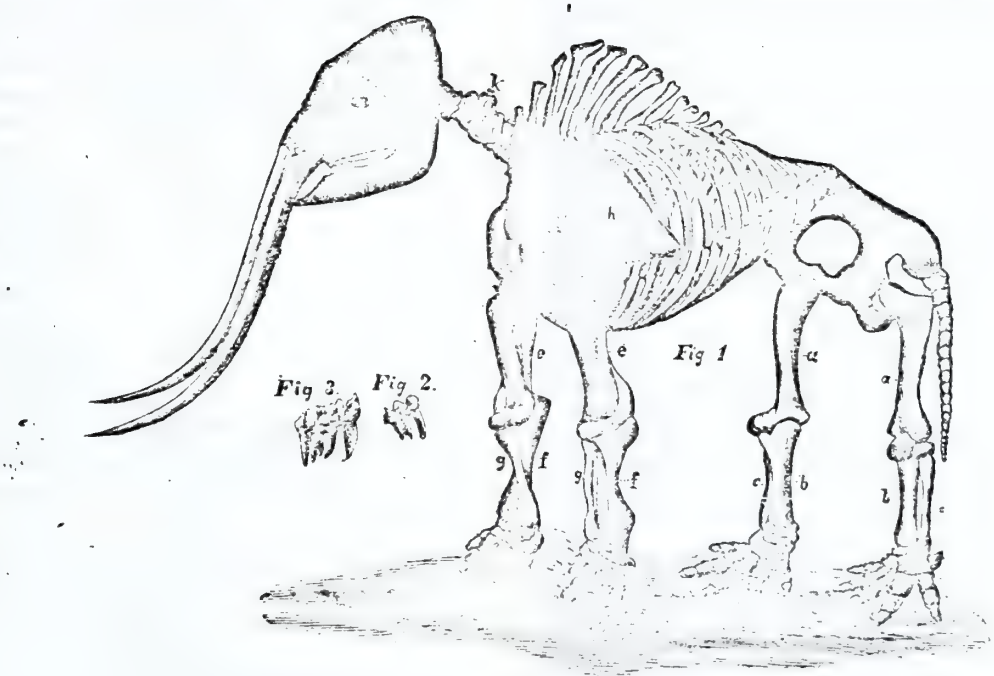
elephant. A controversy then arose, lasting for some time, and it was not until 1832 that the remains were removed to the Paris Museum of Natural History and recognized as belonging to the mastodon by the naturalist, De Blainville.

Some gigantic bones being discovereed near Albany, New York, in 1705, were considered additional proofs of a former race of giants. Gov. Dudley, of Mass., after examining one of these teeth, wrote to Cotton Mather, he was "perfectly of opinion that the tooth will agree only to the human body for whom the flood only could prepare a funeral; and without doubt he waded as long as he could keep his head above the clouds, but must at length be confounded with all other creatures." So the bones found near Santa Fé de Bogota, in the "Field of Giants," were believed to be human remains.

The attention of the scientific men of Europe was first attracted to the subject about the middle of the last century. M. de Longueil discovered some bones in Kentucky in 1739 and became so interested on account of their size that he presented them, on his return to France, to D'Aubenton and Buffon. The former ascribed the thigh bone and tusks to the elephant and the tooth to the hippopotamus; while Buffon attributed the whole remains to a primitive elephant. From this time forward great interest attached to the subject, and remains were eagerly sought by scientific men of all nations. Still the animal was believed to be carnivorous. The first elaborate account is given by Cuvier, although he did not have the advantage of a complete skeleton. In 1801 Charles W. Peale secured an almost complete skeleton in Orange County, N. Y., and his son Rembrandt in 1803 published a pamphlet of ninety-one pages descriptive of the remains. This was entitled "An Historical Disquisition on the Mammoth or Great American Incognitum, an Extinct, Immense, Carnivorous Animal, whose Fossil Remains have been found in North America." In 1840 a skeleton was found in Benton County, Mo. It was imbedded in a sandy deposit full of vegetable matter, among which cypress, swamp moss, tropical cane, and stems of palmetto were recognized. This deposit was beneath fifteen feet of blue clay and gravel. In 1845 another was discovered near Newburgh, N. Y., which is minutely described by Dr. J. C. Warren in his work on the Mastodon giganteus. Through misapprehensions and other causes these remains have by different authors been called by different names. Believed at first to belong to the fossil elephant of Siberia, it was called the "mammoth." We have already referred to it as the "Great American Incognita." Cuvier gave it its popularly accepted name, having designated it from the form of its tooth, Mastodon, being derived from the Greek words, mastos, nipple, and odons, tooth, or nipple-tooth. Dr. Wm. Hunter, being misled by the tooth, believed it to belong to the carnivora, and so called it the "Carnivorous Elephant." The North American mastodon having received the first attention, Cuvier gave it the specific term "giganteus," or gigantic mastodon, which term has been generally adopted. Buffon called it "Mastodon Ohioticus," or Ohio mastodon; Pennant, the "Elephas Americanus," or American elephant; Blumenbach, "Mammut Ohioticum," or Ohio mammoth; and Adrian Camper, "Elephas microcephalus," or long-headed elephant. It has also been designated the "Mastodon magnum," or great mastodon.

Within later years bones have been found scattered throughout New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, California, and Oregon. Herewith is inserted a cut of a skeleton discovered in 1870 near the village of St. Johns, Auglaize County, Ohio. The tusks and most of the vertebræ, ribs, and pelvis, were so much decayed that they crumbled on exposure to the air. The following enumeration comprises the portion of the skeleton found:

Lower Jaw (t).—The anterior portion of the lower jaw preserved has



the form of a V, and is about eighteen inches long, terminating anteriorly in a horn five inches in length.

Tusks.—The circumference of one of the tusks at the point where it entered the cranium was twenty two inches—their length was not ascertained.

Teeth.—There were four of the lower jaw teeth found, all of them in an excellent state of preservation. The two anterior teeth (Fig. 1) each weigh four and one-half pounds, and are seven and one-half inches long by three and one-half inches in width. They each have three transverse furrows dividing them into four nipples or eminences, each eminence being one and one-half inches in height. The two posterior teeth (Fig. 2) are each four and one-half inches long by three and one-half inches in width. Each of these teeth has three transverse ridges, measuring one and one-fourth inches in height. The enamel is of a dark brown color, one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and not much worn. The roots are four and one-half inches long, and of a form that exhibits great strength.

Humerus (e).—This is the upper bone of the foreleg. Its length is thirty-seven inches, its greatest circumference thirty-five inches, and its smallest seventeen inches.

Ulna (f).—This is the larger of the bones of the lower part of the

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foreleg. Its length from the summit of the olecranon process to the lowest point of the inferior extremity is thirty-four inches, circumference at lower extremity thirty-one inches.

Radius (g).—The smallest bone of the foreleg. Its length is twenty-nine inches, the breadth of its carpal extremity six inches, and the entire circumference of the elbow-joint is forty-five inches.

Femur, or *Thigh-bone* (a).—This bone in its form resembles the femur of the human skeleton. It is thirty-nine inches long and seventeen and one-half inches in circumference at the middle of the shaft.

Tibia (b).—The larger of the two lower bones of the hind-leg is twenty-eight inches long. The circumference of the upper extremity is thirty and one-half inches, the middle of the shaft fourteen inches

Fibula (c).—This is a slender bone, twenty-seven inches long, passing three and one-half inches below the tibia to form part of the foot.

Bones of the Feet.—All the bones of the right forefoot and right hind-foot were found, also portions of the other two feet.

Part of the bones of another mastodon was found in Clay Township, in December, 1874, by some men engaged in digging a ditch to drain Muchinippi Swamp. The ravine in which the animal was found, and through which the ditch was dug, partakes somewhat of the character of the swamp. The depth of the superficial deposit at the point at which the remains were found is about six feet. The upper third is black muck, and the remainder shell marl.

The marl thrown out of this ditch, after a few months' exposure to the air, becomes so white as to form a strong contrast with the inky surface soil. The following are the portions of the skeleton found:—

Tusks.—Two tusks twenty-eight inches in circumference at the base, and twelve feet long.

Teeth.—Three teeth, two of them in a good state of preservation.

Vertebræ.—Six Cervical (k),
Two Dorsal.

Extremities.—One Humerus,
One Femur,
One Tibia,
One Ulna,
One Radius,
Two Patellæ,
Three Bones of the feet.

The bones of this specimen are much larger than the corresponding ones of the specimen found in 1870, and are probably those of an old animal, as the teeth are very much worn. The remains were purchased by the writer, and deposited in the museum of the Heidelberg College of this State.

A third mastodon was discovered by Mr. Samuel Craig, in January, 1878, whilst engaged in surveying in Washington Township. No careful search for the skeleton has yet been made. The boggy character of the ground in which the animal is located leads us to believe that the remains will be found in a good state of preservation.

The first and second mastodons were found so near the surface that we are almost led to the belief that they have been buried within 500 or 1000 years. "There can be no question that they lived and died long after the deposition of the drift on which the marsh deposits rest."

Such discoveries exhibit different conditions, some being perfect, while others are in a crumbling state. In Europe, greater antiquity renders the remains fewer and more fragmentary than in America. Teeth are found in large quantities on both continents. These are composed of dentine, and enamel which is spread over the crown, while the transverse ridges are not filled with cement, as is the case with those of the elephant. They bear no relation to the carnivora, for although having an external covering of enamel, they are destitute of the longitudinal serrated cutting edge exhibited by the flesh-eating. By use the protuberances became truncated to a lozenge form, and the whole structure shows adaptation to the mastication of vegetable substances. The teeth in different species varied in number, and instead of all appearing at once, were developed in succession as the waste by wear demanded. The upper teeth are a little wider than the lower, the first three wider at the back than the front, the next square, while the last terminates in blunt points. Eight deciduous teeth, two on each side, are developed soon after birth, but these are soon shed and followed by a third deciduous tooth, somewhat larger and more complicated, constituting the first three-ridged, six-pointed molar. This in turn is followed by a fourth of the same form, but of greater size. Sometimes these four on each side of each jaw are found to have coexisted. The fifth is still larger, but before its development, and generally before that of the fourth, one or more of the earlier teeth have disappeared. The sixth and last, occupying the whole side of the jaw, is much larger and differs otherwise from all others. It is about ten inches long, four wide, twenty around the neck, and weighs from ten to twelve pounds. The crown is divided into four or five ridges with eight or ten points or furrows. Such a succession of teeth was rendered necessary by the prodigious labor imposed in masticating the large quantities of food necessary to the maintenance of life. During the wear thus evolved by the molars in crushing branches and twigs, another tooth developed to take the place of the old decayed and displaced one. In addition to the testimony of the teeth, the contents of the stomach have been found, showing conclusively that the animal was of the herbivori. This was found with the Newburgh remains, in a description of which Dr. Prime observes: "In the midst of the ribs, imbedded in the marl and unmixed with shells or carbonate of lime, was a mass of matter composed principally of the twigs of trees, broken into pieces of about two inches in length, and varying in size from very small twigs to those of a half inch in diameter. There was mixed with these a large quantity of finer vegetable substances, like finely divided leaves, the whole amounting to from four to six bushels." All evidence is corroborative, and goes to show the mastodon was a vegetable feeder, and subsisted on the coarse as well as tender branches of trees, leaves, rushes, and other aquatic plants. That it was covered with hair is attested by the locks and tufts of a dun brown color found in the vicinity of the skeleton at Scotchtown, New York. These locks varied in length from two to seven inches. Again, both the skin and hair were found with the bones sixty feet below the ground surface near the mouth of the Wabash River. It is evident several different species existed, being ranged by different authors into from four to thirty different classes, although the latter number is probably unwarranted. Many of these classifications are based on a slight variation of a tooth, and not on a comparison of skeletons. That the mastodon appeared during the tertiary period—the age of mammals—is attested by geology, for its traces are found running across the miocene, pliocene, and glacial periods. Great changes of climate were thus withstood, and this monster stood a witness to the development and extinction of many other forms until, after untold ages, it succumbed to the fate of other monsters of the old world, while its bones are made a text-book by the student of the new world as he seeks the history of organized life, development, and extinction. In their case the cause of extinction is unrevealed, for it could not have been on account of rigorous climatic changes, because the tropics still furnish a pliocene climate; neither could it have been produced by a calamity, as the different species were dispersed too widely to be overwhelmed by any catastrophe of nature. It yielded at last, perhaps, a prey to some lingering hostile agency which, operating for untold ages, first weakened, then reduced, and finally destroyed.

The Mammoth.

This mammal, sometimes called the "hairy mammoth," and again the "Siberian elephant," was named from the Tartar term "mamma," signifying the earth, because the Tungooses and Yakoots believed it worked its way through the earth like a mole. They still believe the mammoth has taken refuge in subterranean caverns, and the moment it approaches the light it dies. So it is that remains are found, because the animal subjected itself to the fatality of the light, through mistake occasioned by the irregular conformations of the land. Its scientific name is Elephas primigenius or primitive elephant, which was applied by Blumenbach. The name, however, is a misnomer, as several elephantine groups had lived and died before the appearance of this species. With the mastodon, the elephant lived through two periods before the existence of the mammoth. Three distinct species have been recognized and designated as the "E. primigenius" of Europe and Siberia; the "E. Americanus" and "E. imperator." The latter of Dr. Leidy is probably the same as the "E. Columbi" of Dr. Falconer.

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The mammoth was from fifteen to eighteen feet high, thus surpassing in size the largest existing elephant. It was covered with long shaggy hair, with a copious mane extending along the back. The body was heavier and the legs shorter than those of the elephant. The tusks were from eleven to fifteen feet in length and curved abruptly outward and backward. The skull was elongated, with a concave forehead and an obtuse lower jaw. The grinding tooth forms a prominent characteristic, as it forms only as required for use, instead of appearing at once, as is usual with most animals. Adults have only four teeth, one on each side of each jaw. A single tooth weighs as much as seventeen pounds, is broad, with a crown of successive plates, and these subdivided so as to render successive formation not only possible, but favorable. The forepart of the tooth gives way first, but is not entirely unfitted for service, as it would still serve to crush coarse branches, while the more perfect part of the tooth would reduce this crushed mass to a pulp.

A tooth found near Zanesville, Ohio, weighed over seventeen pounds, and had a length of eighteen inches. It was a permanent molar, of a light color and quadrangular in form. Of the four faces the inferior is oval, being widest at the middle. There are sixteen surface plates of two layers of enamel, which reveal the remains of former plates. Both posterior and inferior faces show the termination of undeveloped plates. The superior border contains the fangs, and the fourth face, or anterior, is very short and irregular. The teeth resemble those of the Asiatic elephant, but are larger and heavier. In number and anatomical plan they are the same, but differ in plates, as those of the elephant tooth number twenty, while those of the mammoth number thirty. Like the mastodon, this animal was widely dispersed, having ranged over the greater part of the earth's surface. The remains are found in great numbers along the coasts of Siberia and Alaska. Ivory in remarkable state of preservation is found washed out by the rivers of the north. It is collected by fishermen and sent to China and Europe, where it answers the purposes of the ivory of the living elephant. As high as 16,000 pounds have been sold in St. Petersburg in a single year. Tilesius estimated the bones in Russia to exceed those of all the elephants now in existence upon the globe. True, all the fossiliferous remains cannot be attributed to the mammoth, as many different species of the elephant have existed through the countless ages of the past. Ivory of the same class was discovered in Greece 320 B. C. All those early bones belonging to the elephantine family were ascribed to human beings or demi-gods. Thus the patella of one found in Greece was called the knee-bone of Ajax: some remains thirteen feet long were by the Spartans ascribed to Orestes: some others eighteen feet in length, found in the Isle of Ladea were attributed to Asterius, son of Ajax, while others found in Sicily in the fourth century were believed to belong to Polyphemus. The literature of the middle ages was so voluminous upon this subject that it has very properly been called "Gigantology." From 1456 to 1564 bones were discovered throughout France, all of which were attributed to a a race of giants.

An uprooted tree near the cloister of Reyden, in Lucerne, Switzerland, exposed some bones which, upon examination by Felix Platen, a celebrated physician and professor at Basle, were pronounced the remains of a giant nineteen feet in height. The inhabitants of the province then adopted the image of this imaginary giant as the supporter of the city arms. In 1706 only two fragments of the skeleton remained, and were recognized by Blumenbach as belonging to the elephant. With some remains found in Germany in 1663 Leibnitz constructed a strange monster with a horn in its forehead, and a dozen molar teeth in each jaw, which he then named the Fossil Unicorn. For more than thirty years this was accepted, until the discovery of an entire skeleton in the valley of the Unstrut. Numerous remains were found during the seventeenth century all over the face of Europe, but were little understood, as evidenced by the disposition often made of them. Let us instance that of the church at Valence, Spain, which attributed a molar tooth to St. Christopher, whose existence at any period was about as questionable as that of the unicorn of Leibnitz. Again, away down the descent of years, in 1789, an elephant femur was carried about the streets at the head of processions by the canons of St. Vincent, by whom it was declared the arm of a saint, for the purpose of producing rain. It was probably about as effective as the hurling of the Pope's bull at the comet to stay it in its wayward flight. The eighteenth century did, however, sweep aside many of the curtains and unravel many of the mysteries which hung like a pall over the long line of ages, weak through ignorance, and apprehensive through superstition. Here, too, science was fought back and retarded in her onward march by a blind and jealous opposition which had fears to feed and beliefs to support. That opposition easily accounted for these remains after yielding their human or divine origin and character by ascribing them to elephants brought from Carthage by Hannibal in his expedition against Rome. If they were not the remains of giants, as claimed for years, they must at least be accounted for on some equally absurd hypothesis, and as they were found along the route of the Carthagenian army, they must be correct in ascribing them to the animals of that army.

One weakness of this conclusion was its failure to conclude, for it did not embrace those numerous remains found where no Carthagenian army ever marched with African elephants in its train. In 1799 Ossip Schumachoff found a frozen mass at the mouth of the Lena River. A year later he was still unable to determine what it was, but in 1801 he found it sufficiently exposed by the action of the water and ice to disclose its nature. Returning to his family he related his experiences, when the narration of the discovery produced such dread and consternation that sickness ensued, for it was believed the discovery of an entire mammoth foreboded death to the whole household. Superstition proved almost fatal, but the chief recovered and revisited the spot in 1804, when he cut the tusks away, while the inhabitants of the vicinity cut away the flesh for their dogs until the skeleton was almost cleared. According to the description of the Tungusion, "the mammoth was a male, with a long mane on the neck; the tail was much mutilated, only eight out of the twenty-eight caudal vertebræ remaining; the proboscis was gone, but the places of the insertion of the muscles were visible in the skull. The skin, of which about three-fourths was saved, was of a dark gray color, covered with reddish wool and coarse long black hair. The entire skeleton, from the forepart of the skull to the end of the mutilated tail, measured sixteen feet four inches. The tusks measured along the curve nine feet six inches, and in a straight line from the base to the point three feet seven inches." Another entire body was found on the bank of the Alascia, near the frozen ocean, in 1800, by Gabriel Sarytchew, a Russian naturalist. In 1843 Middendorf, a distinguished naturalist, discovered a mammoth on the Fas between the Obi and Yenisei, in latitude 66° 30′ north, which was in such a perfect state of preservation that the ball of the eye was preserved and is now in the museum at Moscow. The present habitat of the elephant being the tropics, it is classed as a tropical animal, and if we judged solely from a knowledge of living species, we would be compelled to believe that at the period of the mammoth, the climate of Siberia must have been tropical. Still, it is fallacious to conclude that because an animal flourished under a high temperature, all remains of a whole family must be assigned to the same climate. The tiger is tropical, but it has been seen on the borders of the perpetual snows of the Himalayas, among the snows of Mt. Ararat, and is common near Lake Aral, in latitude 45° north. In the summer of 1828 one was killed on the Lena in latitude 52¼° north. So the zebra is tropical, while the horse withstands a rigorous climate. It does not follow, then, that Siberia must be provided with a tropical climate for the maintenance of one group, although other species of the same genus do require such a climate. The food of this group must have been largely of a coarse nature, such as the branches of fir, birch, poplar, willow, and alder. Forests of these types are found, according to travellers, as far north as latitude 69° 5′. Again, it may be supposed that whatever vegetation did flourish in this region, was of a very nutritious quality, and so did not require such prodigious quantities as would at first appear necessary to sustain large numbers of these animals. Such, at least, is the case in South Africa, where, with a limited vegetation suitable for food, large numbers of the greatest living animals find subsistence. Still it might not be extravagance to suppose that at the period of the mammoth a vegetation flourished between latitude 40° and 65° north, which was capable of feeding this great mammal and its contemporaries. Evidence exists pointing to the latter part of the pliocene period as the birthday of the mammoth. In Europe it lived through the long glacial period, which it survived for many ages. In America

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it was contemporaneous with the M. giganteus. In Europe it became extinct about the dawn of the Reindeer epoch, and probably ceased to exist in the United States about the same period. Touching the causes leading to that extinction, the observations on the destruction of the mastodon are equally pertinent. Sir Charles Lyell remarks: "Between the period when the mammoth was most abundant and that when it died out, there must have elapsed a long interval of ages when it was growing more and more scarce, and we may expect to find occasional stragglers buried in deposits long subsequent in date to others, until at last we may succeed in tracing a passage from the post-Pliocene to the recent fauna, by geological monuments which fill up the gap." Man, the mastodon, and the mammoth fill the gap, and it remains to be seen how far anterior to its ingress those monuments may be discovered. Age, in numbered years and countless epochs, stamps its way upon the records of geology until its chronology is lost for a moment in the dim twilight of periods upon which the sunbeams of investigation have not yet fallen with sufficient power to reveal the antecedent history of the earth and its inhabitants. That many monuments have crumbled and perished and so are no longer discoverable cannot be doubted for a moment, when the long descent is traced by these until they become so aged and feeble that they crumble beneath the touch and fade away before the light.

INDIAN WARS.

In 1789, after the Fort Harmar treaty, the Indians assumed a hostile attitude and annoyed the infant settlements near the mouth of the Muskingum and between the Miamis. Nine persons were killed within the bounds of the Symmes Purchase. The settlers became alarmed, and Major Stiles, of Pennsylvania, with twenty-five brave men, commenced the erection of block-houses in each of the settlements of this region. At the same time Major Doughty with one hundred and forty men from Fort Harmar commenced building Fort Washington, nine miles below the mouth of the Little Miami, and within the present city limits of Cincinnati. This spot was chosen because it commanded the mouth of the Licking River, which penetrated Kentucky and gave the Indians facilities for penetrating the heart of that country by crossing the Ohio at the Licking mouth and then pursuing their way up the latter. There was a road called "The Old War Path," extending from the British garrison at Detroit to the Maumee, thence up that river, and finally across to the "Miamis of the Ohio." All the Indian paths from Lake Erie led to this old "war path," and as it crossed into Kentucky at the mouth of the Licking, that point was commanded by the erection of Fort Washington. The spring of 1787 foreboded evil to the white settlements of the Northwest. Early in the summer a great meeting of Indian deputies from the Shawnees, Delawares, Cherokees, Wyandots, Tawas, Pottawatomies, and other tribes from the lake region, held a grand council of war at old Chillicothe. The council was largely influenced by the notorious and infamous Girty and McKee, who inflamed to frenzy and madness the too susceptible savage minds.

Colonel Todd's Defeat.

On the 15th August, 1781, the Indians had made an attack upon Bryant's Station, a post five miles from Lexington. About five hundred Indians and whites encompassed the place, but the post having received reinforcements from Lexington, they were compelled to retire and were pursued by Colonels Todd and Trigg, Daniel Boone and Major Harland, with one hundred and sixty men. The men were anxious for an engagement, but Boone endeavored to dissuade them until they could be reinforced. Contrary to his prudent advice they pursued the Indians, came up with them at a bend in Licking River beyond the Blue Licks, where the Americans were attacked by an overpowering force. Sixty-seven of the Americans were killed, among the number being the three principal officers and a son of Daniel Boone.

General Clarke.

The Indians soon afterwards were signally punished. General Clarke, at the head of a thousand men, rendezvousing at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands, invaded the Indian territory. At the approach of so formidable an army the Indians fled, leaving their towns to be destroyed. Daniel Boone thus describes the march of their army: "We continued our pursuit through five towns on the Miami River—Old Chillicothe, Pecaway, New Chillicothe, Willis' towns, and Chillicothe—burnt them all to ashes, entirely destroyed their corn and other fruits, and everywhere spread a scene of desolation in the country."

The American Revolution having terminated, and England and America at peace, the Indians began and continued to molest the border inhabitants of the colonies, and the government having failed to produce peace by means of conferences with these Indian tribes, resolved to humble them by force of arms.

General Harmar's Defeat.

In September, 1790, General Josiah Harmar marched into the Indian territories at the head of nearly fifteen hundred men for the purpose of destroying the Indian settlements on the Scioto and Wabash rivers. To accomplish this, he crossed the Ohio River and following the old Indian war path visited the Indian villages on the head-waters of the Little Miami. From those towns he struck across the woods on to the Great Miami, where Piqua now is, and marching forward when he came to where Loramie's Station was since located, three Indians were discovered early in the morning viewing his encampment. These were followed by some mounted men, one Indian was taken prisoner, but the other two escaped.

The next morning the army crossed St. Mary's River and Col. Hardin and Major Paul beat up for volunteers to go to the Indian town ahead, supposed to be about forty miles distant. Six hundred volunteers marched forward under those officers in advance of the main army, and arrived at the Indian village on the second day. The Indians had mostly fled on their approach, burnt their wigwams, and exchanged a few shots. This detachment remained in the Indian town four days before Gen. Harmar came up with his baggage, having had to cut a road along which his teams and wagons could travel. Gen. Harmar tarried one week after his arrival in the deserted town.

In the mean time the Indians were collecting from all quarters. Every party sent out from the army was waylaid and defeated. A party under Col. Hardin fell in an ambuscade, and twenty-three out of thirty men were killed in the skirmish. Gen. Harmar finally concluded to return to Fort Washington, and actually marched eight miles on his return when he received information that the enemy had taken possession of their town as soon as he had left it. He then ordered Col. Hardin to return and attack the enemy, who with his soldiers returned, attacked, and drove the Indians before him until they had crossed the Maumee in their front and St. Marys on their left. Col. Hardin had marched down the St. Marys on its northern bank to its junction with the St. Josephs. Here Capt. William Crawford, who commanded the Pennsylvania Volunteers, crossed the Maumee and attacked the Indians, who lay on the north bank of the St. Josephs, and drove them up that river several miles and returned triumphantly to where Fort Wayne now stands.

Col. Hardin with his men crossed the St. Marys and followed the Indians up the St. Josephs on the south side of that river, but, marching carelessly along on the low lands adjoining the river, he permitted the Indians to take possession of the high grounds south of him, by which means he was defeated with great loss, considering his small command. In these different engagements Gen. Harmar lost one hundred and eighty men from the time of his leaving Covington until his return to Fort Washington. Historians all agree that although Harmar boasted of a victory, yet in common parlance it is called *Harmar's defeat.*

Thus, instead of humbling the savages by producing desolation over their fine land, Harmar, in two battles near the present site of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was defeated with disastrous loss, and abandoned the expedition. In May of the following year General Scott, of Kentucky, with eight hundred men penetrated the Wabash country almost to the site of the present town of La Fayette, Indiana, and destroyed many

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villages. At this time, and while the whole western border was in a ferment of anxiety, Congress again considered the matter, and devised new methods which would require the construction of fortifications at different points across the very heart of the Indian country. Such measures bore the stamp of boldness, but this quality recommended itself by its fruits wherever already tested in Indian warfare. It was, therefore, self-suggestive in the principle that "nothing succeeds like success," and so met with favor at the hands of Congress. It was already perceived by some that the Indians must be met by the exhibition of their own favorite methods, although military officers were loth to substitute Indian methods for European tactics. It was this failure on the part of so many generals to understand and live up to the true methods of Indian warfare, to which we may attribute many reverses, several desperate defeats, and a few horrible massacres. Men who had been trained in military tactics in Europe, and fought through the Revolutionary war, proved incompetent when pitted against the savages. Neither do we hold them altogether responsible; certainly to the earlier commanders we attach no responsibility. They fought a foe who recognized no rules of civilized warfare; a foe often practically invisible while an army was destroying.

It was not cowardice nor disloyalty on the part of officers or privates, which allowed a savage enemy to glut its vengeance in horrid glee: it was simply ignorance of the Indian mode of warfare, and the failure to employ the same bold and strategic methods to which the many successes of the Indians must be attributed.

St. Clair's Expedition.

With something of experience, attended by some force of its proper lessons, Congress resolved upon the measures recited, and in September, 1791, two thousand troops were gathered at Fort Washington, and marched northward, under the immediate command of Gen. Butler, accompanied by Gen. St. Clair as chief in command. They proceeded about twenty miles from Fort Washington, where they halted and erected Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River.

Again advancing about forty-two miles, they built Fort Jefferson. Leaving here late in October, they were apprised of Indian scouts hovering upon their flank. At length the army halted, and encamped on a tributary of the Upper Wabash, near the Indiana line, and about a hundred miles north of Fort Washington. Thus far the plans of the expedition had been successfully carried out, and weary by reason of the toilsome march, the soldiers embraced an early hour of rest, unsuspicious of imminent danger. During the night the sentinels kept up an almost steady fire upon individual Indians; but these were believed to be mere prowlers, and their appearance seems to have given rise to no particular uneasiness. Before sunrise, however, of November 4, 1791, while breakfast was preparing in camp, the horrid yells of the savages fell like a death-knell upon the little army, as the savages fell upon the camp with terrible fury. The troops sprang to their feet, seizing their arms, and made a gallant defence, but the slaughter was too great to be withstood. When it was known Gen. Butler and most of his officers were slain, a panic ensued, and the smitten, bewildered army fled in wild confusion. Gen. St. Clair, tortured with gout, had three horses killed under him, but finally escaped on a pack horse. That evening Adjutant-General Winthrop Sargent wrote these words in his diary: "The troops have all been defeated, and though it is impossible at this time to ascertain our loss, yet there can be no manner of doubt that more than half the army are either killed or wounded." Among the fugitives were more than one hundred feminine camp followers—the wives of the soldiers. One of these was so fleet of foot that she outran the flying remnant of the army. With her long red hair streaming behind her, she became the oriflamme which the soldiers followed in their flight to Fort Washington. This defeat spread dismay over the frontier settlement, and that dismay found a counterpart in the indignation breathed against Gen. St. Clair by the whole nation. President Washington could not hide his wrath and indignation, for he remembered his last words to St. Clair were: "Beware of a surprise." A surprise, suicidal to an army, was too much to bear without revealing his deep emotion, and for a few minutes he was swayed by a tempest of anger, and paced the room in a rage.

"It was awful," wrote Mr. Lear, his private secretary, who was present; "more than once he threw his hands up as he hurled imprecations upon St. Clair. 'O God! O God!' he exclaimed, 'he is worse than a murderer! How can he answer for it to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him; the curses of widows and orphans; the curse of Heaven.'" When his wrath subsided, "This must not go beyond this room," he said, and in a low tone—as if speaking to himself alone—he continued, "St. Clair shall have justice; I will hear him without prejudice; he shall have full justice."

Afterward, when the veteran soldier, bowed with age, and carrying a burden of public obloquy—which was more wearing than his previous illustrious burden of military honors—approached his old commander, Washington took his hand and received him warmly. "Poor old St. Clair," said Curtis, who was present, "hobbled up to his chief, seized the offered hand in both of his, and gave vent to his feelings in copious sobs and tears." He lost a battle, but he kept a heart, and he who could fight as bravely for his country and weep as freely over her defeat, deserves better of his countrymen than their obloquy and contempt. Who was General St. Clair? Perhaps an answer to this question will do him that justice which we demand for every man, remembering that many sterling virtues may make amends, not for a solitary vice, but for a solitary misfortune. We will see.

Let us look to the details attending this defeat. Further along we will find it not amiss to speak of the life of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a man whose talents, courage, and sacrifices during the Revolutionary struggle and subsequent misfortunes are strangely blended. A strong prejudice has fenced him about since the disastrous defeat at Recovery. Other pages of this volume will show him, not without a military reputation to which clustered glory and renown. In this, his last campaign, he had been exhorted to levy troops, and be urgent. No money to pay troops was furnished. Everything went on slowly and badly; tents, pack-saddles, kettles, everything was deficient in quantity or number. For instance, of 1675 stand of arms designed for the use of the militia, scarcely any were in order, and with two travelling forges furnished—there were no anvils. No time for drill or practice, the troops were massed September 17, 1791, and the march began through the wilderness October 24th. St. Clair was sick, provisions scarce, roads were heavy, and militia-men deserting as high as sixty in a day. When the army reached the Wabash (Recovery), it numbered only 1400 men. Such was the condition and number of the troops to be opposed to a superior force of Indians, flushed with success, and at home in the forest. In addition to these causes, it must be added that between St. Clair and Butler existed an alienation which was the growth of years. Again, St. Clair had no accurate information of either the country or the enemy. He really supposed he was on the head waters of the St. Mary's River. The men fought well, and were the victims of circumstances rather than cowardice. There was no cowardice; the only cowardice ever attending that exploit is that of the critic, who charges it home upon the brave men who suddenly found themselves in "the jaws of death; in the mouth of hell!" True, the consternation became so complete that the men threw away their arms, and fled from the field, but this was only after fighting was useless; only after the flower of the army had fallen; only after bayonet charges, as gallant as ever made by man. This battle was so intimately connected with our local history, that we feel impelled to present a minute description after the foregoing explanation and general account. Let us follow St. Clair closely, step by step, and detail the movements of that battle which, culminating in a crowning defeat, was attended by crowning valor. The Indians were emboldened by previous successes, and kept the whole frontier in a state of alarm. It was then the Congressional measures already alluded to were taken. Arthur St. Clair, under the authority of the act of Congress of 1791, and who had been appointed Major-General and Commander-in-chief, was empowered to treat with the Indian tribes, and to be a military as well as civil governor of the territory. He was appointed to the command of the next expedition against the Indians, to destroy their villages on the Miami, and expel them from that country. The army consisted of about two thousand men, who marched for Fort Washington, on September 17, 1791, and cut a road through the wilderness to where Hamilton, the county seat of Butler, now stands, on the southeast bank of the Great

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Miami River, twenty miles within the limits of Ohio, and erected *Fort Hamilton*. Having completed this fort, and garrisoned it, he marched twenty miles northward, and erected *Fort St. Clair;* and marching twenty miles or more farther, due north, he established another military post, and called it *Fort Jefferson*. It is six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. Having garrisoned this post on October 24, 1791, his force was reduced to less than two thousand men, with whom he marched in the direction of the Indian villages, his object being to destroy those towns. His march was slow, over a wet country, covered with a dense forest, which had to be cleared for his baggage wagons and artillery trains. Besides this difficulty, the Indians hovered about his army, and skirmishes frequently took place; and, in addition thereto, desertions took place daily; at one time sixty men deserted in a body, and returned on their way to Cincinnati. Major Hamtramck was despatched with a sufficient force to bring back these deserters. By this time the main army was only fourteen hundred strong, which pressed to where *Fort Recovery* was afterwards erected, within the limits of Mercer County.

Here, on the head waters of the Wabash River, among a number of small creeks, on November 3, 1791, Gen. St. Clair encamped with his remaining troops. The right wing of the army, under the command of Gen. Butler, lay in front of a creek twelve yards wide, and this force formed the *first* line. The *second* line, seventy yards behind the first, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Darke. There were two rows of fires between these lines, and the ground was covered with snow. The right flank was supposed to be protected by a small creek, with high steep banks, and a small body of troops. The left flank was covered by a body of cavalry and by pickets. The militia crossed the creek and advanced about eighty rods in front of the main army, and encamped in two lines, and had two rows of logs on fire. When this crossing was effected, a few Indians appeared, who precipitately fled on the approach of the militia.

At this place Gen. St. Clair intended to have thrown up a breastwork as soon as Col. Hamtramck returned with the baggage, while the main body of the army pressed forward to the Indian towns on the Maumee, leaving the baggage here under his care.

About half an hour after daylight of the morning of December 4, 1791, immediately after the militia were dismissed from parade and roll call, they were attacked by the enemy with the utmost fury. The militia fled in an instant, and came running into the regulars' camp, spreading terror and confusion about. They rushed quite through Gen. Butler's line, and were hardly stopped by the second line of regulars. The officers exerted themselves to the utmost to restore order. The Indians pressed close upon the very heels of the flying militia, and instantly engaged Gen. Butler's command with great intrepidity and fury. The action forthwith became warm, and the enemy passing round the first line within fifteen minutes after the first attack, the whole army was surrounded by the Indians.

The artillery was posted in the centre of each wing, which the enemy attacked with the greatest violence, mowing down the artillerists in great numbers. Firing from the ground, and from every tree, they were only seen when flying from covert to covert. At length they boldly marched up to the very mouth of the cannon, and fought with the daring courage of men whose trade is war, and who are impelled to vigorous exertions by all the motives which operate on the savage mind. It was soon perceived that, while our soldiers were falling every moment before the bullets of the enemy, yet hidden as that enemy was, the fire of the troops had little effect. It was then resolved that Lieutenant-Colonel Darke should charge the enemy with the bayonet, at the head of the second line, which he commanded. The charge was made by nearly all the line with the utmost fury, and with so much effect that the Indians were driven about thirty rods; but no sooner had Col. Darke returned to his position than the Indians were there also; this was owing to a want of riflemen to press the advantage which Col. Darke had obtained by driving off the enemy.

Instantly after this charge, Gen. Butler was severly wounded; the right wing was broken; the artillerists were nearly all killed; the guns were taken by the enemy, and the camp was seized by the savages. Gen. Butler, though his leg was broken by a ball, mounted his horse and bravely led his battalion to the charge. Col. Darke and Major Clarke also charged the enemy, drove them out of the camp, and restored the guns. But while the Indians were pressed with the bayonet at one point, they kept up their continual fire from every other point, with fatal effect. Every charge, when made, drove the enemy back at the point where it was made, but no general effect was produced. Instead of keeping their ranks and fighting, the troops huddled together in crowds about the fires, and were shot down without resistance. The officers did their duty bravely, and were shot down in great numbers by the enemy, who took too sure and fatal aim.

At this time Gen. St. Clair was so worn down by fatigue and disease, that he was not able to mount or dismount his horse without assistance.

All that now remained to be done was to save the army by retiring from the field. St. Clair ordered Col. Darke with the second regiment, to drive the enemy from the path by which the army had advanced, and Col. Clarke to cover the rear of the army. These orders were obeyed, and a most disorderly flight commenced, which continued for about four miles. It was now ten o'clock in the forenoon. All this time the carnage was dreadful. Our soldiers finally threw away their arms, and fled for their lives; many were killed in the fight, tomahawked and scalped; many were made captives, and burnt at the stake.

After glutting their savage vengeance by killing many of our men in the pursuit, and having taken as many prisoners as they could well manage, the savages returned to the battle ground and glutted their vengeance on the living, the dying, and the dead.

The troops fled to Fort Jefferson, a distance of thirty miles or more. Thirty-eight commissioned officers were killed on the ground; six hundred non-commissioned officers and privates were killed or missing; twenty-one commissioned officers were wounded, many of whom died of their wounds; two hundred and forty-two non-commissioned officers and privates were wounded, many of whom also died. The Indians lost but few of their men, and, from the different accounts, not above fifty. We close the account of this disastrous defeat by stating that the first line of the second regiment, as encamped, was commanded by Gens. Richard Butler, Patterson, and Clarke. The second line by Cols. Garther, Bedinger, and Darke. Of the first line, all the officers were either killed or wounded except three, and of the artillerists, all were killed except four privates.

To perpetuate the names of the officers who participated in the sad disaster of November 4, 1791, we give a list, many of whom had been in the dangers and glory of the war of the Revolution. They fell nobly doing their duty in their country's cause; they rest from their labors in honor, and deserve the gratitude of every American.

Of the regulars, the following officers were killed: Gen. Richard Butler, Ferguson, Bradford, Spear, Ford, Morgan, Bines, Butts, Hart, Kirkwood, McCrea, Thompson, Phelan, Warren, Balshe, Newman, Kelso, McMickle, Purdy, Anderson, Lukens, Burgess, Crawford, Moorehead, Cribbs, Smith, Piatt, Van Swearingen, Tipton, McMatth, Reeves, Doyle, Brooke, Greyton, Cummings, and Beatty; also, Drs. Chase and Beatty.

Wounded officers of the regulars: Col. George Gibson, Major Thos. Butler, and Cols. Sawyer and Darke; also, Captains Price, Darke, Buchanan, Lysle, Coyd, Trueman, Malartie, Cobb, and Wilson, and Ensign Purdy. Of the militia killed, were Oldham, Lemon, Briggs, and Montgomery; wounded, Captains Madison and Thomas; Lieutenants Stagner, Owens, Walters, and Gano.

The fugitives arrived at Fort Jefferson about sunset, and continued their march that night at ten o'clock. The ground was covered with snow. They marched to Fort Washington by way of Fort Hamilton. A large number of the sentinels of Fort Jefferson, after hearing of the defeat, deserted and fled.

In the army, at the commencement of the action, were two hundred and fifty women, of whom fifty-six were killed in the battle, and the remainder were made prisoners, except a small number who reached Fort Washington.

St. Clair resigned his military command, and Gen. Anthony Wayne was appointed Commander-in-chief in April, 1792.

Such was the fearfully disastrous result of St. Clair's expedition, which finds no parallel, perhaps, save the defeat of Braddock. It is enough to say the causes were adequate, and at the same time uncontrollable. Let us see if Gen. St. Clair, the first governor of our own proud State, was the man to lose a field through cowardice or weakness.

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Major-General Arthur St. Clair

was born in Edinburgh in the autumn of 1734, and, after graduating at the University of his native city, studied medicine. The inactive and monotonous life of a physician did not suit his ardent temperament, and, obtaining a lieutenant's commission, he entered the army, and in 1755 arrived with Admiral Boscawen in Canada, where he served several years with distinguished credit, and was present with Gen. Wolfe in September, 1759, in the battle on the Plains of Abraham. It was there that this heroic commander, Wolfe, purchased victory and conquest with his life.

Lieut. St. Clair was then made a captain, and after the peace of 1763 was appointed to the command of Fort Ligonier. This fort was situated on the east side of Loyalhanna Creek, in Ligonier Township, Bedford, but now Westmoreland, County, Pa., and was erected in 1757 by Gen. Forbes. Capt. St. Clair purchased a tract of land of Gov. Penn, and entered upon the business of farming, and turned his mathematical knowledge to advantage as a surveyor before the close of 1773.

On March 12, 1771, Capt. Arthur St. Clair was commissioned Prothonatory, Clerk of the Courts, Register and Recorder of Deeds for Bedford County, which had been erected into a county March 11, 1771; but when Westmoreland County was formed, on Feb. 26, 1773, he was appointed to the same office in Westmoreland County.

January 2, 1776, Arthur St. Clair was appointed Colonel of the 2d Battalion to be raised in Pennsylvania for the Continental service, as he had so thoroughly espoused the American cause.

When Col. St. Clair resided in Westmoreland County the greatest distress prevailed among the inhabitants, arising from two causes: 1st. The claim of Virginia to the land. 2d. From a threatened Indian war. In process of time the first cause was removed, by Virginia and Pennsylvania appointing commissioners to settle the boundaries of these two States. With regard to the Indian troubles Col. St. Clair met with the Six Nations and the Delawares in May, 1774, and said to them, as the representative of the colony, "that Pennsylvania is determined to maintain the friendship existing between them, and recommended to the Indians to do no hunting on this side of the Ohio River, and by so doing the Pennsylvanians will keep the path open and keep bright that chain of friendship to which each of their forefathers held fast." But, on June 7, he changed his mind, for he assured Gov. Penn that the Six Nations and Delawares have too many secret meetings with the chiefs of the Shawnees, which is a bad omen. And in confirmation of his views he added that, on the 6th of this month, the Indians had killed and scalped one man, his wife, and three children, and that three more of their children were missing, which happened at Muddy Creek, now in Greene County, Pa. And on June 14, near Ten Mile Creek, in Washington County, Pa., the captain of a company was killed by the Indians and a lieutenant wounded.

Col. St. Clair assures Gov. Penn that this state of affairs kept up until May, 1775, when the people of Westmoreland County resolved, in county meeting, to form an association, to arm and discipline themselves for every emergency, especially for the defence of American liberty.

On January 22, 1776, Col. St. Clair reported himself to Congress, in session in Philadelphia, and immediately received instructions to raise a regiment for service in Canada. In six weeks his ranks were filled, and on May 11, 1776, he was in the vicinity of Quebec to cover the retreat of the defeated forces under Gen. Arnold. He remained in the North acting and counselling with Gens. Sullivan, Wayne, and other officers.

On August 9, 1776, he was appointed a brigadier-general, and in the fall was ordered to join Gen. Washington, the Commander-in-Chief, in New Jersey, and participated in the events of Trenton and Princeton.

February 19, 1777, he was appointed a major-general, and ordered to report himself to Gen. Schuyler, then in charge of the northern department, and under whose direction, on June 12, he assumed the command of Ticonderoga. For good and sufficient reasons (as the sequel to the case shows) he evacuated Ticonderoga, and through jealousy he was suspended to await his trial before a court-martial. He, however, remained with the army, and was with Washington September 11, 1777, at Brandywine, and was employed with Gen. Hamilton to settle a general cartel with the British commissioner at Amboy, March 9, 1780.

In October, 1778, the court-martial investigated the charges made against Gen. St. Clair, and decided that "*Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair is acquitted with the highest honor of the charges exhibited against him,*" which was approved by Congress without a dissenting voice, thereby justly vindicating the character of a valiant and magnanimous officer and restoring him to his rightful position.

In 1781 he was ordered to take charge of West Point, and afterwards joined Washington at Yorktown before Lord Cornwallis's surrender. On December 27, 1781, he was sent with six regiments to reinforce the Southern army and report himself to Gen. Greene, and in 1782 he returned to his family.

His course as a military officer through the Revolution had been useful and honorable, and on October 20, 1783, he was elected censor with F. A. Muhlenberg, and was returned to Congress by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1786, and was elected speaker soon after he took his seat in that body.

On the 11th day of July, 1788, he was appointed by Congress the first Governor of the Northwestern Territory, and upon the organization of the Federal Government he was reappointed to the same office of Governor by Washington, and held it until within a few weeks of the territorial administration in the winter of 1802-03 when he was removed by Jefferson.

August 18, 1790, Gov. St. Clair made a requisition for five hundred men agreeably to an act of Congress. September 29, 1791, Gov. St. Clair asked for troops from Pennsylvania to act with the United States troops against the Indians.

In 1791, and while he was Governor of the Northwestern Territory, he suffered his memorable defeat by the Western Indians. With fourteen hundred men he encamped near the Miami villages on November 3, 1791. The next morning, an hour before sunrise, the army was attacked, and in a few minutes surrounded by savages. The militia, who were in advance, received the first fire and fled precipitately through the main body, throwing them into confusion, from which they did not entirely recover during the action, and at length they broke and fled in disorder. The attack lasted about four hours. The loss in this battle and in the retreat was thirty-eight officers and five hundred and ninety-three men killed and twenty-one officers and two hundred and forty-two men wounded.

The House of Representatives inquired by a committee into the causes of this disastrous result, and after a patient investigation made a report, which was honorable to Gen. St. Clair's reputation as a veteran soldier and conciliatory to his feelings, as he was in feeble health, but behaved with singular coolness and bravery.

After his removal from the office of Governor in 1802 Gen. St. Clair returned once more to the Ligonier Valley. Fourteen years of fatigue, privation, and danger had left him bereft of his property which remained to him at the close of the Revolution. The State of Pennsylvania, from considerations of personal respect and gratitude for his past services, settled on him an annuity of three hundred dollars, and this was soon after raised to six hundred and fifty dollars, which secured to him a comfortable subsistence for the brief remainder of his life.

In the beautiful cemetery incorporated by the name of St. Clair Cemetery Association of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., at which place he died, as also his wife, the Brethren of Greensburg Lodge No. 64 of Free and Accepted Masons, erected a monument to the memory of Gen. St. Clair, which speaks in fraternal language of this great and good patriot.

On the South Face.

THE
EARTHLY REMAINS
OF
MAJOR-GENERAL
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR
ARE DEPOSITED
BENEATH THIS HUMBLE MONUMENT
WHICH IS
ERECTED TO SUPPLY THE PLACE
OF A NOBLER ONE
DUE FROM HIS COUNTRY.
He died August 31,
1818,
In the 84th year of his age.

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On the North Side.

THIS STONE
IS ERECTED
OVER THE BONES OF THEIR DEPARTED BROTHER
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE MASONIC SOCIETY
RESIDENT IN THIS
VICINITY.

General Wayne's Expedition.

The Congress of the United States apprehending that late failures to negotiate and misfortunes in arms would be supplemented by hostilities against the settlements, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, providing for three additional regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, to be raised for a term of three years unless sooner discharged. By this bill the military force was fixed at five thousand men. In April, 1792, General Anthony Wayne was appointed commander-in-chief, vice General St. Clair, resigned. While preparations were making for a vigorous campaign, measures of a pacific character were undertaken to end the war. Two envoys were sent into the Indian country with conciliatory offers, but the agents were murdered, and no alternative remained save a resort to arms. General Wayne was in command, a Revolutionary major-general, ranking high. He was "the right man in the right place." In June, 1792, he moved forward to Pittsburgh, and proceeded at once to organize his army. Washington's instructions were: "Train and discipline the men for the service they are meant for, and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made marksmen." In December following the forces were put in camp twenty miles below Pittsburgh, on the west side of the Ohio, since called "Legionville," in honor of the army, which was called The Legion. Here some time was devoted to thorough drill. The army finally moved out: the commander determined to chastise the Indians in a summary manner. The march was directed into the heart of the Indian country of the Miami of the lakes, now the Maumee. He passed the winter of 1793–4 not far from the scene of St. Clair's defeat, where he built a stockade which was named Fort Recovery. Passing the winter with head-quarters and general camp at Greenville, he in the spring pushed northward with vigor and dispatch. This march has been much discussed, and many opinions, differing widely, have been entertained. This, we think, has arisen largely from Wayne's own studied concealment of his route. In one of his dispatches he says, he cut one road toward the Miami Town (now Fort Wayne), and one toward the foot of the rapids near Maumee, in order to mislead and deceive the Indians, as he intended to follow neither road, but to push his way between them. When marching, he cut his road as he went, day by day—so that he fell into the Maumee country almost without warning to the Indians.

Before us lies the journal of that march from Greenville down to the Maumee, of the battle, the building of Forts Adams, Defiance, and Wayne, and of the return march to Greenville in November, 1794. This journal was kept by Lieutenant Boyer, and its accuracy vouched for by George Hill, who joined Wayne's army at Pittsburgh and continued therein until discharged at Detroit in April, 1798. We here insert so much of the journal as bears upon the subject in hand:—

Fort Greenville—where we were employed in erecting huts, and remained until the 28th of July, 1794.

Camp at Stillwater, July 28, 1794.—Agreeable to the general order of yesterday, the legion took up their line of march at eight o'clock, and encamped at half past three on the banks of Stillwater, twelve miles from Greenville. The weather extremely warm—water very bad. Nothing occurred worth noticing.

Camp one mile in advance of Fort Recovery, July 29, 1794.—At five o'clock left the camp—arrived on this ground at one o'clock, being fifteen miles. Nothing took place worth reciting.

I am now informed that tracks were perceived on our right flank—supposed to be runners from the Oglaize.

Camp Beaver Swamp, eleven miles in advance of Fort Recovery, July 30, 1794.—This morning the legion took up the line of march, and arrived here at three o'clock. The road was to cut, as will be the case on every new route we take in this country. The weather still warm—no water except in ponds, which nothing but excessive thirst would induce us to drink. The mosquitos are very troublesome, and larger than I ever saw. The most of this country is covered with beech, the land of a wet soil intermixed with rich tracts, but no running water to be found.

A bridge to be built over this swamp to-morrow, which prevents the march of the legion till the day after. We are informed there is no water for twelve miles.

July 31, 1794.—Commenced building the bridge, being seventy yards in length, which will require infinite labor; it will be five feet deep, with loose mud and water.

One hundred pioneers set out this morning, strongly escorted, to cut a road to the St. Marys River, twelve miles. I expect the bridge will be completed so as to march early in the morning.

Camp St. Marys River, August 1, 1794.—Proceeded on our way before sunrise, and arrived at this place at three o'clock, being twelve miles as aforesaid. Our encampment is on the largest and most beautiful prairie I ever beheld, the land rich and well timbered; the water plenty but very bad—the river is from forty-five to fifty yards wide, in which I bathed. I am told there is plenty of fish in it.

August 2, 1794.—The legion detained here for the purpose of erecting a garrison, which will take up three days. This day one of the deputy quartermasters was taken up by the Indians. Our spies discovered where four of the enemy had retreated precipitately with a horse, and supposed to be the party the above person had been taken by. It is hoped he will not give accurate information of our strength.

August 3, 1794.—An accident took place this day by a tree falling on the commander-in-chief and nearly putting an end to his existence; we expected to be detained here some time in consequence of it, but fortunately he is not so much hurt as to prevent him from riding at a slow pace.

No appearance of the enemy to-day, and think they are preparing for a warm attack. The weather very hot and dry, without any appearance of rain.

Camp thirty-one miles in advance of Fort Recovery, August 4, 1794.—The aforesaid garrison being completed, Lieutenant Underhill, with one hundred men, left to protect it; departed at six o'clock and arrived here at three o'clock, being ten miles. The land we marched through is rich and well timbered, but the water scarce and bad; obliged to dig holes in boggy places and let it settle.

Camp forty-four miles in advance of Fort Recovery, August 5, 1794.—We arrived at this place at four o'clock, nothing particular occurring. The land and water as above described—had some rain to-day.

Camp fifty-six miles from Fort Recovery, August 6, 1794.—Encamped on this ground at two o'clock. In the course of our march perceived the track of twenty Indians. I am informed we are within six miles of one of their towns on the Oglaize River, supposed to be the upper Delaware town. If so I expect to eat green corn to-morrow.

Our march this day has been through an exceedingly fine country, but the water still bad—the day cooler than heretofore.

Camp sixty eight miles from Fort Recovery, August 7, 1794.—This day passed the upper town on the Oglaize, which the Indians evacuated some time ago. I expected to see one of their new towns, where I am told there are all sorts of vegetables, which will be very acceptable to the troops. We have had no appearance of Indians to-day.

Camp Grand Oglaize, August 8, 1794.—Proceeded on our march to this place at five o'clock this morning, and arrived here at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaize Rivers at half past ten, being seventy-seven miles from Fort Recovery. This place far excels in beauty any in the western country, and believed equalled by none in the Atlantic States. Here are vegetables of every kind in abundance, and we have marched four or five miles in cornfields down the Oglaize, and there is not less than one thousand acres of corn round the town. The land in general of the fir nature.

This country appears well adapted for the enjoyment of industrious people, who cannot avoid living in as great luxury as in any other place throughout the States, nature having lent a most bountiful hand in the arrangement of the position, that a man can send the produce to market in his own boat. The land level and river navigable not more than sixty miles from the lake.

The British have built a large garrison about fifty miles from the place,

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and our spies inform us that the enemy are encamped about two miles above it on the river.

Grand Oglaize, August 9, 1794.—We remain here. The commander-in-chief has ordered a garrison to be erected at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaize Rivers, which was begun this morning, and will take up some time; by this means the troops will be much refreshed, as well as the horses and cattle, the latter being much wearied and in need of a recess of labor. No appearance of an enemy.

Grand Oglaize, August 10, 1794.—The troops in good spirits. No interruption from or account of the enemy. We have plenty of vegetables. One of our militia officers wounded by his own sentinel by mistake.

Grand Oglaize, August 11, 1794.—Nothing occurs to prevent the completion of our work.

[Here were a few leaves lost out of the manuscript.]

Took up their line of march, and at one arrived on this ground without any occurrence. Our camp is situated in sight of Snaketown, on the Miami of the Lake. Vegetables in abundance.

Camp nineteen miles from Oglaize, August 16, 1794.—Our march this day was through a bushy ground, and the road generally bad. Miller (the flag) returned this day from the enemy with information from the tribes, that if the commander-in-chief would remain at Grand Oglaize ten days they would let him know whether they would be for peace or war.

Camp thirty-one miles from Camp Oglaize, August 17, 1794.—This day a small party of the enemy's spies fell in with ours; both parties being for discoveries, they retreated, at which time the enemy fired and wounded one of our horses. Our camp, head of the Rapids.

Camp forty-one miles from Grand Oglaize, August 18, 1794.—The legion arrived on this ground, nothing particular taking place. Five of our spies were sent out at three o'clock; they fell in with an advanced body of the enemy, and obliged to retreat; but May, one of our spies, fell under the enemy's hold. What his fate may be must be left to future success.

Camp Deposit, August 19, 1794.—The legion still continued in encampment, and are throwing up works to secure and deposit the heavy baggage of the troops, so that the men may be light for action, provided the enemy have presumption to favor us with an interview, which if they should think proper to do, the troops are in such high spirits that we will make an easy victory of them.

By this morning's order, the legion is to march at five o'clock.

Camp in sight of a British garrison, on the Miamis of the Lake, August 20, 1794, *one hundred and fifty miles from Greenville.*—This day the legion, after depositing every kind of baggage, took up the line of march at seven o'clock, and continued their route down the margin of the river, without making any discovery, until eleven o'clock, when the front guard, which was composed of mounted volunteers, were fired on by the enemy. The guard retreated in the utmost confusion through the front guard of the regulars, commanded by Captain Cook and Lieutenant Steele, who, in spite of their utmost exertion, made a retreat. These fell in with the left of Captain Howell Lewis's company of light infantry and threw that part of the men into confusion, which Captain Lewis observing, he ordered the left of his company to retreat about forty yards, where he formed them and joined the right, which had stood their ground. They continued in this position until they were joined by part of Captain Springer's battalion of riflemen, which was nearly fifteen minutes after the firing commenced, who drove the enemy that had attempted to flank us on the right. Nearly at the same time, the right column came up, and the charge was sounded—the enemy gave way and fired scattering shots as they run off.

About the time the right column came up, a heavy firing took place on the left, which lasted but a short time, the enemy giving way in all quarters, which left us in possession of their *dead* to the number of forty. Our loss was thirty killed and one hundred wounded. Among the former we have to lament the loss of Captain Campbell of the dragoons, and Lieutenant Henry B. Fowles of the 4th sublegion; and of the latter, Captains Prior of the first, Slough of the fourth, and Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, also Lieutenant Campbell Smith of the fourth sublegion. The whole loss of the enemy cannot at present be ascertained, but it is more than probable it must have been considerable, for we pursued them with rapidity for nearly two miles. As to the number of the enemy engaged in this action, opinions are so various, that I am at a loss to know what to say; the most general opinion is one thousand five hundred, one-third of which are supposed to be Canadians; I am led to believe this number is not over the mark. After the troops had taken some refreshment, the legion continued their route down the river, and encamped in sight of the British garrison. One Canadian fell into our hands, whom we loaded with irons.

Camp Foot of the Rapids, August 21, 1794.—We are now lying within half a mile of the British garrison. A flag came to the commander-in-chief, the purport of which was that he, the commanding officer of the British fort, was surprised to see an American army so far advanced in this country; and why they had the assurance to encamp under the mouths of his Majesty's cannons! The commander-in-chief answered, that the affair of yesterday might well inform him why this army was encamped in its present position, and had the flying savages taken shelter under the walls of the fort, his Majesty's cannon should not have protected them.

Camp Foot of the Rapids, August 22, 1794.—We have destroyed all the property within one hundred yards of the garrison. The volunteers were sent down eight miles below the fort, and have destroyed and burnt all the possessions belonging to the Canadians and savages. The commander-in-chief led his light infantry within pistol-shot of the garrison, to find out the strength and situation of the place, and in hopes of bringing a shot from our inveterate but silent enemies. They were too cowardly to come up to our expectations, and all we got by insulting the colors of Britain was a flag, the amount of which was, that the commanding officer of the fort felt himself as a soldier much injured, by seeing his Majesty's colors insulted, and if such conduct was continued, he would be under the necessity of making a proper resentment; upon which the commander-in-chief demanded the post, it being the right of the United States, which was refused. A small party of dragoons were sent over the river to burn and destroy all the houses, corn, etc., that were under cover of the fort, which was effected.

Camp Deposit, August 23, 1794.—Having burned and destroyed everything contiguous to the fort without any opposition, the legion took up its line of march, and in the evening encamped on this ground, being the same they marched from the 20th. It may be proper to remark that we have heard nothing from the savages, or their allies the Canadians, since the action. The honors of war have been paid to the remains of those brave fellows who fell on the 20th, by a discharge of three rounds from sixteen pieces of ordnance, charged with shells. The ceremony was performed with the greatest solemnity.

Camp Thirty-two Mile Tree, August 24, 1794.—The wounded being well provided for with carriages, etc., the legion took up the line of march, and halted in their old camp about two o'clock in the evening without any accident. In this day's march we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses we met with, which were very considerable.

Camp Fifteen Mile Tree, August 25, 1794.—The legion continued their march, and encamped on this ground at three o'clock P. M. This morning a few of the volunteers remained in the rear of the army; and soon after the legion took up their line of march they saw eight Indians coming into our camp; they fell in with them, killed one and wounded two.

Camp Nine Mile Tree, August 26, 1794.—The legion continued their march, and after burning and destroying all the houses and corn on their route, arrived on this ground at two o'clock, being one of our encamping places when on our advance.

All the wounded that were carried on litters and horseback were sent forward to Fort Defiance. Dr. Carmichael through neglect had the wounded men of the artillery and cavalry thrown into wagons, among spades, axes, picks, etc., in consequence of which the wounded are now lying in extreme pain, besides the frequent shocks of a wagon on the worst of roads. The wounded of the third sublegion are under obligation to Dr. Haywood for his attention and humanity to them in their distress.

Camp Fort Defiance, August 27, 1794.—The legion continued their route, and at three o'clock were encamped on the Miami, one mile above

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the garrison. On this day's march we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses on our route. The wounded are happily fixed in the garrison, and the doctors say there is no great danger of any of them dying.

Fort Defiance, August 28, 1794.—The commander-in-chief thinks proper to continue on this ground for some time, to refresh the troops and send for supplies. There are corn, beans, pumpkins, etc., within four miles of this place, to furnish the troops three weeks.

General Orders.—The quartermaster-general will issue one gill of whiskey to every man belonging to the Federal army (this morning), as a small compensation for the fatigues they have undergone for several days past. Maj.-Gen. Scott will direct his quartermasters to attend accordingly with their respective returns. The commander-in-chief wishes it to be fairly understood, that when he mentioned, or may mention, the Federal army in general orders, that term comprehends and includes the legion and mounted volunteers as one compound army, and that the term legion comprehends the regular troops, agreeable to the organization by the President of the United States, and by which appellation they are known and recognized on all occasions, when acting by themselves, and separate from the mounted volunteers. As the army will probably remain on this ground for some time, vaults must be dug, and every precaution taken to keep the encampment clean and healthy.

The legion will be reviewed the day after to-morrow at ten o'clock. In the interim the arms must be clean and varnished, and the clothing of the soldier repaired and washed, to appear in the most military condition possible; but in these necessary preparations for a review, great caution must be used by the commanding officers of wings, not to permit too many men at one time to take their locks off, or to be engaged in washing.

All the horses belonging to the quartermaster and contractors' department, in possession of the legion, must be returned this afternoon.

This is the first fair day that we have had since we began to return to this place, it having rained nearly constant for five days, which was the occasion of fatiguing the troops very much.

Fort Defiance, August 29, 1794.—We are as yet encamped on this ground; all the pack-horses belonging to the quartermaster and contractors' department moved this morning for Fort Recovery, escorted by Brig.-Gen. Todd's brigade of mounted volunteers, for the purpose of bringing supplies to this place. It is said the legion will continue in their present camp until the return of this escort. Our spies were yesterday twelve miles up this river, and they bring information that the cornfields continue as far as they were up the river.

Fort Defiance, August 30, 1794.—This day at ten o'clock, the commander-in-chief began to review the troops at the posts occupied by the different corps, and I am led to believe that he was well pleased at their appearance. Major Hughes, Captain Slough, Captain Van Rensselaer, and Lieutenant Younghusband obtained a furlough to go home to repair their healths, being, as they pretended, very much injured by the service.

I believe the first two and the last mentioned if they never return will not be lamented by the majority of the army.

The outguards were much alarmed this morning at the mounted volunteers firing off all their arms without our having any notice.

Headquarters, August 31, 1794. *General Orders.*—A general court-martial, to consist of five members, will sit to-morrow morning at ten o'clock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. Major Shaylor, president; Lieutenant Wade, judge advocate.

The disorderly and dangerous practice of permitting the soldiery to pass the chain of sentinels, on pretext of going after vegetables, can no longer be suffered. In future, on issuing day, only one man from each mess, properly armed and commanded by the respective sublegionary quartermasters, will be sent as a detachment for vegetables, to march at seven o'clock in the morning.

The pack-horses shall forage daily under protection of a squadron of dragoons; every precaution must be taken to guard against surprise. Any noncommissioned officer or soldier found half a mile without the chain of sentinels, without a pass signed by the commanding officer of wings or sublegion, or from headquarters, shall be deemed a deserter and punished accordingly. Every sentinel suffering a noncommissioned officer or private to pass without such written permit, except a party on command, shall receive fifty lashes for each and every violation of this order.

A fatigue party of three hundred noncommissioned officers and privates, with a proportion of commissioned officers, will parade at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, furnished with one hundred axes, one hundred picks, and one hundred spades and shovels, with arms, commanded by Major Burbeck.

A part of this order was in consequence of three men of the first sublegion being either killed or taken by the enemy when out foraging, which was done some time since in a very disorderly manner, at the same time liable to the attacks of the enemy without having it in their power to make the smallest resistance.

Fort Defiance, September 1, 1794.—This morning the fatigue party ordered yesterday began to fortify and strengthen the fort, and make it of sufficient strength to be proof against heavy metal; the work now on hand is a glacis with fascines and a ditch twelve feet wide and eight feet deep; the block-houses are to be made bomb-proof.

Fort Defiance, September 2, 1794.—Every effective man of the light troops in the redoubts round the camp was ordered this morning to make three fascines.

The foraging party that went out this day brought in as much corn, dry enough to grate, as will suffice the troops three days. The soldiery gets sick very fast with the fever and ague, and have it severely.

Fort Defiance, September 3, 1794.—Nothing but hard fatigues going forward in all quarters. The garrison begins to put on the appearance of strength, and will in a few days be able to stand the shock of heavy cannon; the troops are very sickly, and I believe the longer we continue in this place the worse it will be.

Fort Defiance, September 4, 1794.—The number of our sick increases daily, provision is nearly exhausted; the whiskey has been out for some time, which makes the hours pass heavily to the tune of Roslin Castle, when in our present situation they ought to go to the quick step of the merry man down to his grave. Hard duty and scanty allowance will cause an army to be low spirited, particularly the want of a little of the *wet*.

If it was not for the forage we get from the enemy's fields, the rations would not be sufficient to keep soul and body together.

Fort Defiance, September 5, 1794.—No news of the escort; this day the troops drew no flour, and I fear we will shortly draw no beef; however, as long as the issuing of beef continues the troops will not suffer, as there is still corn in abundance on the river.

Fort Defiance, September 6, 1794.—The work on the garrison goes on with life, and will be completed in a few days. The weather very wet and cold, this morning there is a small frost.

Fort Defiance, September 7, 1794.—Nothing of consequence took place this day. Our sick are getting better.

Fort Defiante, September 8, 1794.—This day brings us information of the escort; by express we learn it will be with us to-morrow. It will be fortunate for us should provisions arrive, as we have not drawn any flour since the seventh instant, nevertheless we have the greatest abundance of vegetables.

Fort Defiance, September 9, 1794.—The escort has not yet arrived, but will be in to-morrow. Gen. Scott with the residue is ordered to march to-morrow morning at reveille. The commander-in-chief engaged with the volunteers to bring on the flour from Greenville on their own horses, for which they are to receive three dollars per hundred, delivered at the Miami villages.

Fort Defiance, September 10, 1794.—The escort arrived this day about three o'clock, and brought with them two hundred kegs of flour and nearly two hundred head of cattle. Captain Preston and Ensigns Strother, Bowyer, and Lewis joined us this day with the escort. We received no liquor by this command, and I fancy we shall not receive any until we get into winter quarters, which will make the fatigues of the campaign appear double, as I am persuaded the troops would much rather live on half rations of beef and bread, provided they could obtain their full rations of whiskey. The vegetables are as yet in the greatest abundance. The soldiers of Captain Wm. Lewis's company are in perfect health, the wounded excepted.

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Fort Defiance, September 11, 1794.—This day Gen. Barber's brigade of mounted volunteers marched for Fort Recovery for provisions, to meet us at the Miami villages by the 20th.

Fort Defiance, September 12, 1794.—This day the pioneers were ordered to cut the road up the Miami under the direction of the sublegionary quartermaster; they are to commence at seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fort Defiance, September 13, 1794.—This day a general order was issued, setting forth that the legion would march to-morrow morning precisely at seven o'clock, every department to prepare themselves accordingly.

The squaw that Wells captured on the 11th of August was this day liberated and sent home. Three soldiers of the 1st and three of the 3d sublegions deserted last night; sixteen volunteers pursued them; they are to receive twenty dollars if they bring them in dead or alive.

Camp 11½th Mile Tree, September 14, 1794.—The legion began their march for the Miami villages at seven o'clock this morning, and encamped on this ground at three o'clock, after marching in the rain eight hours.

Camp 32d Mile Tree, September 15, 1794.—The legion marched at six and encamped at four o'clock. Captain Preston, who commanded the light troops in the rear, got lost and lay out from the army all night with a large part of the baggage.

Camp 33d Mile Tree, September 16, 1794.—We encamped on this ground at four o'clock, after passing over very rough roads and woods thick with brush, the timber very lofty and the land generally rich and well watered.

Camp Miami Villages, September 17, 1794.—The army halted on this ground at five o'clock P. M., being forty-seven miles from Fort Defiance and fourteen from our last encampment; there are nearly five hundred acres of cleared land lying in one body on the rivers St. Joseph, St. Marys, and the Miami; there are fine points of land contiguous to those rivers adjoining the cleared land. The rivers are navigable for small craft in the summer, and in the winter there is water sufficient for large boats, the lands adjacent fertile and well timbered, and from every appearance it has been one of the largest settlements made by the Indians in this country.

Camp Miami Villages, September 18, 1794.—This day the commander-in-chief reconnoitered the ground and determined on the spot to build a garrison on. The troops fortified their camps, as they halted too late yesterday to cover themselves. Four deserters from the British came to us this day; they bring information that the Indians are encamped eight miles below the British fort to the number of sixteen hundred.

Camp Miami Villages, September 19, 1794.—This day we hear that Gen. Barber's brigade of mounted volunteers are within twelve miles of this place, and will be in early to-morrow with large supplies of flour; we have had heavy rains, the wind N. W., and the clouds have the appearance of emptying large quantities on this western world.

Camp Miami Villages, September 20, 1794.—Last night it rained violently, and the wind blew from the N. W. harder than I knew heretofore. Gen. Barber with his command arrived in camp about nine o'clock this morning, with five hundred and fifty-three kegs of flour, each containing one hundred pounds.

Camp Miami Villages, September 21, 1794.—The commander-in-chief reviewed the legion this day at one o'clock. All the quartermaster's horses set off this morning escorted by the mounted volunteers for Greenville, and are to return as soon as possible; we have not one quart of salt on this ground, which occasions bad and disagreeable living, until the arrival of the next escort.

Camp Miami Villages, September 22, 1794.—Nothing of consequence took place this day, except that the troops drew no salt with their fresh provisions.

Camp Miami Villages, September 23, 1794.—Four deserters from the British garrison arrived at our camp; they mention that the Indians are still embodied on the Miami, nine miles below the British fort; that they are somewhat divided in opinion, some are for peace and others for war.

Camp Miami Villages, September 24, 1794.—This day the work commenced on the garrison, which I am apprehensive will take some time to complete it. A keg of whiskey containing ten gallons was purchased this day for eighty dollars, a sheep for ten dollars; three dollars were offered for one pint of salt, but it could not be obtained for less than six.

Camp Miami Villages, September 25, 1794.—Lieutenant Blue of the dragoons was this day arrested by Ensign Johnson of the 4th S. L., but a number of their friends interfering the dispute was settled upon Lieutenant Blue asking Ensign Johnson's pardon.

Camp Miami Villages, September 26, 1794.—M'Clelland, one of our spies, with a small party came in this evening from Fort Defiance, who brings information that the enemy are troublesome about the garrison, and that they have killed some of our men under the walls of the fort. Sixteen Indians were seen to-day near this place; a small party went in pursuit of them. I have not heard what discoveries they have made.

Camp Miami Villages, September 27, 1794.—No intelligence of the enemy; the rain fell considerably last night; this morning the wind is S. W.

Camp Miami Villages, September 28, 1794.—The weather proves colder.

Camp Miami Villages, September 30, 1794.—Salt and whiskey were drawn by the troops this day, and a number of the soldiery became much intoxicated, they having stolen a quantity of liquor from the quartermaster.

Camp Miami Villages, October 1, 1794.—The volunteers appear to be uneasy, and have refused to do duty; they are ordered by the commander-in-chief to march to-morrow for Greenville to assist the pack-horses, which I am told they are determined not to do.

Camp Miami Villages, October 2, 1794.—This morning the volunteers refused to go on command, and demanded of Gen. Scott to conduct them home; he ordered them to start with Gen. Barber, or if they made the smallest delay they should lose all their pay and be reported to the war office as revolters; this had the desired effect, and they went off not in good humor.

Camp Miami Villages, October 3, 1794.—Every officer, noncommissioned officer, and soldier belonging to the square are on fatigue this day, hauling trees on the hind wheels of wagons; the first day we got an extra gill per man, which appears to be all the compensation at this time in the power of the commander-in-chief to make the troops.

Camp Miami Villages, October 4, 1794.—This morning we had the hardest frost I ever saw in the middle of December; it was like a small snow; there was ice in our camp-kettles three-quarters of an inch thick; the fatigues go on with velocity, considering the rations the troops are obliged to live on.

Camp Miami Villages, October 5, 1794.—The weather extremely cold and hard frosts, the wind N. W.; everything quiet and nothing but harmony and peace throughout the camp, which is something uncommon.

Camp Miami Villages, October 6, 1794.—Plenty and quietness the same as yesterday; the volunteers engaged to work on the garrison, for which they are to receive three gills of whiskey per man per day; their employment is digging the ditch and filling up the parapet.

Camp Miami Villages, October 7, 1794.—The volunteers are soon tired of work and have refused to labor any longer; they have stolen and killed seventeen beeves in the course of these two days past.

Camp Miami Villages, October 8, 1794.—The troops drew but half rations of flour this day. The cavalry and other horses die very fast, not less than four or five per day.

Camp Miami Villages, October 9, 1794.—The volunteers have agreed to build a block-house in front of the garrison.

Camp Miami Villages, October 11, 1794.—A Canadian (Rozelle) with a flag arrived this evening; his business was to deliver up three prisoners in exchange for his brother, who was taken on the 20th of August; he brings information that the Indians are in council with Girty and M'Kee near the Fort of Detroit; that all the tribes are for peace except the Shawneese, who are determined to prosecute the war.

Camp Miami Villages, October 12, 1794.—The mounted volunteers of Kentucky marched for Greenville, to be mustered and dismissed the service of the United States army, they being of no further service therein.

Camp Miami Villages, October 13, 1794.—Captain Gibson marched

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this day, and took with him a number of horses for Fort Recovery to receive supplies of provisions.

Camp Miami Villages, October 14, 1794.—Nothing particular this day.

Camp Miami Villages, October 15, 1794.—The Canadian that came in on the 11th left us this day accompanied by his brother; they have promised to furnish the garrison at Defiance with stores at a moderate price, which, if performed, will be a great advantage to the officers and soldiers of that post.

Camp Miami Villages, October 26, 1794.—Nothing new, weather wet and cold, wind from N. W. The troops healthy in general.

Camp Miami Villages, October 17, 1794.—This day Captain Gibson arrived with a large quantity of flour, beef, and sheep.

Camp Miami Villages, October 18, 1794.—Captains Springer and Brock, with all the pack-horses, marched with the cavalry this morning for Greenville and the infantry for Recovery, the latter to return with the smallest delay with a supply of provisions for this post and Defiance.

Camp Miami Villages, October 19, 1794.—This day the troops were not ordered for labor, being the first day for four weeks, and accordingly attended divine service.

Camp Miami Villages, October 20, 1794.—An express arrived this day with dispatches to the commander-in-chief; the contents are kept secret.

A court-martial to sit this day for the trial of Lieutenant Charles Hyde.

Camp Miami Villages, October 21, 1794.—This day were read the proceedings of a general court-martial, held on Lieutenant Charles Hyde (yesterday); was found not guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and was, therefore, acquitted.

Camp Miami Villages, October 22, 1794.—This morning at seven o'clock the following companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Hamtramck of the 1st sublegion, took possession of this place, viz.: Captain Kingsbury's 1st; Captain Greaton's 2d; Captain Spark's and Captain Reed's 3d; Captain Preston's 4th; and Captain Porter's of artillery; and after firing fifteen rounds of cannon Colonel Hamtramck gave it the name of Fort Wayne.

Camp Miami Villages, October 23, 1794.—The general fatigue of the garrison ended this day, and Colonel Hamtramck, with the troops under his command, to furnish it as he may think fit.

All the soldiers' huts are completed except covering, and the weather is favorable for that work.

Camp Miami Villages, October 24, 1794.—This day the troops drew but half rations of beef and flour, the beef very bad.

Camp Miami Villages, October 25, 1794.—Nothing extraordinary, the same as yesterday.

This evening Captain Springer with the escort arrived with a supply of flour and salt. A Frenchman and a half Indian came to headquarters, but where they are from or their business we cannot learn, but that it is of a secret nature.

Camp Miami Villages, October 26, 1794.—Nothing occurring to-day except an expectation to march the day after to-morrow.

Camp Miami Villages, October 27, 1794.—Agreeable to general orders of this day, we will march for Greenville to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

Camp nine miles from Fort Wayne, October 28, 1794.—The legion took up the line of march at nine o'clock, and arrived here without anything particular occurring.

Camp twenty-one miles from Fort Wayne, October 29, 1794.—The troops proceeded on their march at sunrise, and arrived on this ground at half past three o'clock; our way was through rich and well-timbered land; the weather cold and much like rain.

Camp southwest side of St. Marys River, October 30, 1794.—The legion proceeded on their march at seven o'clock, and arrived here at sunset; continual heavy rain all day.

Camp Girtys Town, October 31, 1794.—The troops took up their line of march at sunrise, and arrived here three hours after night, through heavy rain.

Greenville, November 2, 1794.—This evening the legion arrived here, where they marched from July 28, 1794.

We were saluted with twenty-four rounds from a six-pounder. Our absence from this ground amounted to three months and six days. And so ends the expedition of Gen. Wayne's campaign.

This describes the country from Fort Recovery to Big Beaver, and the bridging of that stream about five miles below Celina. This bridge was known to early settlers. Shane's Prairie is accurately described. The fort referred to was built on what is now Sec. 24, Dublin township, on land owned by the Palmers, about one-half mile up the run from the Mercer and Van Wert road. The site is overgrown, but traces of the fort are still visible. It was called Fort Adams, in honor of the Vice-President. At the end of twenty-one miles from Fort Adams the legion was within six miles of one of the Indian towns on the Auglaize, which was supposed to be the Upper Delaware Town; but here the country was "exceedingly fine." This must have been near Fort Jennings. It was also seen that Wayne marched back over "Harmar's road." The camp on the southwest of the St. Marys is Shane's Crossings. The camp at Girtys Town is St. Marys. It is probable the march back from here to Greenville was by way of Loramie. This whole movement was characteristic of Wayne. He knew his enemy and how to contend with him. At the battles of Recovery the savages exhibited courage, secrecy, and skill. Wayne employed the same weapons until he was named the "Black Snake," "Mad Anthony," and "The Wind."

Let us glance at the incidents of the battle. At the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers Fort Defiance was built, which became the centre of operations against the savages. From this post Gen. Wayne sent emissaries to invite the hostile nations to negotiate; but the pride and rancor of the Indians prevented any favorable results. The Indian chief, Little Turtle, seemed to forebode the impending storm, and advised the acceptance of the terms offered. How truly did he characterize Gen. Wayne when he said "The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps—the night and the day are alike to him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace."

At this time England, in defiance of her treaties with the United States, still maintained possession of various military posts in the west. A strong fort and garrison were established by her on United States territory near the Miami Rapids, and in that vicinity the main body of the Indian warriors, to the number of about two thousand, was encamped. Above and below the American camp the Miami and Auglaize, according to Gen. Wayne's dispatches, presented for miles the appearance of a single village, and rich cornfields spread on either side.

All negotiations proved futile, as the Indians were evidently bent on war, and only favored delay for the purpose of collecting their full force. Wayne, therefore, cautiously proceeded down the Miami, attacked the villages, and on the 20th of August, 1794, a terrible and decisive battle was fought in which the allied tribes were totally defeated and dispersed. The Indians were posted in a wood in front of the British works, which was inaccessible to the cavalry. They were drawn up in their lines so near as to support each other.

Gen. Wayne ordered the front of his army to advance with their bayonets, and drive the enemy from their hiding places, and then to deliver their fire, and press the fugitives so vigorously as not to allow them time to load. So rapid was the charge, and so entirely was the enemy broken by it, that in the course of one hour they were driven more than two miles through thick woods to within gunshot of the British fort. The fight terminated, directed by so experienced and skilful a leader as Gen. Wayne, under the guns of the British garrison. The woods were strewn for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

Gen. Wayne remained for three days in front of the field of battle, laying waste the houses and cornfields of the Indians. He then returned to Auglaize and destroyed the villages and corn within fifty miles of the river. He lost in the battle one hundred and seven men killed and wounded; the loss of the Indians is unknown. This decisive victory was the closing of the wars with the Indians at that period in the United States. Other Indian nations became quiet and peaceable, and the power of the United States to restrain and punish their enemies had a decided influence on the future conduct of the Indian nations. By the 1st of January, 1795, the influence of Little Turtle and Buckongehelas, both of whom saw the folly of further resistance to the United States and the

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hopelessness of reliance upon England, commenced negotiations for peace, and on the 3d day of August, 1795, a grand treaty was concluded at Greenville, establishing the celebrated "Greenville Treaty Line." This treaty appears elsewhere in this volume. Gen. Wayne no doubt owed much of his success to the courage, skill, and fidelity of the remarkable force of scouts and spies which he had organized. Among them were famous names, McLean, Captain Wells, and Henry Miller; but chief was Captain Wells, who was taken prisoner by the Indians when young, had lived with them for years, had married the sister of Little Turtle, and was counted the bravest of their brave. He was present at the defeat of Harmar and St. Clair, but afterward, under an impulse to stand among his own people, he left the Miamis and joined the army of Wayne. During the war of 1812 he commanded at Fort Wayne, and fell in a desperate encounter with five hundred Pottawattamies, while marching with the Miamis and a small body of whites to the relief of Fort Dearborn.

Wayne awaited the arrival of the Indians at Greenville to negotiate a treaty of peace. Little Turtle and the Shawnees, "whose voice was always still for war," came in very slowly. They had more at stake than any other tribe. They had occupied all Southern Ohio—the Scioto, the Great Miami, and Mad River regions. From these beautiful lands they had been driven back and back, and were now likely to lose all that remained to them. They came at length, and the treaty was made by which the Indians ceded certain "pieces of land," among which were one six miles square at or near Loramie's store, one piece two miles square at the head of the navigable water or landing on the St. Marys River near Girtys Town (St. Marys), one piece six miles square at the head of the navigable waters of the Auglaize River, one piece at the confluence of the Auglaize and Miami, six miles square (at Defiance), and one piece where "Fort Wayne now stands six miles square." These were called "posts." It has been observed that Little Turtle and Blue Jacket of the Shawnees came in to Greenville very tardily, but it must be said to their honor they proved true to the treaty to the last hour of their lives.

Little Turtle was a master spirit of the confederate Indians, with headquarters at "the Miami Towns," now Fort Wayne. He commanded the Shawnees at the defeat of Harmar, and was present at the assault upon Recovery. At the peace negotiations he had the double task of controlling the confederate chiefs and dealing with Gen. Wayne. His name occupies prominent rank in the pages of our Indian biography.

Major-General Anthony Wayne.

His grandfather, Anthony Wayne, was a native of Yorkshire, England, in 1681, and removed to Ireland, where he devoted himself to agriculture for several years. Entering the army of William of Orange against King James the Exile in 1690 he fought at the battle of the Boyne, and took part in the siege of Limerick, making himself quite serviceable to the State, for which he seems never to have been duly rewarded. Hence he became much dissatisfied with the general relations of his adopted country, and at the age of sixty-three he left Ireland for a voyage to America, and settled in Chester County, Pa., in 1722. He was distinguished for his devotion and attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and held a captain's commission at the battle of the Boyne on July 1, 1690, between William III. at the head of the Protestant army, and James II. at the head of a Catholic and French force.

His son Anthony, the subject of this sketch, was born in the township of East Town, Chester County, Pa., January 1, 1745, and was highly respected for his talents, his morality, and his devotion to the interests of the colonies. He devoted his time to farming and surveying, and in 1767 married a daughter of Benjamin Primrose, Esq., of Philadelphia, a distinguished merchant in Philadelphia.

In 1774 Anthony Wayne was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1775 a member of the Committee of Public Safety. His distinguished talents, as well as the decided stand he took as a patriot and statesman, prepared the way for his future usefulness, more especially in advocating the noble stand which Pennsylvania took in the Revolution.

Having resigned his seat in the Legislature in September, 1775, he raised a regiment of volunteers, and on the 3d day of January, 1776, he received from Congress a colonel's commission, and was elected colonel of the Fourth Regiment raised by order of Congress in Pennsylvania, the other *three* having been respectively assigned to Col. Arthur St. Clair, Col. John Shee, and Col. Robert Magan.

On March 16, 1776, the Committee of Safety appropriated two thousand pounds for the use of Col. Wayne's regiment in the service of the United Colonies.

At the opening of the campaign in 1776 Col. Wayne was ordered with his regiment to New York, and from thence to Canada, where he arrived in the latter part of June. He joined Gen. Sullivan's regiment, which was defeated at Three Rivers July 17, 1776. The command of the Northern army then devolved upon Gen. Gates, who marched to the aid of Gen. Washington, leaving Gen. Wayne in command of the post at Ticonderoga. He was esteemed for his conduct and bravery and was commissioned a brigadier-general.

In the spring of 1777 Gen. Washington called Gen. Wayne to the main army, and on May 15 placed him at the head of a brigade, since



Major-General Anthony Wayne.

which time he was ever the successful leader or actor in every engagement, as the subsequent facts will demonstrate.

In June, 1777, after the retreat of the British from Philadelphia, Gen. Wayne's and Morgan's corps were the two successful ones which pursued the enemy, and were complimented by Gen. Washington in his report to Congress.

At the battle of Brandywine Gen. Wayne was assigned the post of honor of leading the American attack.

At the battle of Paoli, September 2, 1777, he was driven from his position by Gen. Gray's army with fixed bayonets, and by his conduct on that occasion Gen. Wayne proved himself to be a brave, active, and energetic officer. A marble monument has been erected to perpetuate the memory of the gallant officers and soldiers who fell on that occasion.

On October 4, 1777, Gen. Wayne signalized himself at the battle of *Germantown* by leading his men into action. He had one horse shot under him and another as he was mounting. So intrepid and daring was he that he received the appellation of MAD ANTHONY, and is familiarly known as such.

Gen. Wayne's army did noble duty by removing the British under Gen. Clinton from Philadelphia June 28, 1778, who retreated in the dead

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of night, leaving Gen. Wayne's army to bury two hundred and forty-five of his soldiers, besides taking charge of a large number of the wounded.

July 15, 1779, Gen. Washington resolved to attack *Stony Point*, and committed the issue to Gen. Wayne. The fort was garrisoned by six hundred men, principally Highlanders, under Lieut.-Col. Johnson. The brave and intrepid Wayne at the head of his troops, with their muskets unloaded and fixed bayonets, surprised and took the garrison, numbering five hundred and fifty-three prisoners.

Congress presented him with a *gold medal*, emblematical of this glorious victory—for the wisdom and magnanimity which he displayed in conducting so wonderful a military enterprise. While Congress thus rewarded their General, the soldiers were not forgotten for their bravery, for the stores which were taken at the garrison were divided among them.

On October 17, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis and his army surrendered at Yorktown, Gen. Wayne assisted by his strategetical genius, which never failed him in the most untoward situation.

Gen. Washington, after Cornwallis's surrender, sent Gen. Wayne to Georgia, and so awe-inspiring were his record and his acts, that the enemy's forces succumbed, and he succeeded in establishing peace, security, and order. For his valuable services the State of Georgia presented him with a valuable farm in their State.

Gen. Wayne's regiment also did noble duty May 20, 1782, when he defeated the Creek Indians at Ogechee.

In July, 1783, after an absence of seven years, Gen. Wayne returned to his native State and to civil life, crowned, as he well deserved, with the blessings of the nation, and in 1784 was elected a member of the General Assembly from Chester County, and served for two sessions. He again retired to private life, but in 1789 he was brought before the public, but not as a soldier; he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, and afterwards of the Pennsylvania Convention, and advocated the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in which duties he acquitted himself with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Gen. Wayne was nominated by President Washington, in the month of April, 1792, to the command of the army of the United States, and thereby succeeded Gen. St. Clair. Gen. Wayne waited patiently at Pittsburgh, his headquarters, from 1792 to August, 1793, for negotiations to take place with the Indians; but every effort failed, and about September 1, 1793, he formed an encampment on the banks of the Ohio River between Mill Creek and the then village of Cincinnati, where the troops were drilled and instructed in military duties adapted to the peculiar service they were about to encounter.

Congress increased the army under Gen. Wayne with five thousand men, and with this increased force he set out on his march August 8, 1793, and advanced from his headquarters at "Hobson's Choice," near Fort Washington, on October 6, 1793, to the southwest branch of the Great Miami, within six miles of Fort Jefferson, and about a month subsequently established his headquarters at *Fort Greenville*, in the vicinity of what is now the town of Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, which fort was built by him about the period of his arrival at that point. Here with his fort properly fortified, and devoting his time and attention to the military instruction of his officers and men, he remained till the midsummer of 1794. While thus engaged a body of sixteen hundred mounted volunteers, on July 26, 1794, from Kentucky, arrived, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Scott. We now retrace our history to the 23d of December, 1793, when Gen. Wayne gave orders for the erection of a fort on the site of St. Clair's defeat in 1791, and for that purpose ordered Major Henry Burbeck, with eight companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery, to proceed to the ground, whither the soldiers arrived, executed the order of Gen. Wayne, and the fort was appropriately called "*Fort Recovery.*"

On July 28, 1794, the army began its march upon the Indian villages along the Maumee. On this march, some twenty-four miles to the north of Fort Recovery, Gen. Wayne had built and garrisoned a small post which he called *Fort Adams*. From this point, on the 4th of August, the army moved toward the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, where they arrived on the 8th of August. At this point a strong stockade fort with four good stockhouses by way of bastions was erected, which was called by Gen. Wayne *Fort Defiance*.

On August 14 Gen. Wayne wrote to the Secretary of War: "I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th instant—the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns, and villages with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until the arrival of a Mr. Newman, of the quartermaster-general's department, who deserted from the army near St. Marys. I had made such demonstration as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or toward Roche de Brute, or foot of the Rapids by the right—which feints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to these points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a devious, *i. e.*, in a central direction. Thus we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West without loss of blood."

On August 15, 1794, Gen. Wayne moved his forces towards the foot of the Rapids, and erected a fort, which he called *Fort Deposit*, for the reception of stores, baggage, and the better to reconnoitre the enemy's ground, which lay behind a thick bushy wood and the British fort, which was called by them *Fort Miami*, at the foot of the Rapids about seven miles from Fort Deposit, and stood on the northwest bank of the Maumee River near where Maumee City now stands.

Gen. Wayne erected and finished *Fort Deposit*, not only to protect his provisions and baggage, but because from this point he could the more readily reconnoitre the enemy's position at the foot of the Rapids. The British fort, Fort Miami, contained 250 British regulars and 240 militia, with four nine-pounders, two large howitzers, and six six-pounders, which were mounted in the fort, with two swivels. This fort had been recently constructed, contrary to the treaty with Great Britain, and within the limits of the United States.

From Gen. Wayne's report to the Secretary of War (Gen. Verux), we learn that at eight o'clock on the morning of the 20th of August, 1794, the army, under his command, advanced in columns, agreeably to the standing order of march—the legion on the right, its flank covered by the Maumee, one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under Gen. Todd, and the other in the rear under Gen. Barbee. A second battalion of mounted volunteers, commanded by Major Price, marched in front of the legion, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action.

This corps was attacked after marching nearly five miles, and received so hot a fire from the enemy, who were concealed in the high grass and woods, as to compel it to fall back. Then the army was formed into two lines by Gen. Wayne in a close, thick wood, while the Indians were drawn up in three lines near enough to support each other at right angles with the river. Gen. Wayne, in his official correspondence, says: "I soon discovered from the weight of fire and extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I gave orders to the second line to advance, and directed Maj.-Gen. Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the Indians with the mounted volunteers by a circuitous route. At the same time I ordered the front line to advance with trailed arms and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, so as not to give time to load again." Gen. Wayne also commanded the legionary cavalry to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in. All orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude, but such was the impetuosity of the charge of the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were driven from their coverts in so short a time that, although every exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion and by Gens. Scott, Todd, and Barbee of the mounted volunteers to gain their proper position, yet but a part of each could get up in season to participate in the action—*the enemy being driven, in the course of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned, by less than one-half their number.*

From every account the enemy numbered two thousand combatants,

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and the United States troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages with their allies abandoned themselves to flight, and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Gen. Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the British garrison, Fort Miami, at the foot of the Rapids.

This victory was followed by the treaty of *Greenville*, which commenced June 16 and lasted to August 20, 1795, and which the reader will find at length in the chapter on Indian treaties.

The question has often been discussed whether Tecumseh, the Indian chief, was at the council the night before the battle, and participated in all the events of that disastrous campaign of the Indians and their allies.

We shall give the testimony of Anthony Shane, who was present on that occasion, who states that Tecumseh led a party of Shawanees in the attack upon the army of Gen. Wayne. That it was in this engagement that Tecumseh first encountered Gen. Harrison, then a lieutenant. That the chief occupied an advance position in the battle, and while attempting to load his rifle he put in a bullet before the powder and was thus unable to use his gun. Being at this moment pressed in front by some infantry, he fell back with his party till they met another detachment of Indians. Tecumseh urged them to stand fast and fight, saying if any one would lend him a gun, he would show them how to use it. A fowling-piece was handed to him with which he fought for some time, till the Indians were again compelled to give ground. While falling back he met another party of Shawanees, and although the whites were pressing on them he rallied the Indians and induced them to make a stand in a thicket. When the infantry had pressed close upon them, and had discharged their muskets into the bushes, Tecumseh and his party returned the fire and then retreated till they had joined the main body of the Indians below the rapids of the Maumee.

Of the killed and wounded in this engagement, according to the report of Gen. Wayne, the regular troops lost twenty-six killed and thirteen wounded, and nine regulars and two volunteers died of their wounds before the 28th of August. The loss of the enemy was more than twice that of the army under Wayne, as the woods were strewn for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of Indians.

Gen. Wayne remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields of the enemy were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami. Upon August 27 the army started upon its return march for Fort Defiance, laying waste the villages and cornfields for a distance of some fifty miles along the Maumee.

The army reached Fort Defiance the 14th of September, 1794, and after fortifying the fort substantially they left on the 17th for the Miami village, where they arrived the next day. The history of events will be seen from Wayne's daily journal from September 18 to October 22, 1794, when Gen. Wayne having completed his work, at the point now bearing his name, Lieut.-Col. Hamtramck assumed command of the fort, and after firing fifteen rounds of cannon he gave it the name of *Fort Wayne*.

Gen. Wayne, having defeated all the Indian tribes, the history of which we have given in the chapter on Indian wars, concluded a treaty with them at Greenville in 1796, he being appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Northwestern Indians, and also received the military posts given up by the British government. He embarked in a schooner at Detroit for his home in Chester County, Pa., and had only proceeded as far as Erie when he was taken ill and died suddenly from an attack of the gout December 15, 1796, in the 51st year of his age, in the Block House. His dying words were to bury him "at the foot of the flagstaff," with the inscription A. W., and his command was obeyed.

The highest eulogium we can pronounce upon so distinguished a soldier, a patriot, a hero, and a citizen is that he was a man of true courage and remarkable foresight—that he perilled his life for his country and shielded its inhabitants from the murderous tomahawk. He established her boundaries, by compelling her enemies to sue for peace, and he beheld his country advancing step by step in the mechanical arts and intellectual sciences, and also becoming powerful in arms.

In 1809 his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, of Chester County, had his body removed to the burial-ground of Radnor Church, Chester County, where the "Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati" erected a monument to his memory with the following inscriptions:—

On the North Front.

MAJOR-GENERAL
ANTHONY WAYNE
WAS BORN AT WAYNESBURGH,
IN CHESTER COUNTY,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
A. D. 1745.
AFTER A LIFE OF HONOUR AND USEFULNESS
HE DIED IN DECEMBER, 1796,
AT A MILITARY POST
ON THE SHORES OF LAKE ERIE,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF
THE UNITED STATES.
HIS MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS
ARE CONSECRATED
IN THE HISTORY OF HIS COUNTRY
AND IN
THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.
HIS REMAINS
ARE HERE DEPOSITED.

On the South Front.

IN HONOUR OF THE DISTINGUISHED
MILITARY SERVICES OF
MAJOR-GENERAL
ANTHONY WAYNE,
AND AS AN AFFECTIONATE TRIBUTE
OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY
THIS STONE WAS ERECTED BY HIS
COMPANIONS IN ARMS,
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY OF
THE CINCINNATI,
JULY 4TH, A. D. 1809,
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE INDEPENDENCE OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AN EVENT WHICH CONSTITUTES
THE MOST
APPROPRIATE EULOGIUM OF AN AMERICAN
SOLDIER AND PATRIOT.

The Council at Greenville.

It does not appear that any military movements worthy of notice took place during the winter of 1794–95. The General, however, was pressing his appeal on the War Department to reinforce his army, and was engaged in watching the movements of the enemy, and bringing every influence within his power to operate on their minds in favor of peace. He appealed to their hopes and their fears. He availed himself of the influence of the chiefs who were friendly to the United States, and of such as were indisposed to continue the war, by which he distracted their council, kept their minds in a vacillating state, and prevented them from agreeing on any plan of operation of a warlike character. Whether he had succeeded in concealing from them the reduced state of his army, which was producing great fear at headquarters, was not known, though it was believed that a knowledge of that fact would operate as a strong temptation to the savages to try the fate of another battle.

Their number had not been materially reduced, while the strength of the American army had been very greatly diminished by sickness and death, and by the expiration of the term of enlistment of many of the Legion, and of the discharge of the Kentucky volunteers. The fact, however, fortunately was, let the cause of it be what it might, that the British officers and agents, with all the influence they were able to exert, could not stimulate the Indians to recommence hostilities. They had acquired some knowledge of the population and strength of the United States, and of their own utter inability to resist it. Some of them were

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made to understand that the white people were so numerous that they could bring into the field fifty warriors to their one; and that, sooner or later, they must be destroyed if the contest was continued. Though this impression was not general, it occupied the minds of a sufficient number of the more intelligent and influential chiefs and warriors to disappoint the hopes and frustrate the plans of Simcoe and his associates.

The Indians were evidently divided in opinion, as to the course they ought to pursue. A majority were disposed to continue the war, but were afraid the British agents would not redeem their pledges, by which they might be again defeated. They remembered the solemn promises of co-operation which had been made to them in times past. They recollected that when the fort was built at the foot of the Rapids they were told it was intended for their protection, and as a place of refuge to which they might retreat should they be unexpectedly defeated by the American troops. They knew, also, that in violation of those assurances the gates of that strong fortress had been shut against them after their defeat on the 20th of August, and that neither chief nor warrior was permitted to enter it.

Some of the chiefs were decidedly in favor of commencing a negotiation for peace without further delay; while others, under the influence of ambition and pride, had partly determined to abandon the country, and remove their families to the Mississippi, rather than submit to the humiliation of suing for peace. This diversity of feeling and opinion, produced in part by the judicious measures pursued by General Wayne, accomplished in the end the great object he had in view from the beginning.

It did not require the spirit of prophecy to foresee that, if a diversity of opinion could be produced and kept up among the tribes, and their minds could be continued in a vacillating state, no serious immediate danger was to be apprehended. This proved to be the case, for although they were in a state of great excitement they remained quiet during the winter and spring; and early in June began to collect at Greenville, apparently without any previous agreement or concert, and as they severally arrived gave notice that they had come to negotiate a peace.

On the 16th of June a considerable number of Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawattamies, and Eel River Indians having arrived, the General caused them to be assembled on that day, and for the first time met them in general council. After they had received and smoked the calumet of peace, he rose and thus addressed them:—

I take you all by the hand, as brothers, assembled for the good work of peace. I thank the Great Spirit for this glorious sun, who appears to rejoice at our meeting; and also for permitting so many of us to assemble here this day, being the first of the moon, for the purpose of holding a treaty. The Great Spirit has favored us with a clear sky, and a refreshing breeze for the happy occasion. I have cleared this ground of all brush and rubbish, and have opened roads to the east, the west, the north, and the south, that all your nations may come in safety and with ease to meet me. The ground on which this council-house stands is unstained with blood, and is pure as the heart of General Washington, the great chief of America, and of his great council—as pure as my heart, which now wishes for nothing so much as peace and brotherly love. I have this day kindled the council-fire of the United States; and I now deliver to each tribe present a string of white wampum, to serve as a record of the friendship this day commenced between us. [Wampum delivered.]

The heavens are bright, the roads are open, we will rest in peace and love, and wait the arrival of our brothers. In the interim we will have a little refreshment to wash the dust from our throats—we will, on this happy occasion, be merry, but without passing the bounds of temperance and sobriety. We will now cover up the council-fire, and keep it alive till the remainder of the different tribes assemble and form a full meeting and representation.

Te-ta-boksh-ke, king of the Delawares, rose and said:—

Our meeting this day affords me infinite pleasure. I thank the Great Spirit, and I thank you, for bestowing on us so great a happiness. All my people shall be informed of the commencement of our friendship, and they will rejoice in it, and I hope it will never end. [A string of white wampum.]

The fire was then raked up, and the Council adjourned.

On the next day, June 17th, forty Pottawattamies arrived and had audience. *New Corn*, one of the old chiefs, addressed the General and said:—

I have come here on the good work of peace. No other motive could have induced me to undertake so long a journey as I have now performed in my advanced age and infirm state of health. I come from Lake Michigan. I hope after our treaty is over you will exchange our old medals and supply us with General Washington's. My young men will no longer adhere to the old ones—they wish for the new. They have thrown off the British, and henceforth will view the Americans as their only true friends. We come with a good heart, and hope you will supply us with provisions.

The General replied:—

I give you all a hearty welcome. I am particularly pleased with the appearance of so venerable a man as *New Corn*. You, young warriors, will, I am persuaded, pay the highest respect to the counsels of this aged chief. Your friend, *The Sun*, a Pottawattamie chief, will tell you that yesterday we kindled the council-fire—that the roads are all clear, and that we only wait the arrival of the other expected chiefs to begin the good work.

You must be fatigued; I will not, therefore, detain you at present. You will be supplied with provisions and some drink to refresh you and to make your hearts glad.

On the 21st of June, Buck-on-ge-he-las with a party of Delawares, and Asi-me-the with a party of Pottawattamies arrived, and were received in the council house.

Te-ta-boksh-ke, the Delaware king, on behalf of his people addressed the General as follows:—

Brothers, listen! We are here met by permission of the Great Spirit. Our forefathers used soft cloths to dry up their tears; we use this wampum, and hope by its influence to do away all past misfortunes. We have now opened our eyes and our ears, and hope to settle all difficulties. [A white string.]

Asi-me-the, the Pottawattamie chief, spoke as follows:—

I have nothing to observe. Our grandfathers, the Delawares, have said what is necessary. Excuse my not presenting you with wampum. Why should we, elder brother, be of a different opinion from our grandfathers, the Delawares? The Great Spirit has been equally kind to us in this meeting. You see us all here. You sent for us. The remainder of us are dead or incapable of coming to see you. In compliance with your requisition for the surrender of prisoners, and as a proof of our sincere wishes for peace, I now present you two, all who are in our possession.

The General rose and spoke thus:—

Brothers! I take you all by the hand and welcome you to Greenville. The great council-fire has already been kindled, and the calumet of peace has been smoked by the different nations who are here. This old chief, Te-ta-boksh-ke, has witnessed and joined in the solemn act in the presence of the Great Spirit.

We have raked up the fire until the chiefs generally assemble. Last night I had accounts from the Wyandots of Sandusky and Detroit, and all the Indians in that quarter. This day they rise upon their feet to come and join in council with us. The roads being all clear they will arrive without difficulty in ten days. We will then add fresh wood to our fire, whose pure flame shall be seen from the rising to the setting sun. We will postpone entering on business until that period. In the mean time I will give you, my brothers, what will make your hearts glad. I have already given wampum to all the tribes present. I now present you with a little more to evince that my mind and heart are always the same. [Wampum.]

On the 23d of June Le Gris, the Little Turtle, and seventeen Miamis arrived and were presented.

Le Gris merely observed that he was very happy to see the General; that he had nothing particular to say at that time. He wished to encamp and prepare for bad weather, and added that the Miamis were united with him in friendly sentiments and wishes for peace.

The General said in reply:—

I feel much satisfaction in taking you all by the hand. My pleasure is equally great with yours in this interview. The council-fire was kindled in this house on the first day of this moon. We covered it up and have preserved it clear waiting for your arrival, and the appearance of our brothers, the Wyandots, Shawanees, and a part of the Five Nations among us; they are now three days on their way hither. I will not detain you; you must require rest, and I will order you to be provided with proper refreshments. This belt testifies the sincerity of the welcome with which I receive you. [A belt.]

On the 25th of June the Indian chiefs present were assembled. The General thus addressed them:—

Brothers! I take you all by the hand. I have invited you to this meeting to inform you of some measures I have taken for your convenience. I now give you up my exterior redoubts to accommodate the different nations with council houses. My people have all come in from them, and you will allot them among you as you may think proper. I take this opportunity to make you acquainted with some customs we observe. On firing the evening gun all our men repair to their quarters. I wish your people to act in the same manner. I am persuaded you will perceive the propriety of this measure. If you find any of my foolish young men troubling your camp after that signal, I will thank you to tie them and send them to me. I wish to preserve good order and harmony.

I will now explain what yesterday might have had a strange appearance. It is a standing rule in our armies upon any alarm or accident whatever, for our warriors to repair instantly to their posts. I mention this to you to prevent for the future any misapprehension. It is by my invitation you are here; and I stand pledged for your safety and security. It is also our practice to parade our men morning and evening, and call

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every man by his name. An accident occurred yesterday in the explosion of some of our fireworks. It will have no other effect than to delay for a few days the exhibition intended for the 4th of July, the anniversary of the independence of America. I have nothing more to mention to you at this time. I call you together merely to acquaint you with these things, to repeat my sentiments of regard, and my care for you; and to assure you, again, that you may rest as easy, and are as safe here, as if you were in your own villages. The council-fire remains covered till the arrival of the rest of our brothers. General Washington and his great council have sent you large presents, the arrival of which I expect about the same time. Your friends *Onas*, the Quakers, have also sent you a message, and some small presents as a token of their regard for you.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, or Bad Bird, a Chippeway chief, rose and said:—

Elder brother! I thank you in the name of all the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, for what you have this day told us. It is all very right and good.

The Delawares signified their concurrence in opinion with their grandchildren, the Chippeways.

The General then rose and said:—

I have never yet, in a public capacity told a lie. You will not be deceived by placing the utmost confidence in what I shall tell you. I again repeat, that your own towns and villages could not afford you greater liberty, safety, and security, than you will enjoy, while you choose to remain with me.

Meeting adjourned.

On the 26th of June, thirty-four Chippewas, and Pottawattamies, arrived. Mi-chi-mang, a Pottawattamie, said to the General, that as soon as they heard his words, they rose to come and see him. He said they had no old chiefs, or they would have come, on this great occasion—"they are all dead." He further observed that they came in expectation of being supplied with provisions to refresh them after their fatigue.

On the 30th of June, the chiefs were assembled at their own request. Le Gris, chief of the Miamis, addressed the General as follows:—

Brother! I have come this day only to see you. The other chiefs present have no other object than to partake of the same pleasure. I hope everything hitherto has been satisfactory to you. I now express our perfect satisfaction.

Our young warriors are glad to meet and see you and your warriors, and I hope no suspicions have existed with either. You have told us we should share your provisions, whilst we staid with you; and in consequence, we depend on receiving what you have promised. The chiefs present are all happy in the belief of their perfect safety; and I am pursuaded the other chiefs, when they arrive will be equally satisfied with their situation. When brothers meet, they always experience pleasure. As it is a cool day, we hope you will give us some drink. You promised to treat us well, and we expect to be treated as warriors. We wish you to give your brothers a glass of wine; and we should like some mutton and pork, occasionally. I hope you will be pleased with this visit.

New Corn, a Pottawattamie chief, rose and said:—

I agree perfectly in sentiment with my brother Le Gris. I hope you will comply with his request. Our hearts are sorry and afflicted, to see the graves of our brothers, who fell here last winter.

The Sun, a Pottawattamie chief, rose and said:—

When I came to your house, you told me I should have what I wanted. We get but a small allowance—we eat in the morning, and are hungry at night. The days are long—we have nothing to do, we become uneasy and wish for home.

The General answered thus:—

I am pleased to see you all here, and happy to find you think yourselves secure in this camp. I wish you to think yourselves perfectly at home. The chiefs who are on their way, I am persuaded, will also think themselves safe when they arrive. They are now ten days on their journey towards us, and we may, with certainty, expect them. I have received a speech from their nations to that effect. Blue Jacket comes by the Miami villages. The others may arrive by a different route.

You say, that when you came here, I promised you plenty; it is my wish and intention that you should have enough. *The Sun* alone complains of scarcity. I wish you to consult together generally, and let me know if you really do not receive enough. Pork we have none. The few sheep we have are for the comfort of our sick, and occasionally for our officers. Your sick shall most cheerfully share with mine, and I will, with pleasure share with your chiefs. New Corn has observed that your hearts were troubled for the loss of your brothers who died here last winter. Grief is unavailing, and ought not to be indulged. I will give the chiefs of each nation present a sheep for their use, and some drink for themselves and their people this afternoon to make their hearts glad and to dry up their tears. At present we will have a glass of wine together—I wish to see you all happy and contented.

Council then adjourned.

On the 3d of July the General addressed the chiefs as follows:—

Brothers! I take you all by the hand with that strong hold with which brothers ought to salute each other. To-morrow will be the anniversary of the day which gave peace, happiness, and independence to America—to morrow all the people of the fifteen fires, with shouts of joy, and peals of artillery, will celebrate the period which gave them freedom. Nineteen times have the United States already hailed the return of that auspicious morn. To-morrow we shall for the twentieth time salute the return of that happy day, rendered still more dear by the brotherly union between the Americans and the red people. To-morrow, all the people within these lines will rejoice. You, my brothers, shall also rejoice in your respective encampments.

I call you together to explain these matters. Do not, therefore, be alarmed at the report of our big guns. They will do no harm—they will be the harbingers of peace and gladness, and their roar will ascend into the heavens. The flag of the United States, and the colors of this Legion shall be given to the wind, to be fanned by its gentle breeze, in honor of the birthday of American freedom. I will now show you our colors, that you may know them to-morrow. Formerly they were displayed as ensigns of war and battle; now they will be exhibited as emblems of peace and happiness. This eagle, you see, holds his arrows close, while he stretches forth, as a more valuable offering, the olive branch of peace. The Great Spirit seems disposed to incline us all for the future to repose under its grateful shade, and wisely enjoy the blessings which attend it.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippeways, rose and addressed the General thus:—

Elder brother! I have heard your words, and have received great pleasure from them. I never make long speeches; what I have to say, I say in a few words. Look at your warriors around you, and view ours. Does it not give you pleasure to see us all met here in brotherly love?

Elder brother! You may believe what I say, and what I am going to say. As we are here on good business, our hearts must dictate what our tongues express. The Great Spirit knows when we speak truth, and punishes falsehood. As you have told us, we are to rejoice. I have a favor to ask of you, compliance with which will prepare our hearts for the occasion. We would wish to rescue from death, two of your young warriors, whom we brought in to you, who, as we hear, are to die. I entreat you in the name of all present to spare their lives, and pray you to indulge us in this respect. [A white and blue string.]

Te-ta-boksh-ke, king of the Delawares, thus spoke:—

Elder brother! I thank you for having kindly explained to us what will take place to-morrow. Our young men shall all be informed of it. We thank you for your attention to us. We will sincerely rejoice in the happy occasion.

The General replied:—

Brothers! I have heard your words, and will answer you presently. As I never speak without deliberation, you may depend on what I say.

Brothers! I have considered your request, respecting the two warriors condemned to die. I will now answer you. The two men condemned to death, are not those whom you brought to me; but two very bad men, from another quarter. I desire this good man (Dr. Jones the Chaplain) to prepare the minds of these men for the awful change they are about to experience. We put no man to death, without giving him time to repent, and to whiten his heart. The lives of the two men whom you brought in, although very culpable, are now granted to your humane entreaties. That you may all remember that the Americans rejoice to-morrow, and on every succeeding anniversary of it, I present each nation with a string of white wampum. We will now retire and hope to-morrow's dawn may be propitious. [Wampum.]

On the 4th of July, A-goosh-a-way, and twenty-three Ottawas, from the vicinity of Detroit, arrived and had audience. The General addressed them:—

Brothers! I take you all by the hand. I am happy to see you. You must be hungry and dry. I will order you refreshments to make your hearts glad. The hearts of your brothers are also made glad this day. I will no longer detain you from taking that repose of which you seem to stand in so much need. I deliver this string as a proof of my happiness in seeing you. [A white string.]

A-goosh-a-way spoke as follows:—

Brother! Those nations who are now represented at this meeting are probably all you may reasonably expect. As for the Shawanees, and Wyandots of Detroit, I do not believe they will come. I frequently told them they ought to advance without hesitation, but they still continue irresolute, and hover around their enemies the British. I cannot discover the motives which actuate the Wyandots. The Six Nations sent two letters prevailing on me to await their junction; but finding they delayed, and suspecting their sincerity, I came away without waiting long for them.

July 9th. In council. Present, the chiefs of the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, Miami, and Wabash tribes.

The General rose and addressed them as follows:—

Younger brothers! I take you all by the hand, and welcome you to this council-fire. Viewing the number of nations who last winter signed the preliminary articles, I perceive all are present, except the Wyandots of Sandusky, and the Shawanees. It is now twenty-five days since the council-fire was kindled at this place. It has continued to burn bright; and it has happily dissipated the clouds, which have hung over the people of Sandusky. They now see that the sky is clear and serene; that the roads are open, and free of thorns. Four runners arrived from them last evening, to announce to me, the near approach of all the chiefs of the Wyandots, and others of Sandusky. The intelligence

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which these messengers have brought to me, is this: That the dark cloud which enveloped the Shawanees in the neighborhood of the British posts, (for that, my brother, is a very cloudy place), has also been dispelled; that they have at length awoke from their intoxicated slumber, and are now on their feet coming to this place. They, and the Wyandots, etc., of Sandusky, may be expected to arrive here in the course of three days. The question then is: Shall we now name the day on which to begin the great and good work, or shall we wait the arrival of those chiefs, and have their united voice on the subject? This is all I shall propose at present until I hear your respective opinions.

The Little Turtle made some remarks to the other chiefs, on the General's speech, and gave them some reasons why the fixing of the day should be postponed.

A-goosh-a-way, an Ottawa chief, rose and said:—

Elder brother! I am much obliged to you for requiring our opinions on this matter. 'Tis true, as the Little Turtle has observed to us, that we have been here a long time waiting; but it will be best to remain contented a few days longer that we may begin the good work all together. I now present you our pipe, and hope that you and your warriors will smoke it.

Elder brother! You see that all your chiefs as well as ours, have smoked out of this calumet of peace; and the Great Spirit is well pleased to see it. The calumet does not now speak; it remains silent until the arrival of our brothers who are on their way.

The General rose and said:—

Younger brother! Twenty-five days ago the calumet of peace of the fifteen fires, of the United States, was smoked in this house. It did not then speak; and it yet remains silent. I am pleased to hear you all concur in opinion with the Little Turtle, that we should wait the arrival of our brothers, the Wyandots and Shawanees. I, therefore, propose that we shall meet again at this place on Monday next.

[A white string to each nation present.] Council adjourned to Monday the 13th.

On Monday, July 13th, at the request of the Wyandot chiefs, who arrived on the 12th, and others, the meeting proposed for that day, was postponed until Wednesday the 15th, some necessary regulations among them not having been decided on.

PROCEEDINGS IN FULL COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, July 15th, the council assembled agreeably to adjournment. Present, the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, Miamis, and Wa'bash tribes. The council being opened, and the council-fire uncovered, interpreters were sworn in; after which the General addressed the Indians thus:—

Younger brothers! These interpreters whom you have now seen sworn, have called the Great Spirit to witness that they will faithfully interpret all the speeches made by me to you, and by you to me; and the Great Spirit will punish them severely hereafter, if they do not religiously fulfil their sacred promise.

This is the calumet of peace of the fifteen fires of the United States of America. I shall first present it to *The Soldier* (Wabash tribe), who first took us by the hand, as I do not know yet which nation among you is in future to have the precedence. The next were the Wyandots, who came forward last fall, early; the next were the Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, and Sauckeys; and the next were the Delawares.

Younger brothers! All the chiefs and warriors of the different nations present! I now take you all by the hand. It was my wish to have waited for the arrival of the Shawanees, Wyandots of Detroit, and some Chippeways, who, I learn, are on their way; but as it is the desire of the chiefs present, to commence the business generally, I will now show them by what authority I hold this treaty.

Treaties made by all nations on this earth ought to be held sacred and binding, between the contracting parties; hence, it is the practice, to commission certain persons with powers to make and conclude stipulated articles of treaties accordingly. These books contain treaties which have been held with all the Indian nations in North America, and show what has been said and done at each, without the smallest alteration. In the first place, this is a commission, appointing me commander-in-chief of the American Legion, presented to me by General Washington and the fifteen fires, three years since. On the 4th day of April, 1794, I received a commission from the same authority for settling a peace with all the tribes of Indians northwest of the Ohio. (Here the General read the renewal of his powers as commissioner to treat with the Indians.)

Having thus produced my authority, given me by General Washington, and the fifteen fires, I will now proceed to review the preliminary articles which we mutually entered into and exchanged during the past winter.

Younger brothers! Open your ears and listen to the questions asked me by the Wyandots of Saudusky, on the 26th of September last. This was the voice of the Wyandots and other tribes of Sandusky. "Brother! Bring forth from the bottom of your heart, your sentiments respecting making a definite treaty of peace, and upon what terms. We shall deliver our prayers daily to the Great Spirit above, our Maker, that he will open your hearts and sentiments to us." This was a strong and serious question upon which the happiness of the United States and the Indian nations mutually depended. The answer made to that question required some explanations which are tedious, and do not seem at present necessary to be repeated; but I will read that part which explains the principles upon which a peace could take place.

"Brothers! You desire me to bring forth from the bottom of my heart, my sentiments respecting a peace, and upon what terms it could be obtained.

"Brothers! I now call upon you to exert your utmost powers of attention, and listen to what I say to you. It is now near six years since the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, and Five nations, concluded a treaty at the mouth of the Muskingum, with Governor St. Clair, for removing all causes of controversy and settling the boundary between them and the United States. That treaty appeared to be founded upon principles of equity and justice, and to be perfectly satisfactory to all parties at that time. I therefore propose that treaty, as a foundation for a lasting treaty of peace, between the United States, and your nations of Indians. Should you have any well-grounded objections to these principles and to this proposition, come forward and speak your minds freely; and rest assured of a sincere welcome and safe conduct in coming hither and returning to your homes. From your friend and brother, ANTHONY WAYNE."

This was my answer to the Wyandots. They are here present and can testify to the truth of it. In consequence of this answer, the Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, Sauckeys, Miamis, Delawares, and Shawanees, came forward and signed these preliminary articles of which you have all, respectively, copies. Having now shown you that I stand here in the place of General Washington, and represent the fifteen fires of America, and having shown the manner in which this happy meeting came about by an explanation, first from the Wyandots, whose good example was followed by the other nations, I shall forbear to say more, as the day is far spent, but to request you to consider what I have said.

Brothers! I wish you all clearly to understand that we have progressed so far in the good work, as to explain these preliminary steps. I would advise you to appropriate two or three days, to revolve, coolly and attentively, these matters, and those which will naturally follow them. I take you all by the hand. We will now rake up the council-fire, and as we have talked a long time, we must be dry, and have a little drink.

Council adjourned.

Saturday, July 18th. In council. Present as before. The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, addressed the General as follows:—

Brother! We have heard and considered what you have said to us. You have shown, and we have seen, your power to treat with us. I came here for the purpose of hearing you. I suppose it to be your wish that peace should take place throughout the world. When we hear you say so, we will be prepared to answer you. You have told me that the present treaty should be founded upon that of Muskingum. I beg leave to observe to you, that, that treaty was effected, altogether, by the Six Nations, who seduced some of our young men to attend it, together with a few of the Chippeways, Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Pottawattamies. I beg leave to tell you that I am entirely ignorant of what was done at that treaty. I hope those who held it, may give you their opinions, whether or not, it was agreeable to them.

The Sun, a Pottawattamie chief, rose and said:—

Brother! The Master of Life had pity on me when he permitted me to come and take you first by the hand. With the same hand and heart I then possessed, I now salute you. When I gave you my hand, you said, "I thank you, and am glad to take your hand, Pottawattamie;" and you thanked the other Indians also, and told them you had opened a road for them to come and see you. When I got this belt from the Americans, they told me the roads were open and clear, and that no obstruction should prevent our coming to see you. I was happy when you gave me the road [a belt], and so are we all, for we have all travelled it. I hope it will remain free of bushes and thorns, as long as Americans and Indians live. You yourself, have told me it should be so, and that this (meaning the olive branch, held by the eagle) was a leaf of that great tree, under whose shade we, and all our posterity should repose in safety and happiness.

Elder brother! We have followed the road you gave us in safety. I now present it to your view, as your gift, [presenting a road-belt, with the eagle of the United States attached.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, rose and said:—

Brothers of the different nations present! Listen to what our elder brother tells us, with attention. I am satisfied it is the truth. Listen to me also, elder brother! Last winter I heard your words when you stretched your hands to us, and asked us to come and see you. I never heard before, what *The Sun* has been observing. When I heard what you said last winter I took you by the hand, and now when I returned, I found your gates open to receive me, and that you told me the truth. I was then deputed by the chiefs of my nations to hear your words, and am happy that they are now convinced of the truth of them. You now also find the truth of my words: that I then came only to carry back your words, and the other chiefs would come to see you. You now see them present, the representatives of their nations. Here are the chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies. We three are faithful allies, and one of us speaks for the whole, when in council. The words you spoke last winter, are fresh on my memory. I know nothing of the treaty in question, which took place at Muskingum. The people who made it are present, and will be able to speak of it. My remote situation, on Lake Michigan, prevented me from being acquainted with it.

Tar-kee, or Crane, chief of the Wyandots, rose and said:—

Brothers of all nations present, listen! Elder brother! I don't think it proper to select any particular nation to speak for the whole. You have kindled the council-fire. I wish you to determine what nation shall speak, and appoint a day when we shall all be collected, and when those who are on their way shall have joined us.

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The General rose and said:—

Brothers! I have paid very great attention to what has been observed by the Miamis, Pottawattamies, Chippeways, and Wyandots, and the day after to-morrow I will endeavor to explain fully the treaty of Muskingum of which so many plead ignorance. I will bring to the recollection of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, and Sac Nations, what they did at that treaty, and show them anew, their names who witness it. There are some Chippeways approaching, who, perhaps, were at the treaty; and when I look around me, I imagine I see some faces who were present at it. This road, (alluding to *The Sun's* road belt) is the true road. I have a branch similar to this, at my breast. I know them to be of the same tree, and of equal value. This is all I shall say at present. I thank the Great Spirit for assembling so many of us together on this good work; and I hope we shall have all things perfectly understood and explained to our mutual satisfaction before we part.

Council adjourned to meet on the 20th.

In the evening of the 18th, Blue Jacket and thirteen Shawances, and Masass, with twenty Chippeways, arrived, and were received in the council house. Masass spoke as follows:—

I am very happy to be here this day. I was at the treaty of Muskingum, and have it now in my hand to show it you. Nothing but my having it in my possession could have brought me here at this time, for I came voluntarily and unasked. We should have come in great numbers but for Brandt's endeavors to prevent us. The Wyandots and Six Nations are counselling. I do not know what may be the result of their conference. I am happy to find so many of my brothers with you. I hope for the future they will walk in the right way and be sincere in their engagements. I again repeat my knowledge of the treaty of Muskingum. As far as I understand it, I have been faithful to it. I have brought these Frenchman with me that I may be well acquainted with everything that shall take place. This is all I have to say at present. Having travelled far I am fatigued and require refreshment. [A white string.]

Blue Jacket spoke as follows:—

Brother! When I came here last winter I did not mean to deceive you; what I promised you I did intend to perform. My wish to conclude a firm peace with you being sincere, my uneasiness has been great, that my people have not come forward so soon as you would wish or might expect; but you must not be discouraged by these unfavorable appearances. Some of our chiefs and warriors are here; more will arrive in a few days. You must not, however, expect to see a great number, yet notwithstanding, our nation will be well represented. Our hearts are open and void of deceit.

The General spoke as follows:—

Brother, the Chippeway! I am happy to see you and your people. The open and generous manner in which you have acknowledged being present at, and acquainted with, the treaty of Muskingum, displays an honest, open, and manly heart. I, therefore, take you by the hand with the warmth and friendship of a brother. I know you have come a great way—provision shall be furnished you and your people, to appease your hunger; and you shall have some liquor also, to quench your thirst and to enable you to rejoice with your friends and brothers present.

Brother, the Shawanee! I am well convinced of the integrity of your hearts, and that your exertions have not been wanting to bring hither a full representation of your nation at an early hour. I therefore bid you, and my friends with you a sincere welcome.

On the 19th of July, Blue Jacket had a private conference with the General, in which he spoke as follows:—

Brother and ally! It is a long time since I left you. I believe it is about five months. Many things have occurred since that time, which I will inform you of, as you may be unacquainted with them. I visited the British and was kindly received at their garrison, on the Miami. I was asked for news; I had none for them except that of my kind reception from you. Mr. Magdalen wrote from thence to Detroit that he had taken off my blue coat which I had received from the American, and broke my gun, which he also falsely said, was presented to me by General Wayne. I did not rest until I had exposed this man and refuted his assertions. I informed all the Indians of my full persuasion of the truth, of the kind and benevolent intention you expressed to me, and that they, in due time would be convinced of the goodness of your motives. Mr. McKee invited me to his house and told me he was very sorry to find I had acted with such little regard for my people—that he ascribed my strange conduct to the instigations of some evil spirit who had led me astray from the plain good road, and put me in the path which led to the Americans. "The commission you received from Johnson," said he, "was not given you to carry to the Americans. I am grieved to find that you had taken it to them. It was with much regret I learned that you had deserted your friends who always caressed you and treated you as a great man. You have deranged, by your imprudent conduct, all our plans for protecting the Indians and keeping them with us. They have always looked up to you for advice and direction in war, and you have now broken the strong ties which held them all together, under your and our direction. You must now be viewed as the enemy of your people and the other Indians, whom you are seducing into the snares the Americans have formed for their ruin; and the massacre and destruction of these people by the Americans, must be laid to your charge."

Brother! I am happy that notwithstanding all the difficulties and obstructions I had to encounter from my relations and others, at Detroit, I have succeeded so far in bringing my people to you at this time. I expect intelligence this day, of the approach of more of them. I have briefly acquainted you with those things. I repeat my assurances of the sincerity of my sentiments and resolution, to be for the future, a steady friend to the United States.

Monday, July 20th. In council. Present as before, with the addition of the Shawances and Chippeways, who arrived on the evening of the 18th. The General rose and spoke as follows:—

Brothers of all the nations present! I take you by the hand. When we were last in council, two days since, the Little Turtle observed: "We came with an intention to hear you—we expect your wish is for peace with all the world—we would be glad to hear your sentiments upon the subject." I did hope and expect that every man among you would be perfectly acquainted with my sentiments on this subject as I have for a long time past, taken pains to diffuse them throughout your nations. I will read you a message, which I sent amongst you, by Mr. Miller, now present, on the 13th of August last, and which I am persuaded, from the best authority, had been fully explained to, and perfectly understood by your chief and warriors. [Here the General read his message of 13th August, 1794.]

I likewise told you that the ears and the heart of the President, General Washington, were ever open to the voice of peace, and that he had instructed me, his principal warrior, to listen to that welcome voice, from whatever quarter it might come, provided it came from proper authority and from the heart.

Six moons since, *The Crane* (Wyandots) and a number of Chippeways, Ottawas, and Sacs, came here in consequence of this invitation. They were also accompanied by the Miamis. I received them with great pleasure and informed them that I thanked the Great Spirit for opening their eyes to see, and their ears to hear the happy dawn of peace. I told them that peace was like that glorious sun which diffused joy, health, and happiness to all the nations of this earth who had wisdom to embrace it; and that I therefore, in behalf, and in the name of the President of the United States of America, took them all by the hand with that strong hold of friendship which time could never break.

These have been the sentiments of my heart with regard to peace, and I think may be considered as a full answer to the wishes expressed by Little Turtle. To prove that my sentiments are still the same, I present to *Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish*, and to the Little Turtle, these strings of wampum, which are not purer nor whiter than the heart that gives them. These will be considered as presented to the whole, for the same purpose. [White wampum to the Chippeways and Miamis.]

The Little Turtle observes: "You have informed us that the treaty of Muskingum shall be the foundation on which the present treaty shall be founded. That treaty was held by the Six Nations, and by a few young men of the Chippeways, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies. We, Miamis and Wabash tribes, are totally unacquainted with it." And Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, has also remarked, that the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, knew nothing of the treaty—it had never reached as far as Michilimackinac.

Younger brothers! In order to refresh your memories, and to bring every article of that treaty fully to your recollection, I will now read and explain it to you. These are the articles of that treaty, made more than six years ago, between the United States of America, and the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, and Sauckeys. [Here he read and explained the treaty of Fort Harmar made in 1789.]

Younger brothers! You have now heard the treaty of Muskingum read and explained to you. It has been for more than six years, well understood by many of the chiefs now present of those nations who concluded it. And I am persuaded that those who were present, and those who signed it, will have candor sufficient, when they hear their names called over to acknowledge it as their act and deed, as Masass has freely and sincerely done the day before yesterday; by which he proved himself to be possessed of a manly, and undisguised heart.

Younger brothers! I have now fully explained to you the treaty of Fort McIntosh, which was concluded ten years ago, and the treaty of Muskingum, which took place six years since. The boundaries agreed on by the former are the same that are stipulated by the latter. I have also pointed out a number of chiefs in this house, who were present at, and signed those treaties. As I have refreshed their memories in this matter, and read them a few passages of their own speeches and proceedings on those occasions, it is probable they will be able to inform you of everything relating thereto, and give you full satisfaction on the subject. I have no more to say at present. I wish you to consider well what I have said to you, that we may be enabled to form a treaty that shall continue unbroken as long as the woods grow and waters run. Think seriously on the great business before you. Consult among yourselves, and when we meet again, speak your thoughts freely. I am persuaded we shall agree in opinion; and when we return home, all nations will have cause to rejoice in the good work we have been doing.

Pe-ke-te-le-mund, a Delaware chief, rose and said:—

Elder brother! We are happy to meet you here this day. The Great Spirit is kind in permitting us to meet as brothers. We agree with what you have this day said to us. Five days ago you told us what you said last winter to our uncles, the Wyandots. It is true, brother, they were the first who came in to you. We were happy to hear their words, when they returned. We sent forward immediately a deputation to you with our grandchildren, the Shawanees, and with them two prisoners.

Brother! When our king returned and proclaimed the happy news from you, we rejoiced to hear it and prepared to come in and fulfil what we had promised. We brought in all our prisoners agreeably to your desire, and in conformity to our chiefs engagements.

Brother! So far we have evinced our disposition; when we meet again we shall have more to say upon the good work before us.

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Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, a Chippeway chief, rose and said:—

Elder brother! I am very glad you have pointed out those of my nation who were at and signed the treaty of Muskingum. I did not know them before. That treaty did not reach us who live in Michigan. I am happy in having it now explained. I thank you for expediting our good work. We wish to return to our families, many of whom have died since we left home.

Tuesday, the 21st of July. In council. Present as before. Masass, a Chippeway chief, rose and spoke as follows, in behalf of the three fires, Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies:—

Elder brother! I have heard what you said yesterday and know it to be the same that was said at the treaty of Muskingum. I remember it perfectly well and thought whilst I heard you speak it that it was again renewed. My eyes were open and I listened with attention.

Elder brother! I now address myself to you. You see the fire kindled at Muskingum. I now tell you that some words of that treaty we did not perfectly understand at the time we made it. The Wyandots were foremost at that treaty; we, the three fires, followed them. You there told us that it was not in your name that you treated; but in behalf of the thirteen fires, which lie along the great water. You told us you would throw the tomahawk into the river; but you know the waters in our woods are not deep; and some foolish young men have had arms long enough to reach the bottom, and take it out. This day we will try to wipe away their bad actions; and to open their hearts to the voice of peace.

Elder brother! I live at the gate leading to all those nations, and to the Pottawattamies, and those living in the prairies; and we, the three fires, will do our utmost to bury the hatchet so deep that it can never be found; for it is this hatchet which has reduced us to misery and wretchedness. I tell you this as the true sentiments of the three nations for whom I speak. I cannot answer for the others.

Elder brother! You see the wampum I hold is small. Our three fires, it would appear, are also small, as the other nations have told you. They have also told you, that they were masters of the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, and of their territory. Notwithstanding I am so small a man I do now, in the name of the three nations throw the hatchet into the middle of the great lake, where it will be so covered as never to be again found as long as white people and Indians live.

Elder brother! This is all these three fires and the tribe of the Little Turtle who unite with us in sentiment, have at present to say. The hatchet is now buried forever and we now expect your assistance. Your officers and our warriors are now around us, let us join sincerely in making a solid and lasting peace. Peace with our three fires is now established. [A string of blue and white wampum.]

Elder brother! You do not forget any of your words and I show you this belt which you gave a great many years ago, to *Wassung*, one of our nation. You told him at that time, that upon this road he should always come and see you—that he would always find it free from thorns. [Presented a road belt.]

Elder brother! When you yesterday read to us the treaty of Muskingum I understood you clearly. At that treaty we had not good interpreters and we were left partly unacquainted with many particulars of it. I was surprised when I heard your voice, through a good interpreter, say that we had received presents and compensation for those lands which were thereby ceded. I tell you now, that we, the three fires, never were informed of it. If our uncles, the Wyandots, and grandfathers, the Delawares, have received such presents they have kept them to themselves. I always thought that we, the Ottawnys, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies were the true owners of those lands; but now I find that new masters have undertaken to dispose of them; so that at this day we do not know to whom they of right belong. We never received any compensation for them. I don't know how it is, but ever since that treaty we have become objects of pity, and our fires have been retiring from this country. Now elder brother, you see we are objects of compassion. Have pity on our weakness and misfortune; and since you have purchased these lands, we cede them to you; they are yours. Perhaps at a future day your younger brothers may be made happy by becoming your children should you extend to us your paternal protection. This is all your younger brothers, the three fires, have to say to you our elder brother. Now the great men will address you.

Tarkee, chief of the Wyandots, rose and said:—

Brothers of the fifteen fires, listen! And you, my nephews, the Delawares and Six Nations, younger brothers, Shawanese and Miamis, and elder brothers, Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, we are here assembled this day, in the presence of God above. Brothers, Americans! Our brothers, the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, have related to you a little of what happened at the treaty of Muskingum and observe that we have sold the lands to you without their consent or knowledge. However, elder brother, I hope you will explain to them how the country was first disposed of into your hands. These people now claim the land and must establish their right with you. We had yesterday some counsel among ourselves on this subject. We feel much alarmed at these words of our brothers, claiming in this manner these lands. This is all I have at present to say, brothers.

Tarkee rose again and continued thus:—

Elder brothers of all nations! We have all assembled to effect a good work. My nephews and I have been talking together, concerning the speech of Masass. We were a little confused by it, and now leave it to our brothers, the fifteen fires, to say whether we shall now speak in answer to it or consider of it until to-morrow.

The General replied:—

Younger brothers! As I am called upon by the Wyandots to give my opinion whether they shall this day answer the speech of Masass or consider of it till to-morrow, I will give it freely. I do think it will be better to postpone until to-morrow; because, after reflecting coolly, and sleeping, the answer may be more dispassionate and pleasing to all. I am convinced that Masass had no intention to hurt the feelings of his uncle and grandfather; he only meant to inform me, that he had not received any goods or compensation for the lands ceded by the treaty of Muskingum. When we come into articles, presently, for a permanent peace, all those nations who have any right to the land in question, shall receive yet farther compensation, I hope to the satisfaction of all parties.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish thus spoke:—

Elder brother! I take you by the hand; I now tell you I am not come here to take umbrage at trifles but to accomplish the great and serious work in which we are engaged. My heart is good and I will not be interrupted by little things. I now wish to know in the name of our three fires, how long we may have to remain here on this business. When I first entered this house my mind was prepared and made up. We live at a great distance from here and feel anxious to return.

The General replied thus:—

Younger brothers! It is rather difficult for me to see how many days it may require to finally settle this good work. I will to-morrow listen to what our brothers, the Wyandots and others, have to say upon the speech of Masass, and then I shall be perfectly ready to enter upon the main object of this meeting, and lay before you the articles of the treaty which may establish the happiness and peace of the fifteen fires, and of the Indian nations now assembled.

Masass rose and said:—

I have heard the words of my elder brother. He has heard mine. I have reflected coolly; I approve of them, and what I have said I will never retract.

Little Turtle rose and spoke as follows:—

Elder brother! I wish to ask of you and my brothers present one question. I would be glad to know what lands have been ceded to you, as I am uninformed in this particular. I expect that the lands on the Wabash, and in this country, belong to me and my people. I now take the opportunity to inform my brothers of the United States and others present, that there are men of sense and understanding among my people, as well as among theirs, and that these lands were disposed of without our knowledge and consent. I was yesterday surprised when I heard from our grandfathers, the Delawares, that these lands had been ceded by the British to the Americans, when the former were beaten by, and we made peace with, the latter; because you had before told us that it was the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, and Sauckeys, who had made this cession.

Council adjourned.

Wednesday, 22d July. In council. Present as before. The Little Turtle spoke as follows:—

General Wayne! I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, live, and also the Pottawattamies of St. Joseph, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you, that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country, which has been enjoyed by my forefather, times immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. I was a little astonished at hearing you and my brothers who are now present, telling each other what business you had transacted together heretofore, at Muskingum, concerning this country. It is well known by all my brothers present, that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan. At this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawanees. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago, and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was much surprised to find that my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead me to suppose that the Great Spirit and their forefathers had not given them the same charge that was given to me; but on the contrary had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them. Now, elder brother, your younger brothers, the Miamis, have pointed out to you their country, and also to our brothers present. When I hear your remarks and proposals on this subject I will be ready to give you an answer. I came with an expectation of hearing you say good things but I have not yet heard what I had expected.

Brothers, the Indians! I expected in this council that our minds would have been made up, and that we should speak with one voice. I am sorry to observe that you are rather unsettled and hasty in your conduct.

Tarkee, the Wyandot, rose and spoke thus:—

Elder brother! Now listen to me. The Great Spirit above has appointed this day for us to meet together. I shall now deliver my sentiments to you, the fifteen fires. I view you lying in a gore of blood. It is me, an Indian, who has caused it. Our tomahawk yet remains in your head—the English gave it to me to place there.

Elder brother! I now take the tomahawk out of your head; but with so much care that you shall not feel pain or injury. I will now tear a big tree up by the roots and

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throw the hatchet into the cavity which they occupy; where the waters will wash it away to where it can never be found. Now, I have buried the hatchet and I expect that none of my color will ever again find it out. I now tell you that no one in particular can justly claim this ground—it belongs in common to us all. No earthly being has exclusive right to it. The Great Spirit above is the true and only owner of the soil; and he has given us all an equal right to it. [Spoken on a blue belt.]

Brothers, the fifteen fires, listen! You now see that we have buried the hatchet. We still see blood around; and in order to clear away all grief we now wipe away the blood from around you, which together with the dirt that comes away with it we bury with the hatchet in the hole we have made for them; and replace the great tree as it stood before; so that our children nor our children's children can ever again discover it. [Spoken on a blue string attached and both delivered.]

Brothers, listen! I now wipe your body clean from all blood with this white, soft linen (a white wampum), and I do it with as much tenderness as I am capable of. You have appointed this house for the chiefs of the different tribes to sit in with you, and none but good words ought to be spoken in it. I have swept it clean—nothing impure remains in it.

Brothers, listen! We are both placed on this ground. I now wipe the tears from your eyes and open your ears. I see your throat is so stopped that you are nearly suffocated. I now open your throat and make it quite clean that whatever the Great Spirit may think proper for you to swallow may go down without any obstruction. I see, also, that your heart is not in its true situation. I now place it in its proper position that anything you may hear from us, your brothers, may descend directly to it; and what you shall say may come with truth and ease from it.

Brother! I clear away yon hovering clouds that we may enjoy a clear, bright day and easily see the sun which the Great Spirit has bestowed on us to rise and set continually. [A white string.]

Brother! Listen to us Indians, who now speak to you. The bones which lie scattered of your ancient warriors, who fell in defence of the present cause we gather all together and bury them now, and place this white board over them that they may never again be seen by our posterity. [A white and blue belt and string.]

Brother warrior! Listen to us! The great chiefs are now about to speak to you. You, chiefs and warriors present, listen also!

Brother! We speak not from our lips, but from our hearts, when we are resolved upon good works. I always told you that I never intended to deceive you when we entered upon this business. It was never the intention of us Indians to do so. I speak from my heart what I now say to you. The Great Spirit is now viewing us, and did he discover any baseness or treachery it would excite his just anger against us.

Brother! Listen to me. We are all of one mind who are here assembled. This is a business not to be trifled with—it is a matter of the utmost concern to us. We happily so far agree in handling our ancestors' records, who always worked for peace.

Brother! You have proposed to us to build our good work on the treaty of Muskingum. That treaty I have always considered as formed upon the fairest principles. You took pity on us Indians—you did not do as our fathers, the British, agreed you should. You might by that agreement have taken all our lands; but you pitied us, and let us hold part. I always looked upon that treaty to be binding upon the United States and us Indians.

Brother! Listen to us Indians. I told you just now that we were upon business of the greatest moment. I now conclude the great good work we have been employed in; and with *this* I cover the whole earth, that it may appear white and shine all over the world. I hope the Great Spirit will have pity on us and make this work lasting. [Four large mixed belts presented.]

Brother! I am going to relate to you the treaty made at Muskingum in a few words. I have not forgotton that treaty; neither have you. At that time we settled a peace between the Delawares, Six Nations, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, and us Wyandots. It is very true there were not so many different nations then assembled as are now present. We now establish a general, permanent, and lasting peace, forever.

Brothers! We are all sensible that when you struck the boundary at that time, it run from Tuscarawas to a little below Loramies, where the fort stood which was destroyed in 1752. I understand the line has since been moved a little towards us. Be strong, brothers, and fulfil your engagements.

Brothers, listen! I have told you that I speak from my heart—you see the speeches I have delivered. Peruse them and see whether or not I have spoken with sincerity. This is all your brothers of the different nations present have this day to say to you. [A large belt.]

The General rose and spoke as follows:—

Younger brothers! I have listened with great attention to everything you have said this day. I find the hatchet has been buried by all the nations present. I shall peruse these belts, speeches, and boundaries now laid before me with great attention, and I am convinced they will agree with the records in my possession. The day is far spent, and we will now separate to meet again to-morrow morning, and proceed in this good work.

Council adjourned.

Thursday, 23d of July. In council. Present as before. Blue Jacket, a Shawanee chief, arose and addressed the Indians as follows:—

Brothers! I hope you will not take amiss my changing my seat in this council. You all know the Wyandots are our uncles, and the Delawares our grandfathers; and that the Shawanees are the elder brothers of the other nations present. It is therefore proper I should sit next my grandfathers and uncles. I hope, younger brothers, you are all satisfied with what our uncles said yesterday, and that I have done everything in my power at all times to advise and support you.

A-goosh-a-way, an Ottawa chief, spoke as follows:—

Brothers, the Indians! When I last had my calumet of peace, our elder brothers, the Shawanees, were not present. I now offer it to them, that the sentiment of their hearts may be similar to ours. All you nations present know this to be the calumet of the three fires. It is six years since it was sent from the north to Michilimackinac, to the three fires who live at the gate, to be presented by them to the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawanees, with an injunction always to hide it when anything bad was in motion; but to display it when anything good was contemplated. You all know the importance of this sacred token of peace among us Indians.

Brother! I do not consider you as a brother—I view you as a friend. I present you this calumet that came far from the north, and has gone round all the lakes. When it was sent to us the stem pointed towards you (the east). Now, my friend, you may do with this pipe what you please. If you think proper, you may point it towards the fifteen fires, and afterwards turn it towards us. It is entirely at your disposal—I am ordered to deliver it into your hands. [Delivers the pipe.]

Friend! I now present you with a belt, which has been given to us by the Hurons, who received it from our brothers, the Americans, as a seat in which we all should sit and rest. Our father at Detroit has always endeavored to lead us off from this seat; but we never listened to him—we consider it as a carpet spread for our use; and we now show it to you that you may recognize it. [A large belt with men and a house designated upon it.]

Masass, a Chippeway chief, arose and spoke as follows:—

Elder brother! This great calumet comes, not from the little lake near us, but from the great Lake Superior to the north; from whence our great chiefs and warriors come.

Elder brother! When I returned from the treaty of Muskingum I repeated the substance of its proceedings to my nation. You therefore see that your words have gone a great way; even to Lake Superior.

Brother! I live at a great distance from you; but when you call a council I hear your voice immediately, and I come without delay. You now see all your brothers around you. We are well acquainted with what we are now doing, and what we have done heretofore. The white beads on this belt denote the number of large villages from the north who have heard your word. [A belt with nine white squares.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish spoke as follows:—

Elder brother, and all present, listen to me with attention! When the Great Spirit made the world, he put me at Michilimackinac, where I first drew my breath. At first I was entirely naked and destitute; and as if he had compassion on me, he pointed out to me the way to the white people. I followed his path and found them below Quebec, at the Falls of Montmorenci. I was satisfied the Great Spirit pitied us, for your whites had all pity on us, and hence we always loved you. The Great Spirit has blessed you with greater knowledge than we are possessed of—you are, therefore, entitled to great respect. When we first found the French whites we took them to our fires, and they have lived among us ever since. [A white string.]

Elder brother! You see all your brothers assembled here in consequence of your messages last winter. At that time the Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, some who call themselves Sauckeys, and the Miamies, heard your words. You remember, brother, I then told you that I would withdraw the dark cloud from your eyes that you might know us again. You see I have done so, for you now behold us all clearly. At the same time I told you I would open both your ears and my own, that we might hear each other clearly. Our ears are opened accordingly, and we hear and understand accurately. I now speak to you with a pure heart. This white wampum testifies our sincerity and unanimity in sentiment. I now put your heart in its right place, as you did mine; that you may make known to the fifteen fires what I now tell you. [A blue and white string.]

Elder brother! When I view my situation, I consider myself as an object of compassion.

Elder brother, listen to me! As I told you last winter, if we Indians have acted wrong we are not entirely to blame. It was our father, the British, who urged us to bad deeds and reduced us to our present state of misery. He persuaded us to shed all the blood we have spilled. You, this day, see me fulfil my promise. With this belt I cover all the slain, together with our evil actions. [A white belt.]

Elder brother, listen to me with attention! I speak in the name of all present. You see that I am worthy of your compassion. When I look upward I see the sky serene and happy, and when I look on the earth, I see all my children wandering in the utmost misery and distress. I tell you this to inform you I have never moved my fire—that I still live where the Great Spirit first placed me. [A belt.]

Elder brother, listen! The Great Spirit above hears us and I trust we shall not endeavor to deceive each other. I expect what we are about to do shall never be forgotten as long as we exist. When I show you this belt I point out to you your children at one end of it, and mine at the other; and I would solicit the fifteen fires, and their women and children, to have pity on my helpless offspring. I now tell you that we will assist you, to the utmost of our power to do what is right. Remember we have taken the Great Spirit to witness our present actions. We will make a new world and leave nothing on it to incommode our children. [A white belt.]

Elder brother! I now use this white wampum that the words I utter may descend to the bottom of your heart, and that of the fifteen fires.

Elder brother! I was not disposed to take up the hatchet against you; it was forced into my hands by the white people. I now throw it into the middle of the deepest lake from whence no mortal can bring it back.

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Brother! I have thrown my hatchet into a bottomless lake, from whence it never will return. I hope you will also throw yours so far that it may never again be found. [A string blue and white.]

Brother! After hearing all your words my heart feels easy and in its proper place. I do not speak to you about lands; for why should I! You have told us we might hunt upon your lands. You need not apprehend any injury from us—we will for the future live and hunt in peace and happiness.

Elder brother! You see before you all my war-chiefs. They never go ahead of their commander; they ever obey and follow his orders. When I was here last winter you expressed a desire to see them. You told me you would treat them well, but they say they have not seen this treatment and inquire the cause of this alteration. [A blue string.]

New Corn, a Pottawattamie chief, rose and spoke thus:—

Elder brother! Had you seen me in former days you would have beheld a great and brave chief, but now I am old and burdened with the weight of years.

Elder brother! I take you and the fifteen fires by the hand with the lively feelings of a brother. I am old but age does not prevent me from assisting in good works. I am happy and satisfied with the words you have spoken, and those delivered by my brother Indians. Our satisfaction is general;—when a chief rises to speak I wish him to speak nothing but truth; because I feel for my young men, women, and children, whose happiness I have deep at heart. I must observe that I never received any part of the compensation given at the treaty of Muskingum. Our chiefs are all well disposed and I hope everything that passes between you and them may be marked with sincerity and truth. My nation consists of one thousand men who live at, and between Detroit and Lake Michigan. We have the Miamies for our allies, and we mutually assist each other. I am by birth a Sac; I married a Pottawattamie and have resided amongst them. Twenty-three chiefs of that nation are inferior to me in command. [A belt.]

The General spoke as follows:—

Younger brothers! I have heard with due attention all that you this day have said. To morrow I will reply fully to you. My plate and my table are not very large. They could not entertain all present at one time but I hope to see all your chiefs in person, and in due rotation before we part. In the mean time you must acknowledge that I have helped your plates pretty well, and kept them full all around me. I will send you a little liquor this evening; but I hope you will keep your heads clear to attend to what I shall say to-morrow.

Council adjourned.

Friday, 24th July. In council. Present as before. Blue Jacket, a Shawance chief, rose and spoke as follows:—

Brothers! You know that we, the Seven Nations, have always been of one opinion. You know also that our uncles have always taken care of the great fire, they being the oldest nation. Our elder brother will therefore address his words to our uncle, the Wyandot, who will hand them round through the different nations.

The General rose and spoke as follows:—

Brothers, the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies! Open your ears and be attentive! I have heard with very great pleasure, the sentiments delivered by Masass, as the unanimous voice of your three nations. When Mash-i pi-nash-i-wish, your uncle, came to me last winter, I took him to my bosom and delivered him the key of all my forts and garrisons; and my heart rejoices when I look around me and see so many of your chiefs and warriors assembled here in consequence of that happy meeting. It will give infinite pleasure to General Washington, the great chief of the fifteen fires, when I inform him you have thrown the hatchet with so strong an arm that it has reached the middle, and sunk to the bottom of the great lake, and that it is now so covered with sand that it can never again be found. The belt which was given to Wassung many years since, establishing a road between you and the fifteen fires, I now return, renewed and cleared of all the brush and brambles with which time had surrounded it.

Brothers of the three great fires! You say you thought you were the proper owners of the land that was sold to the fifteen fires at the treaty of Muskingum; but you say also that you never received any compensation for those lands. It was always the wish and intention of the fifteen fires that the true owners of those lands should receive a full compensation for them. If you did not receive a due proportion of the goods, as original proprietors, it was not the fault of the United States; on the contrary, the United States have paid twice for those lands; first at the treaty of McIntosh, ten years ago, and next at that of Muskingum, six years since.

Younger brothers! Notwithstanding that these lands have been twice paid for by the fifteen fires, at the places I have mentioned, yet such is the justice and liberality of the United States, that they will now, a third time, make compensation for them. [A large string to the three fires.]

Brothers, the Miamies! I have paid attention to what the Little Turtle said, two days since, concerning the lands which he claims. He said his father first kindled the fire at Detroit, and stretched his line from thence to the head-waters of Scioto; thence down the same to the Ohio; thence down that river to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, on the southwest end of Lake Michigan; and observed that his forefathers had enjoyed that country undisturbed, from time immemorial.

Brothers! These boundaries include a very large space of country indeed; they embrace, if I mistake not, all the lands on which all the nations now present live, as well as those which have been ceded to the United States. The lands which have been ceded have within these three days been acknowledged by the Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanees. The Little Turtle says, the prints of his forefathers' houses are everywhere to be seen within these boundaries. Younger brothers! it is true these prints are to be observed, but at the same time we discover the marks of French possessions throughout the country which were established long before we were born. These have since been in the possession of the British, who must in their turn, relinquish them to the United States, when they, the French, and the Indians, will be all as one people. [A white string.]

I will point out to you a few places where I discover strong traces of these establishments; and first of all, I find at Detroit a very strong print, where the fire was first kindled by your forefathers; next at Vincennes on the Wabash; again at Musquiton, on the same river; a little higher up on that stream they are to be seen at Ouitanon. I discover another strong trace at Chicago; another on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan. I have seen distinctly the prints of a French and of a British post, at the Miami villages, and of a British post at the foot of the Rapids, now in their possession. Prints, very conspicuous, are on the Great Miami, which were possessed by the French forty-five years ago; and another trace is very distinctly to be seen at Sandusky.

It appears to me that if the Great Spirit, as you say, charged your forefathers to preserve their lands entire for their posterity, they have paid very little regard to the sacred injunction, for I see they have parted with those lands to your fathers the French—and the English are now, or have been, in possession of them all; therefore, I think the charge urged against the Ottawas, Chippeways, and other Indians, comes with a bad grace indeed, from the very people who, perhaps, set them the example. The English and French both wore hats; and yet your forefathers sold them, at various times, portions of your lands. However, as I have already observed, you shall now receive from the United States further valuable compensation for the lands you have ceded to them by former treaties.

Younger brothers! I will now inform you who it was who gave us these lands in the first instance: it was your fathers the British, who did not discover that care for your interests which you ought to have experienced. This is the treaty of peace made between the United States of America and Great Britain twelve years ago, at the end of a long and bloody war, when the French and Americans proved too powerful for the British: on these terms they obtained peace. [Here part of the treaty of 1783 was read.]

Here you perceive that all the country south of the great lakes has been given up to America; but the United States never intended to take that advantage of you which the British placed in their hands; they wish you to enjoy your just rights without interruption, and to promote your happiness. The British stipulated to surrender to us all the posts on this side of the boundary agreed on. I told you some days ago, that treaties should ever be sacredly fulfilled by those who make them; but the British, on their part, did not find it convenient to relinquish those posts as soon as they should have done: however, they now find it so, and a precise period is fixed for their delivery. I have now in my hand the copy of a treaty, made eight months since, between them and us, of which I will read you a little. [First and second articles of Mr. Jay's treaty read.]

By this solemn agreement they promise to retire from Michilimackinac, Fort St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and all other places on this side of the lakes, in ten moons from this period, and leave the same to the full and quiet possession of the United States.

Brothers! All nations present, now listen to me!

Having now explained those matters to you, and informed you of all things I judged necessary for your information, we have nothing to do but to bury the hatchet and draw a veil over past misfortunes. As you have buried our dead with the concern of brothers, so I now collect the bones of your slain warriors, put them into a deep pit which I have dug, and cover them carefully over with this large belt, there to remain undisturbed. I also dry the tears from your eyes and wipe the blood from your bodies with this soft white linen. No bloody traces will ever lead to the graves of your departed heroes; with this I wipe all such away. I deliver it to your uncle, the Wyandot, who will send it round amongst you. [A large belt with a white string attached.]

I now take the hatchet out of your heads, and with a strong arm throw it into the centre of the great ocean, where no mortal can ever find it; and I now deliver to you the wide and straight path to the fifteen fires, to be used by you and your posterity forever. So long as you continue to follow this road, so long will you continue to be a happy people. You see it is straight and wide, and they will be blind indeed who deviate from it. I place it also in your uncle's hands that he may preserve it for you. [A large road belt.]

I will, the day after to-morrow, show you the cessions which you have made to the United States, and point out to you the lines which may for the future, divide your lands from theirs; and as you will have to-morrow to rest, I will order you a double allowance of drink, because we have now buried the hatchet and performed every necessary ceremony to render propitious our renovated friendship.

Tarkee, chief of the Wyandots, arose and spoke as follows:—

Brothers, the fifteen fires, listen! and all you chiefs and warriors present. This is a day appointed by the Great Spirit above, for us; he has taken pity on us all and disposed us to perfect this good work. You have all heard what our elder brother has said on these two belts. We will all now return thanks to this great chief, and to the great chief of the fifteen fires, for their goodness towards us; and we will at the same time, offer our acknowledgments to the Great Spirit, for it is he alone who has brought us together and caused us to agree in the good works which have been done. My thanks are also due to you, chiefs and warriors present.

Council adjourned.

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RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

Monday, 27th July. In Council. Present as before. The General arose and addressed the Indians as follows:—

Younger brothers! When we were last in council I informed you that I would on this day, describe the general boundary line that shall be proposed to divide the lands of the United States, or fifteen great fires of America, from those belonging to the Indian nations, which I will now proceed to do, in such a manner as to prevent mistakes or disputes in future respecting that boundary. I will therefore read and explain to you the several articles of a treaty, upon which a permanent peace shall be established between the United States of America and all the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio.

You will therefore, younger brothers, open your ears to hear, and your hearts to understand the articles of agreement which I hold in my hand.

[Here the General read the proposed articles of treaty, and in explanation of the third, made the following observations:]—

Younger brothers! I wish you clearly to understand the object of these reservations. They are not intended to annoy you, or impose the smallest degree of restraint on you, in the quiet and full possession of your lands, but to connect the settlements of the people of the United States, by rendering a passage from one to the other more practicable and convenient, and to supply the necessary wants of those who shall reside on them. They are intended at the same time, to prove convenient and advantageous to the different Indian tribes residing and hunting in their vicinity, as trading posts will be established at them, to the end that you may be furnished with goods in exchange for your furs and skins at a reasonable rate.

You will consider that the principal part of the now proposed reservations were made and ceded by the Indians at an early period to the French; the French, by the treaty of peace of 1763, ceded them to the British, who, by the treaty of 1783, ceded all the posts and possessions they then held, or to which they had any claim, south of the great lakes, to the United States of America. The treaty of Muskingum embraced almost all these reservations, and has been recognized by the representatives of all the nations now present, during the course of last winter, as the basis upon which this treaty should be founded.

Younger brothers! I have now proposed to you articles of a treaty calculated to insure our future friendship and happiness; and which may continue till time shall be no more. I present this belt, emblematic of the ten articles which compose it, to your uncles the Wyandots. [A belt.]

Tarkee, chief of the Wyandots, arose and said:—

Brothers, the fifteen United States, listen! and you, my nephews, the Delawares, brothers Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawatamies, Shawanees, and Miamies! This is the day the Great Spirit has appointed for us, wherein we have completed the good work of peace. We have opened our ears and we all understand well what has just now been said. We have paid the utmost attention to all your words in describing the boundary between the United States and us Indians, and the roads you have made which shall lead through our country to the different posts and reservations you have mentioned. We thank you for your information, and we are persuaded you have acted with great equity and moderation in dividing the country as you have done; we are highly pleased with your humanity towards us.

Listen, you chiefs and warriors present! Our elder brother has made proposals to us which require the greatest deliberation among us all. I do now request of you to consult upon this business without delay, that we may be enabled to return an answer to our brother to-morrow. Make no delay in deciding. This is all I have to say.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, arose and said:—

Listen, you chiefs and warriors, to what I am about to say to you! To you I am speaking. We have heard what our elder brother has said to us this day. I expected to have heard him deliver these words ever since we have been here; for which reason I observed that you were precipitate on your part. This is a business of the greatest consequence to us all; it is an affair to which no *one* among us can give an answer. Therefore I hope that we will take time to consider the subject; that we will unite in opinion and express it unanimously. Perhaps our brothers the Shawanees, from Detroit, may arrive in time to give us their assistance. You, chiefs present, are men of sense and understanding: this occasion calls for your serious deliberation; and you, my uncles the Wyandots, and grandfathers the Delawares, view our situation in its true point of consideration.

Council adjourned.

Tuesday, 28th July. In Council. Present as before. Tarkee, chief of the Wyandots, arose and said:—

Elder brother! You told us yesterday to deliberate seriously on the subject of your communications to us. We, the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanees, have not yet formed our opinions; more time is required to consider of so important a matter. To-morrow morning we will be prepared to answer you; our minds will by that time be made up

The Sun, a Pottawattamie chief, spoke as follows:—

Elder brother! If my old chiefs were living, I should not presume to speak in this assembly; but as they are dead, I now address you in the name of the Pottawattamies; as Muuass has spoken in the name of the three fires, of which we are one, I have to express my concurrence in sentiment with him. It is two years since I assisted at the treaty of Vincennes. My voice there represented the three fires. I then said it would require three years to accomplish a general peace; I am now of a different opinion, for I am confident it will be completed at this meeting.

Elder brother! I now bury the hatchet forever, and tell you that all the bad and imprudent actions which have been committed were not done by me, the Indian.

Elder brother! You now see why I have done wrong. This war-belt caused us to spill much blood through this country. The Great Spirit has at length put a period to the influence of this pernicious belt. You must know that it was presented to us by the British, and has involved us for four years past in misery and misfortunes. I am rejoiced to think it can never again lead us astray, even if a fresh war should break out with redoubled fury. We have already the loss of too many chiefs and warriors to lament, who fell a sacrifice in this destructive contest.

Elder brother! You have been told that the Pottawattamies are always foremost in mischief. I now tell you, that was not a true representation. The Pottawattamie sits in the centre; nothing takes its beginning from thence. It is the three people who lived at the Miami villages who assumed to themselves the privilege of going before. But this cannot be unknown to you.

Elder brother! I shall now dispose of this belt. I live too far from the lakes, and my arm is not long enough to throw it into the centre of any of them; neither have I strength sufficient to tear up a big tree and bury it beneath its root; but I will put it from me as effectually by surrendering it into your hands, as by doing with it anything else. You may burn it if you please, or transform it into a necklace for some handsome squaw, and thus change its original design and appearance, and prevent forever its future recognition. It has caused us much misery, and I am happy in parting with it. [A war belt.]

Elder brother! I have now made you acquainted with the determined resolution of the three fires, and if any other nation should pretend to tell you that their strength and influence can hereafter stir us up to war, do not believe them; for I now tell you that we, the three fires, are not only immovable in our determination, but being the most powerful people, have nothing to dread from their compulsion.

The New Corn, a Pottawattamie chief, arose and said:—

All you nations present, I must tell you that I am much surprised that you cannot agree in opinion on the good work now before you. You do not act well; you undo to-day what you did yesterday. It would appear as if you were ashamed to come forward with one voice. Why do you hesitate? You know good works are always better when executed with decision. I now entreat you all to join hand and heart and finish this good work with our elder brother.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, spoke as follows:—

All you present must know that every kind of business, especially such as we are at present engaged in, exhibits difficulties which require patience to remove, and consideration to adjust. Your younger brothers, the Miamies, again light the calumet of peace, and present it to the Shawanees who have not yet smoked out of it.

Elder brother! Your younger brothers, the Miamies, now thank you for the sentiments you have expressed, and for burying the hatchet; they offer at the same time, their acknowledgments to their elder brother of the fifteen fires for throwing his tomahawk with so strong an arm into the great ocean. We are convinced of the sincerity with which these actions were performed. I do not believe the hatchet was ever before buried so deep. I fancy it has always heretofore been cast into shallow running water, which has washed it up on dry land, where some of our foolish young men have always found it, and used it to involve their people in trouble.

Elder brother! I wish we could all unite and give our elder brother at once a final answer to his propositions. I am surprised that you, my uncles, the Wyandots, and you, my grandfathers, the Delawares, and you, Shawanees, should say you were not ready. Your younger brothers expect that you will call them all together and make them acquainted with your sentiments first, as elder brothers ought to do, and afterwards to listen to the opinion of your younger brothers.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippeways, arose and said:—

Elder brother, listen to me! My mind has long been made up; it is not necessary for me to consider upon what I am already resolved upon: we have been here a long time, and ought without further delay, to finish this good work. We, the three nations, have been long united in opinion; we fully agree to your proposition; we want no further private counsel. We should lay aside trifling; our tardy brothers have got their wives with them; they are content and easy; ours are at home, and we are anxious to be with them.

Council adjourned.

Wednesday, 29th July. Council present as before. Tarkee, chief of the Wyandots, spoke as follows:—

Elder brother of the fifteen fires, listen to us! All you that are assembled here, brother Indians, listen also. We are now come forward to give you an answer to what you proposed to us the other day, as my nephews, the Delawares, and my younger brothers, the Shawanees, have agreed upon what they will say to you. We request you, brother, to relate this answer to our brother Indians, after I have delivered it to you.

The following written address was then presented:

GREENVILLE, HEADQUARTERS, 29th July, 1795

Brothers of the fifteen united fires, listen to the voice of the Wyandots, and their confederates of Sandusky! We take the Delawares, our nephews, and our younger brothers, the Shawanees, by the hand, as their sentiments agree with ours, and have one

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heart and voice to speak. I now speak, brothers, in the name of the before-mentioned tribes in answer to your proposals made to us two days ago. As we have said before that you had done the greatest justice to us, we do now again acknowledge it a second time.

Brothers, listen well! We have only the following objections to make; you mentioned in one of the articles that you would not protect us from the mischief that might take place amongst ourselves. Remember well, brothers, the speech you sent us, dated the 1st January, 1795. We shall only give part of the contents, and these are the words:

"Your father, General Washington, the President of the Fifteen Great Fires of America, will take you under his protection, and has ordered me to defend his dutiful children from any injury that may be attempted against them on account of their peaceable disposition towards the United States; for which purpose he will order a fort or fortification to be built at the foot of the Rapids of the Sandusky, on the reserved lands, as soon as the season and circumstances will permit."

Brothers! We never expected that you would change your sentiments regarding our safety on which depends our future happiness.

Brothers! Reconsider this beneficial part of the articles—don't change your sentiments—hold fast to General Washington's orders, as we do. We shall never be happy or contented if you do not take us under your powerful wings; we are sensible that no one dare pluck a feather from your body; if they do, the fifteen speared arrows in your claws will display in every direction.

Brothers, listen! You have requested of us all, to give you an account of the nation or nations, the true owners of the soil northwest of the Ohio, of the boundaries you have laid off two days ago. We will ask you a few questions. Did you not in the last war between you and the British, divide the country? He gave one part to you, the other he reserved for himself. We are well acquainted that you are master of the lands, and you have now thought proper to return a large tract of the country to us again.

Brothers! We leave the disposal of the country wholly in your breast. Make out the boundaries that shall divide the land between our nations, as we, the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanees, wish to know if we are entitled to any part of it. We wish to inform you of the impropriety of not fixing the bounds of every nation's rights, for the manner it now lies in would bring on disputes forever between the different tribes of Indians; and we wish to be by ourselves, that we may be acquainted how far we might extend our claims, that no one may intrude on us, nor we on them.

Brothers! This speech we deliver you is the unanimous opinion of the chiefs, the Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Six Nations of Sandusky, and the Delawares and Shawanees from the waters of the Miami River.

My nephews the Delawares, and my younger brothers the Shawanees, have further added to this speech; it is their wish from their hearts that the present proposed plan should be left to your consideration, as you had pity on us in settling the present business in such a manner as you thought proper. You may rest assured, brothers, that these are our sentiments.

J. Williams, Agent and Commissioner
for the Chiefs and Warriors of Sandusky.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, arose and spoke as follows:—

Elder brother! and all you present! I am going to say a few words in the name of the Pottawattamies, Weas, and Kickapoos. It is well known to you all, that people are appointed on these occasions to speak the sentiments of others; therefore am I appointed for those three nations.

Elder brother! You told your younger brothers when we first assembled, that peace was your object. You swore your interpreters before us to the faithful discharge of their duty and told them the Great Spirit would punish them did they not perform it. You told us it was not you, but the President of the Fifteen Fires of the United States, who spoke to us; that whatever he should say should be firm and lasting; that it was impossible he should say what was not true. Rest assured that your younger brothers, the Miamies, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, Shawanees, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, are well pleased with your words, and are persuaded of their sincerity. You have told us to consider of the boundaries you showed us: your younger brothers have done so, and now proceed to give you their answer. [A white string.]

Elder brother! Your younger brothers do not wish to hide their sentiments from you. I wish them to be the same with those of the Wyandots and Delawares. You have told us that most of the reservations you proposed to us, belonged to our fathers the French and British. Permit your younger brothers to make a few observations on this subject.

Elder brother! We wish you to listen with attention to our words. You have told your younger brothers that the British imposed falsehoods on us when they said the United States wished to take our lands from us, and that the United States had no such design. You pointed out to us the boundary line, which crossed a little below Loramie's store and struck Fort Recovery, and ran thence to the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of Kentucky River.

Elder brother! You have told us to speak our minds freely, and we now do it. This line takes in the greater and the best parts of your brothers' hunting-ground; therefore your younger brothers are of opinion you take too much of their lands away, and confine the hunting-grounds of our young men within limits too contracted. Your brothers the Miamies, the proprietors of those lands, and all your younger brethren present, wish you to run the line, as you mentioned, to Fort Recovery, and to continue it along the road from thence to Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami River. This is what your brothers request you to do; and you may rest assured of the free navigation of that river, from thence to its mouth, forever.

Brother! Here is the road we wish to be the boundary between us. What lies to the east, we wish to be yours; that to the west, we would desire to be ours. [Presenting a road belt.]

Elder brother! In speaking of the reservations, you say they are designed for the same purpose as those for which our fathers, the French and English, occupied them. Your younger brothers now wish to make some observations on them.

Elder brother! Listen to me with attention. You told us you discovered on the Great Miami traces of an old fort. It was not a French fort, brother; it was a fort built by me. You perceived another at Loramie's; 'tis true a Frenchman once lived there for a year or two. The Miami villages were occupied as you remarked; but it was unknown to your younger brothers until you told them, that we had sold land there to the French or English. I was much surprised to hear you say it was my forefathers had set the example to the other Indians in selling their lands. I will inform you in what manner the French and English occupied those places.

Elder brother! These people were seen by our forefathers first at Detroit; afterwards we saw them at the Miami village—that glorious gate which your younger brothers had the happiness to own, and through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass from the north to the south, and from the east to the west. Brothers, these people never told us they wished to purchase our lands from us.

Elder brother! I now give you the true sentiments of your younger brothers the Miamies with respect to the reservation at the Miami villages. We thank you for kindly contracting the limits you at first proposed. We wish you to take this six miles square on the side of the river where your fort now stands, as your younger brothers wish to inhabit that beloved spot again. You shall cut hay for your cattle wherever you please, and you shall never require in vain the assistance of your younger brothers at that place.

Elder brother! The next place you pointed to was the Little River, and said you wanted two miles square at that place. This is a request that our fathers the French or British never made us—it was always ours. This carrying place has heretofore proved, in a great degree, the subsistence of your younger brothers. That place has brought to us in the course of one day, the amount of one hundred dollars. Let us both own this place, and enjoy in common the advantages it affords. You told us at Chicago the French possessed a fort; we have never heard of it. We thank you for the trade you promised to open in our country; and permit us to remark that we wish our former traders may be continued and mixed with yours. [A belt.]

Elder brother! On the subject of hostages, I have only to observe that I trust all my brothers present are of my opinion with regard to peace and our future happiness. I expect to be with you every day when you settle on your reservations, and it will be impossible for me or my people to withhold from you a single prisoner; therefore we don't know why any of us should remain here. These are the sentiments of your younger brothers present on these particulars. [A white string.]

Asimethe, a Pottawattamie chief, arose and spoke as follows:—

Elder brother! You have heard the voice of your younger brothers present. I have nothing to add to what has been said. Where could I find a contrary opinion? I have only to hope that we may all experience the truth of what you have told us in the name of General Washington who sent you. All our treaties hitherto have failed; this, I am confident, will be lasting. These words come from the three fires, and we hope the Great Spirit may witness our sincerity. [A white string.]

Council adjourned.

Thursday, 30th July. In council. Present as before. Asimethe thus resumed his address:—

Elder brother! What I am about to say is the voice of all present. You know the Great Spirit witnesses our words—I am afraid to tell an untruth. I have nothing to add to what has been said; it meets the full approbation of all your younger brothers. You know we have all buried the hatchet together with our bad actions. Why, therefore, do you wish to detain hostages from among us? You may depend upon our sincerity. We cannot but be sincere as your forts will be planted thick among us. Although an Indian, I respect the words of a good man; and when I pledge my faith, I do not deviate from my engagements. Your people with us will undoubtedly be restored as soon as possible; I cannot fix any precise period for their delivery, for perhaps I could not exactly fulfil my promises and I should be sorry to give you cause to doubt my veracity.

The Shawanees, Miamies, and Delawares, who lived at the gate, and who caused all our misfortunes have wisely buried the hatchet forever; they wish to return to their former situation and enjoy again their favorite abode.

Elder brother! Do not view my freedom with displeasure. [A white string.]

Kee-a-hah, a Kickapoo chief, arose and said:—

I am sent by my nation to hear what the assembled nations should say at this treaty: together with the words of our elder brother. I shall now speak a few words through the Little Turtle. [Presents a pipe to smoke.]

The Little Turtle said:—

Elder brother! The United States and your elder brothers present, look at this calumet—you see it is white. It is an instrument given to us Indians by the Great Spirit to assist in communicating our sentiments to each other.

Elder Brother! I return you thanks for the good words you sent among us; in consequence of which we are here this day. We, the Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, are happy in perceiving your humanity towards us. We are with great pleasure all our elder brothers now take you by the hand; and we sincerely hope your words to each other

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may never be violated. We present this calumet as a token of our lasting friendship towards you, and of our anxious desire that this good work may last forever. [A pipe delivered.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippeways, arose and spoke as follows:—

Elder brother, listen to what I now say! Your younger brothers, that is, the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, have told you that they were but one people and had but one voice. They have said the truth and what I now say is in the name of the three fires. You have asked of *us*, the island of Michilimackinac, and its dependencies, on the main, where the fort formerly stood; they are ceded to you forever, with the utmost cheerfulness. You have also asked a piece of ground at the entrance of the straits to cut your wood on and for other necessary purposes; this is also granted to you; and I further add to it the *Isle de Bois Blanc*, as an instance of our sincere disposition to serve and accommodate you.

You know, brother, when the French formerly possessed this country we were but one people and had but one fire between us; we now entertain the hope of enjoying the same happy relations with you, the United States. Your brothers present, of the three fires, are gratified in seeing and hearing you; those who are at home will not experience that pleasure until you come and live among us: you will then learn our title to that land; you will then be convinced of my sincerity, and of our friendship and strength of our nations.

This, elder brother, is all I have to say at present. We all know that the good work of peace is accomplished: I only address these few words to you that all nations present may again hear the sentiments of the three fires, and understand them perfectly. [A blue and white string.]

The Little Beaver, a Wea chief, arose and said:—

Elder brother! You already know what I am about to say. I have got a cold; I cannot speak well at present; my brother, the Little Turtle, will speak for me.

The Little Turtle:—

Elder brother! Here are papers which have been given to me by General Washington, the great chief of the United States. He told me they should protect us in the possession of our lands, and that no white person should interrupt us in the enjoyment of our hunting grounds, or be permitted to purchase any of our towns or lands from us; that he would place traders among us who would deal fairly. I wish you to examine these papers.

Elder brother! You have asked for a reservation at the Ouiatanon: I hope you will put a trader there on the spot formerly occupied by one. We would wish Captain Prior to be our trader. I can't give you any lands there, brother; I will lend you some as long as you want it.

Elder brother! You have told us of a place possessed by the French, called Musquiton. We have lived at our village a long time, and it is very surprising that we should never know anything about it. The French live at Vincennes, where they were permitted to settle by my forefathers, who told them they should have a small quantity of land for the cattle, etc., on the east, but none on the west side of the Wabash. [A white string.]

Masass, a Chippeway chief, arose and said:—

All you my brothers present! When the chiefs of my village sent me hither to hear your proceedings in council, they told me I could not see the extent of the American fires; that they believed their elder brother had called them together in pity to them, their women and children, and they enjoined the three fires to speak with one voice and do their utmost to forward the good work; saying, that they had seen several treaties, heretofore made with the United States, which the Indians had always violated, by taking up the hatchet.

Elder brother! I have listened to all your words, and to those of my brothers. It would be very wrong in me to raise objections to what has been done, as you have explained to us your treaty with Britain.

Elder brother! You say, at the Fort of Detroit, you intend to take a piece of land six miles deep, from the river Racine to Lake St. Clair. I now ask you what is to become of our brothers, the French, who live on this land. We look on them as our brothers and friends, who treated us well, when abused by the British. We wish to know your sentiments on this subject. We think, brother, you could find land enough between the rivers Raisin and Rouge. We have no objection to your reservation at the foot of the rapids. We have no objection to any other proposition you have made; and we sincerely wish we could now take you among us, because the British, on our return, will renew their old songs.

Elder brother! My children must have suffered since I left home; perhaps I myself may be made unhappy on my return to them; for the British may probably say, Why don't you seek relief from your new friends? This makes me uneasy and urges me to entreat you to come immediately and live nearer to us. You might then assist us and it would be more convenient for the surrender of our prisoners. I hope you pity my situation. When I returned from the treaty of Muskingum, McKee threatened to kill me; I have not now less cause to fear him, as he endeavored to prevent my coming hither.

Elder brother! You asked who were the true owners of the lands now ceded to the United States. In answer, I tell you, that if any nations should call themselves the owners of it they would be guilty of a falsehood; our claim to it is equal; our elder brother has conquered it.

Brothers! Have done trifling. Let us conclude this great work; let us sign our names to the treaty now proposed and finish our business.

Elder brother! If I can escape the snares of McKee and his bad birds, I shall ascend as high as the Falls of St. Marys, and proclaim the good tidings to all your distant brothers in that quarter. [A belt.]

The General spoke as follows:—

Younger brothers, all of you, listen with attention! I shall now reply to what was said yesterday by the Wyandots. I will then answer the observations of the Little Turtle, made in behalf of the Miamies and Wabash tribes.

Younger brothers, the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawanees! I am pleased to hear you say with one voice, for the second time, that I have done the greatest justice to you in dividing the lands of the United States from those of the Indian nations by the boundary line which I have proposed. You request me to fix the boundaries that shall divide the lands between the respective tribes of Indians now present.

Younger brothers! A moment's reflection will show you the impropriety as well as the impossibility of my acting in this business. You Indians best know your respective boundaries.

I particularly recommend to all you nations present, to continue friendly and just to each other; let no nation or nations, invade, molest or disturb, any other nation or nations in the hunting-grounds they have heretofore been accustomed to live and hunt upon within the boundary which shall be now agreed on. And, above all, I enjoin that no injury be offered to any nation or nations, in consequence of the part any or either of them may have pursued, to establish a permanent and happy peace with the United States of America.

Younger brothers, the Wyandots and other Indians of Sandusky, make your hearts and minds easy. Be assured that as soon as circumstances will permit a fort shall be established on the reserved lands, near the entrance of Sandusky Lake, which will always afford you protection against the common enemy, should any such presume to disturb our peace and mutual friendship.

Younger brothers, the Miamies! I have listened to you with attention and have heard your observations upon the general boundary line proposed by me, as well as upon the proposed reservations. If my ears did not deceive me I have heard all the other nations give their assent to the general boundary line and to the reservations generally; I therefore address you, the Miamies: You say that the general boundary line as proposed by me will take away some of your best hunting-grounds, and you propose to alter it, and run it from Fort Recovery, through the centre of this place, and along the road to the Miami River, opposite Fort Hamilton.

Younger brothers! This would be a very crooked, as well as a very difficult line to follow, because there are several roads between this and Fort Hamilton, some of them several miles apart, which might certainly be productive of unpleasant mistakes and differences. That which I propose will be free from all difficulty and uncertainty. You all know Fort Recovery, as well as the mouth of Kentucky River. A straight line drawn from one to the other, will never vary; they are two points which will ever be remembered, not only by all present, but by our children's children, to the end of time. Nor will this line prevent your hunters, or young men in the smallest degree from pursuing all the advantages which the chase affords, because, by the seventh article, the United States of America grant liberty to all the Indian tribes, to hunt within the territory ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the United States.

I find there is some objection to the reservation at Fort Wayne. The Little Turtle observes, he never heard of any cessions made at that place, to the French. I have traced the lines of two forts at that point; one stood near the junction of the St. Josephs and the St. Marys; and the other not far removed, on the St. Marys; and it is ever an established rule, among Europeans, to reserve as much ground around their forts as their cannon can command;—this is a rule, as well known as any other fact.

Objection has also been made respecting the portage between Fort Wayne and Little River; and the reasons produced are, that the road has been to the Miamies a source of wealth—that it has heretofore produced them one hundred dollars per day. It may be so; but let us inquire who in fact paid this heavy contribution. It is true, the traders bore it in the first instance, but they laid it on their goods, and the Indians of the Wabash really and finally paid it; therefore, it is the Little Beaver—the Soldier—the Sun, and their tribes, who have actually been so highly taxed. The United States will always be their own carriers, to, and from, their different posts. Why should the United States pay the large sum of eight thousand dollars, annually, if they were not to enjoy the privilege of open roads, to, and from their reservations? This sum of money the United States agree to pay for this, and other considerations; and the share which the Miamies will receive of this annuity, shall be one thousand dollars.

I will then inquire, of all the nations present, whether the United States are not acting the part of a tender father, to them and their children, in thus providing for them; not only at present, but forever?

The Miamies shall be at liberty, as usual, to employ themselves for private traders whenever their assistance may be required, and those people who have lived at that glorious gate (the Miami villages) may now rekindle their fires at that favorite spot, and henceforth, as in their happiest days, be at full liberty to receive from, and send to, all quarters, the speeches of their chiefs as usual—and here is the road the Miamies will remember. [A road belt.]

Now, all ye chiefs and warriors, of every nation present, open your ears, that you may clearly hear the articles of treaty, now in my hand, again read, and a second time explained to you, that we may proceed to have them engrossed on parchment which may preserve them forever.

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[The articles of treaty were here a second time read, and explained by the General, who observed upon]

The article respecting hostages:

I did not expect any objections to this particular; for I see no reason why you should hesitate at leaving ten of your people with me, until the return of our people from among you. The promise of a mutual exchange of prisoners made last winter when we met at this place, you have not performed on your part: I have kept none of your flesh and blood; nor would General Washington, the Great Chief of the United States, suffer me so to do. The period will be short and those who remain shall be kindly treated.

On the Ouiatanon reservation:

The Little Beaver has asked for Captain Prior, to reside as a trader at Ouiatanon: he shall reside at that place. But Captain Prior is a warrior, not a trader; he shall have a few warriors with him to protect the trade and the Indians in that quarter.

On the reservation at Detroit:

Masass has asked, what will become of the French? The United States consider the French and themselves as one people; and it is partly for them, and their accommodation that this reservation is made, whenever they become citizens thereof, as well as for the people of the Fifteen Fires.

On the gift of the Isle de Bois Blanc:

In addition to the cessions which the three fires have made with such cheerfulness, of the reservations in their country, Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish has, in their name, made a voluntary gift to the United States, of the Isle de Bois Blanc, in Lake Michigan. The Fifteen Fires accept of this unasked-for grant from the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, according to their intentions; and will always view it as an unequivocal mark of their sincere friendship.

The Little Turtle yesterday expressed a wish that some of their former traders might be continued among them, as a part of the number to be licensed by the United States. This is very fair and reasonable, and a certain number will be licensed accordingly, when properly recommended as good and honest men.

Brothers! All you nations now present, listen! You have now had, for a second time, the proposed articles of treaty read and explained to you. It is now time for the negotiation to draw to a conclusion. I shall, therefore, ask each nation, individually, if they approve of, and are prepared to sign, those articles, in their present form, that they may be immediately engrossed for that purpose. I shall begin with the Chippeways.

You Chippeways, do you approve of these articles of treaty, and are you prepared to sign them?

	[A unanimous answer]	Yes.
You, Ottawas, do you agree?	ditto	Yes.
You, Pottawattamies?	ditto	Yes.
You, Wyandots, do you agree?	ditto	Yes.
You, Delawares?	ditto	Yes.
You, Shawanees?	ditto	Yes.
You, Miamies, do you agree?	ditto	Yes.
You, Weas?	ditto	Yes.
And you, Kickapoos, do you agree?	ditto	Yes.

The treaty shall be engrossed; and as it will require two or three days to do it properly, on parchment, we will now part, to meet on the 2d of August. In the interim, we will eat, drink, and rejoice, and thank the Great Spirit for the happy stage this good work has arrived at.

Council adjourned.

July 31st. The Red Pole, with eighty-eight Shawanees, and Teyyagh-taw, with seven Wyandots, nine of the Six Nations, and ten Delawares, arrived from the vicinity of Detroit, and were received.

August 2d. In council. Present as before, with the addition of the Shawanees, Wyandots, etc., who arrived on the 31st ultimo. The Red Pole, a Shawanee chief, arose and spoke as follows:—

I am very happy to see you all, my brothers, here assembled. I am come late, but I come with a good heart. I am well pleased to hear of the good work you have agreed upon, with our elder brother, the Fifteen Fires, and thank you for the pity you have shown for our helpless women and children, whom we have left behind.

The General arose and spoke as follows:—

Younger brothers! I have received a letter from your ancient friends and brothers, the people called Quakers, with a message to all the nations here assembled. The Quakers are a people, whom I much love and esteem, for the goodness of heart, and sincere love of peace, with all nations. Listen then to their voice, and let it sink deep into your hearts.

[Here the General read the address of the people called Quakers, and the invoice of their present.]

Their present, you perceive, is small; but being designed with the benevolent view of promoting the peace and happiness of mankind, it becomes of important value. They wish it to be regarded merely as a token of their regard for you, and a testimony of their brotherly affection, and kind remembrance of you.

Younger brothers! The articles of treaty are not yet completely engrossed; they will be ready by eight o'clock to-morrow morning, when we will again meet here, read the treaty once more, and proceed to the act of mutually signing, and exchanging it. The Shawanees and Wyandots, who arrived the day before yesterday, will then hear what we have all agreed upon, and be equally convinced with all the others, of the liberality of the articles.

Blue Jacket, a Shawanee chief, arose and spoke as follows:—

Elder brother, and you my brothers present! You see me now present myself, as a war chief, to lay down that commission, and place myself in the rear of my village chiefs, who, for the future, will command me. Remember, brothers, you have all buried your war-hatchets; your brothers, the Shawanees, now do the same good act We must think of war no more.

Elder brother! You now see that all the chiefs and warriors around you, have joined in the good work of peace, which is now accomplished. We now request you to inform our elder brother, General Washington, of it, and of the cheerful unanimity which has marked their determinations. We wish you to inquire of him if it would be agreeable that two chiefs from each nation should pay him a visit, and take him by the hand; for your younger brothers have a strong desire to see that great man, and to enjoy the pleasure of conversing with him [A blue string.]

The General thus replied:—

Brothers, the Shawanees, and all you other nations! I am confident the heart of the great chief, General Washington, will be rejoiced when he hears that you have unanimously joined in the good work of peace. The instrument we will sign to-morrow shall be an everlasting record of the good action—one part of which I will immediately transmit to him. I will, with pleasure, make the inquiries you desire, and communicate the answer to you whenever I receive it.

Council adjourned.

August 3d. In council. Present as before. The General rose and spoke as follows:—

Younger brothers! When this council fire was first kindled, my commissions and authority for holding this treaty were read and explained to all then present; but as several chiefs had not at that time arrived, I shall now read them a second time for the perfect satisfaction of all.

[The General here again exhibited and explained his powers.]

That I have strictly performed my duty in fulfilling those instructions, and that they were manifestly calculated to establish the peace and happiness of all the Indian nations now present, will appear by the engrossed articles of treaty, unanimously agreed to, and now before us. They shall be read a third time, that all may be perfectly acquainted with them. Therefore listen.

[The engrossed articles were here read; the signing commenced and finished; and the General thus proceeded:—]

Younger brothers! Having completed the signing of this treaty, one part of it shall be delivered to the Wyandots, who will preserve it as a sacred pledge of the establishment of our future friendship; the other, or counterpart, I will send to the great chief, General Washington. In addition, one copy on paper shall be delivered to each nation, for their frequent and particular information. We will now proceed to apportion the goods designed to be given to you, and I hope to be prepared for their delivery in a day or two. Some assistance must be afforded to the Chippeways, and other remote tribes, to facilitate the transportation of their proportions. We will, for the present, retire, and we will have a little drink this evening.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippeways, arose and said:—

Elder brother! I now see that all is settled. It affords us a great deal of pleasure. I hope you feel equally gratified. I repeat our entire satisfaction, that all present may know it. We, the three fires, have never done you any harm. With the same good heart I met you here, I will depart and return home. You will find the truth of these words, when you come and live among us. You must not believe ill of me.

Elder brother! I hope you will listen with attention to my words, and have pity on me. I have a request to make of you. You know I have come a great distance to assist in this good work, and as it is now happily completed, I hope you will deliver to us our friend, whom you sent from hence into confinement. We would be grieved to leave him in durance behind us, for he has been friendly to us. This is the request of your brothers, the three fires.

Council adjourned.

August 7th. In Council. Present as before. The General arose, and spoke as follows:—

Brothers, all nations now present! You have all smoked out of this calumet, when we first opened council at this place, except the Shawanees. I will therefore smoke with the Shawanees, and with some of the Wyandots who arrived late.

Listen, all you sachems, chiefs, and warriors! Lift up your eyes, and behold these instruments of writing, to which the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottawattamies, Miamies, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, have set their hands and seals, that they may be handed down to your children's

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children, as a memorial of the happy peace thereby established. When your posterity shall hereafter view these records, they will be informed that you were the great people that accomplished this blessed work, to insure to them, peace and happiness forever. One of these I shall transmit to General Washington; the other, I shall deposit agreeably to your own desires, with your uncles, the Wyandots. A true copy, on paper, shall now be given to each nation. This large belt, and this seal, will accompany the original instrument, and will declare its sacred and important value.

The next business will be the distribution of the goods and presents promised by treaty. To-morrow, the Wyandots shall receive their proportion; the other nations will be sent for in order, as they signed, as soon as we are ready to deliver them. It will make no difference to any, *who* is first served, or *who* last; all shall have their due proportion. I have only to recommend a just and equal distribution among your respective nations.

Independent of this general delivery and as a reward for the good disposition to peace, of some chiefs and nations, early evinced, I shall make some further presents, which must be considered as private property, to those who shall receive them, and as testimonies of particular regard. In return for the generous and unasked for present of the Chippeways, of the Isle de Bois Blanc, the Fifteen Fires will make them an acknowledgment to show that they will never be outdone in kindness.

I have to exhort you to take every measure to restrain your young men from the bad practice of stealing horses from those who are their friends. Some Frenchmen, who accompanied you to this place, have complained to me of having had their horses stolen since their arrival. This is ungrateful and disgraceful.

Be all now attentive! This letter in my hand, informs me, that some very bad Indians indeed, regardless of the good work we have been engaged in, have barbarously surprised and murdered an innocent family, who thought themselves secure from harm, whilst negotiations for peace engaged your attention. This grieves me very much. By an article of the agreement entered into last winter, we were mutually to inform each other of any harm intended, which should come to our knowledge, and do our utmost to prevent it. And it is expressly stipulated in this treaty, that similar conduct shall be pursued by both parties;—that for injuries done, no private or personal retaliation shall take place, but complaint shall be made by the party injured, to the other, etc

I do, accordingly, at this time, complain to you of the bad conduct of those bad people, and desire you, who live nearest to them, to exert your powers to restrain their practices, and correct their lives. I fear if they are permitted to continue uncontrolled, much mischief will ensue. They are a small lawless banditti, who insult your authority, at the same time they injure the United States by their savage and inhuman practices. Our people, roused and provoked by their depredations and cruelties, will follow them into their country, to punish them as they merit; and should they, in their pursuit, fall in with any of you or your people who are our sincere friends, they might not be able to distinguish one from the other, and would probably wreak their vengeance on their innocent brothers, and hurt them, when they meant to chastise those guilty aggressors only.

Tarkee, chief of the Wyandots, arose and spoke as follows:—

Brothers, listen, and you also, brothers of the different nations present. The Great Spirit above, has appointed this day for us to complete all the good work, in which we have been engaged. You remember, that some time ago, our brother, *the American*, rose up and thanked the Great Spirit above, for conducting the good work so far as it then was; and he desired of us to know whether we would acknowledge him, the Fifteen United States, to be our father; but we have not yet returned him an answer. Now, this day the good work is completed. I inform you all, brother Indians, that we do now, and will henceforth, acknowledge the Fifteen United States of America to be our father, and you will all for the future look upon them as such—you must call them brothers no more. The Great Spirit has crowned them with success in all their undertakings.

Father! You see we all now acknowledge you to be our father. I take you by the hand, which I offer as a pledge of our sincerity, and of our happiness, in becoming your children.

Father! Listen to your children here assembled; be strong now, and take care of all your little ones. See what a number you have suddenly acquired. Be careful of them and do not suffer them to be imposed upon. Don't show favor to one to the injury of any. An impartial father, equally regards all his children; as well those who are ordinary, as those who are more handsome; therefore, should any of your children come to you crying and in distress, have pity on them and relieve their wants.

Now, all my brothers present, you see that we have acknowledged and called on the United States, as our father. Be strong, brothers, and obedient to our father; ever listen to him when he speaks to you, and follow his advice. I now deliver this wampum in presence of you all, as a token of our being now the children of the Fifteen Fires. [A large string, blue and white.]

The General rose and said:—

Listen! all you nations, to what your uncle, the Wyandot, has said. [Tarkee's speech was here interpreted to each nation.]

Listen! all you nations present. I have hitherto addressed you as brothers; I now adopt you all, in the name of the President and Fifteen Great Fires of America, as their children, and you are so accordingly. The medals, which I shall have the honor to deliver you, you will consider as presented by the hands of your father, the Fifteen Fires of America. These you will hand down to your children's children, in commemoration of this day—a day in which the United States of America gives peace to you, and all your nations, and receives you and them under the protecting wings of her eagle.

Council adjourned.

August 8th. In council. Present as before. The Sun, a Pottawattamie chief, arose and said:—

Father! I now speak to acquaint you, and all present, that I am perfectly satisfied with all that has been done in this council. You have told us to bring in our prisoners without delay. I have not one in my village—I never took any. You further told us if any of your people injured us you would punish them, and enjoined on us a similar conduct as it respected our offenders.

Father! I have not the same authority over my people that you exercise over yours. They live dispersed, and it is difficult to reach them on all occasions. As you have now become our father, we are no longer objects of pity; as your children, we shall be happy, while you continue to protect us. When the British adopted us as children, they made false promises, and left us to the mercy of the traders who took advantage of and much abused our ignorance and weakness. You have promised to send traders among us by whom we will not be abused; and we have promised to protect their lives and property. We are happy, father, and thank you for your kindness to your children. I now ask you to send a trader to my village, which is a day's walk below the Wea towns, on the Wabash. You said that you would send one of your officers, to command at those towns. We would wish you to send Captain Oniatanon (Prior), and should any meditated mischief come to my knowledge I will immediately acquaint him of it agreeably to our compact. All you children present have the articles of the treaty fully and indelibly impressed on their hearts, and should bad birds attempt to misconstrue or pervert them, we promise, sincerely, not to listen to their designing, artful songs.

Father! We, the Pottawattamies present, are in three classes: One from the river Huron, one from St. Joseph's, and that to which I belong, from the Wabash; and as you intend to give the goods designed for us, in bulk, to that nation, I am afraid the division amongst ourselves will be attended with difficulty and discontent. I pray you, father, to make the division among us, and thus preserve proportion and harmony. [A belt.]

The New Corn, a Pottawattamie chief, spoke as follows:—

My friend, when I first came here, I took you by the hand. You welcomed me, and asked me for my great war chiefs. I told you they were killed, and that none remained but me, who have the vanity to think myself a brave man and a great warrior. The Great Spirit has made me a great chief and endowed me with great powers. The heavens and earth are my heart, the rising sun my mouth, and thus favored, I propagate my own species. [This is the Nestor of the wilderness, possessed of all the garrulity of age.] I know the people who have made and violated former treaties. I am too honorable and too brave a man to be guilty of such conduct. I love and fear the Great Spirit. He now hears what I say. I dare not tell a lie.

Now, my friend, the Great Wind, do not deceive us in the manner that the French, the British, and Spaniards have heretofore done. The English have abused us much; they have made us promises which they never fulfilled; they have proved to us how little they have ever had our happiness at heart; and we have severely suffered for placing our dependence on so faithless a people. Be you strong, and preserve your word inviolate; and reward those Frenchmen who have come so great a distance to assist us. My friend, I am old, but I shall never die; I shall always live in my children, and children's children. [A string.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippeways, thus spoke:—

Father! The good work being now completed, we are left without a subject to employ our conversation. You see your children, the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattamies, around you. Those at home will rejoice, when we inform them, that, for the future, they will enjoy the protection of a new father. Our happiness is great in being permitted to address you by that endearing appellation. Father, since we have been here, some mischief has been done. We are entirely ignorant of the perpetrators. It grieves me much and excites our anger and indignation. Time will discover to you, and to us, those wicked disturbers who richly merit punishment. I have to request you to license a trader to reside with your children at Ki-ka-na-ma-sung, where we shall pass the ensuing winter. I have never been guilty of stealing horses; nor shall I now commence the practice. But as I am an old man I would ask you for one to carry me home.

Wille-baw-kee-lund, a Delaware chief, spoke as follows:—

Father! Listen to a few words from the Delawares. This is the speech you gave us when you first came into this country; and when we first met together in council. In this, you told us, we should live in peace and friendship with each other and join our hands firmly together. It seems they were badly bound; for the ties were soon broken. We know not exactly how, or when, they were destroyed. We will now renew them in so strong a manner that they will last forever, and bury in oblivion all past misfortunes. Be strong in this good work and it will never fail. This belt was presented to us from brothers; and our king now shows it to you that you may recognize it.

Okia, a Pottawattamie chief, arose and spoke as follows:—

Father! I come from the river Huron, near Detroit. My fathers have long possessed that country. The other Pottawattamies present live on the St. Joseph's, and in that direction. All my old chiefs are dead; you therefore see young chiefs only from my towns who are unaccustomed to speak in council. You told us you would deliver the presents in bulk to the Pottawattamie nation. In this case I am afraid my people will not get a due proportion, and I am too proud to complain to you, should they be unequally distributed; therefore, as I live detached from the others and intend to return home with the Chippeways, by the way of Fort Defiance, I beg my father would let me have my proportion separately; for we have many young women and children at home to whom I shall be very happy to deliver the presents of their father. I wish much to carry with me

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me a copy of the treaty to show my people. Living so far from the rest of my name I can derive no advantage from the one you have given to our nation generally; and I should be ashamed and mortified to return without one. I would request a trader for my village, and would wish for Mr. La Chambre, with whom we are long acquainted. [A belt.]

Te-ta-boksh-ke, king of the Delawares, spoke as follows:—

Father! You have in your prison a man (Newman) who came in to us a year ago, and proved the preservation of many of our women and children, by the information he gave us; for this we cannot help feeling grateful. Now, your children, the Delawares, all beg of you to spare the life of this man as he has been instrumental in saving many of us from destruction. We hope, father, you will grant this first request of your children, the Delawares. [A string.]

The General arose and spoke as follows:—

My children, the Pottawattamies! I wish you to endeavor to make among yourselves an amicable and fair division of the goods intended for you. It would be a very difficult task for me to perform with justice. You are acquainted with your own people and their numbers. I am not well enough informed on this head to make a true apportionment. I wish all the other nations to act in a similar manner, and to make a distribution to the satisfaction of their respective people. I wish each nation to appoint two confidential people from among themselves to receive the goods, and to give receipts to the storekeeper, who will thereby convince me of his having justly delivered them.

Council adjourned.

August 8th, afternoon. The medals, silver ornaments, etc., were delivered. No material or other than complimentary conversation took place.

August 10th. In council. Present as before. The Red Pole, a Shawanee chief, spoke as follows:—

You, my uncles, the Wyandots; my grandfathers the Delawares, and all you nations present; you see, we are now here from all parts of this great island. You happily accomplished the good work before we the Shawanees arrived: I thank you all for it. I now present to your view the wampum given to me by our elder brother, now become our father. He gave it to us from his heart, and I hope you will, for the future, view him as our true father. We must, for the future, live in harmony with him, and one another. The Great Spirit gave us this land in common; he has not given the right to any one nation to say to another, this land is not yours, it belongs to me.

Father! I have heard everything which has been here transacted. Peace is firmly established. It affords me satisfaction and happiness that the hatchet is cast away forever. I have reason to believe that the mischief which has been lately done has been committed by a small party of Shawanees, who have been in the woods a long time hunting. It grieves us much that while we are here accomplishing the good work of peace, some of our own people are yet deaf to our advice. And to convince you that we will never permit such practices, I now offer to leave with you, my aged father, as a hostage, and proceed immediately, myself, to call home those people, and take measures to prevent their future misconduct. I have just returned from an absence of two years, to the southward, and in that period, my young men, uncontrolled by their other chiefs, have fallen into bad practices;—but they shall have an immediate end.

All my brothers present! As the peace is now entirely completed, and as our father; of the Fifteen Fires, has adopted us, as his children, and called us by that name; I now tell him, in presence of you all, that we, the Shawanees, do acknowledge the Fifteen Fires as our father; and that henceforth we will always regard him as such. [A white string.]

You, my uncles, and grandfather, have settled with our father, the boundary line, in a manner which meets my entire approbation. I am perfectly satisfied with it; and it appears you had our common interest in view.

Father! As all the nations are now present, they can never hereafter deny their own work, nor say, that other people acted for them, without authority. I, therefore, recommend to them to fulfil, strictly, their agreements, and adhere religiously to their engagements. [A belt.]

The General arose and spoke as follows:—

Children, all you nations, listen! By the seventh article of this treaty, all the lands now ceded to the United States, are free for all the tribes now present, to hunt upon, so ong as they continue to be peaceable and do no injury to the people thereof. It is therefore, the common interest of you all, to prevent any mischief being done upon those hunting grounds. Those people who have committed the last outrage on our peaceable inhabitants, had been hunting on those grounds, and, after finishing their hunt, proceeded to the commission of the bad actions of which I have complained. These practices for the reasons I have already given you, must have an immediate end.

The Red Pole has behaved like a candid, honest man, in acknowledging the errors of his people, and in promising to restrain them immediately. He has done more; he has offered to leave his own father as a hostage, until he can inform me of his having called them home. But I will not separate him from his old father; I will depend upon his honor for the performance of his promise. [A white string to the Red Pole.]

All you, my children, listen to me! The great business of peace so long and ardently wished for by your great and good father, General Washington, and the Fifteen Fires, and I am sure, by every good man among you, being now accomplished; nothing remains but to give you a few words of advice from a father, anxious for the peace and happiness of his children. Let me earnestly exhort you, to restrain your young people from injuring in any degree, the people of the United States. Impress upon their minds the spirit and meaning of the treaty now before us. Convince them how much their future welfare will depend upon their faithful and strict observance of it. Restore to me, as soon as possible, all my flesh and blood which may be among you, without distinction or exception; and receive now from my hands the ten hostages stipulated by the second article to be left with me, as a security for their delivery. This unequivocal proof of the confidence that I place in your honor, and in the solemn promises you have made me, must satisfy you of my full persuasion of your sincerity. Send those ten young men to collect your prisoners; let them bring them to me, and they shall be well rewarded for their trouble. I have here a particular account of the number remaining among you, and shall know when they are all restored.

I now fervently pray to the Great Spirit, that the peace now established may be permanent; and that it may hold us together in the bonds of friendship until time shall be no more. I also pray, that the Great Spirit above, may enlighten your minds, and open your eyes to your true happiness, that your children may learn to cultivate the earth and enjoy the fruits of peace and industry. [A white string.]

As it is probable, my children, that we shall not soon meet again in public council, I take this opportunity of bidding you all an affectionate farewell; and of wishing you a safe and happy return to your respective homes and families. [A string.]

Bu-kon-ge-he-las, a Delaware chief, spoke as follows:—

Father! Your children all well understand the sense of the treaty which is now concluded. We experience, daily, proofs of your increasing kindness. I hope we may all have sense enough to enjoy our dawning happiness. Many of your people are yet among us; I trust they will be immediately restored. Last winter our king came forward to you, with two, and when he returned with your speech to us we immediately prepared to come forward with the remainder. All who know me, know me to be a man and warrior; and I now declare, that I will, for the future, be as strong and steady a friend to the United States, as I have heretofore been an active enemy. We have one bad young man among us, who, a few days ago, stole three of your horses. Two of them shall this day be returned to you; and I hope I shall be able to prevent that young man from doing any more mischief, to our father, the Fifteen Fires.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippeways, spoke as follows:—

Father! I have heard, and understood all that you have said. I am perfectly satisfied with every part of it; my heart will never change. No prisoners remain in our hands, in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac. These two Frenchmen present (Messieurs Sans Cruinte and Pepin) can witness to the truth of this assertion.

Masass, a Chippeway chief, rose and spoke as follows:—

I have heard all the proceedings relating to this treaty. I express my perfect satisfaction at its happy conclusion. When I relate at home, the important event, my people will stretch out their arms towards you; and when I shall have informed them that you have promised to cherish them as your children, they will rejoice at having acquired a new, and so good a father.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

It appears from a "return of the numbers of the different nations of Indians present at, and parties to, the treaty of Greenville," that there were one hundred and eighty Wyandots, three hundred and eighty-one Delawares, one hundred and forty-three Shawanees, forty-five Ottawas, forty-six Chippeways, two hundred and forty Pottawattamies, seventy-three Miamies and Eel Rivers, twelve Weas and Piankeshaws, and ten Kickapoos and Kaskaskias—making a total of eleven hundred and thirty.

Immediately after the signing of the treaty, General Wayne sent the following proclamation

To the Cherokees now settled on the head-waters of the Scioto.

Whereas, I, Anthony Wayne, Major-General, commanding the army of the United States, and sole Commissioner for settling a permanent peace with all the Indian tribes northwest of the river Ohio, having accomplished that great and good work, and having this day signed and exchanged articles of a permanent peace, with the Chippeways, Ottawas, Pottawattamies, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamies, Eel River, Weas, and Kickapoo nations of Indians:

Do, hereby, once more invite you, the Cherokees, residing on the waters of the Scioto, to come forward, immediately, to this place, and enter into similar articles of peace; for which purpose, I now send Captain Longhair, a principal Cherokee chief, to conduct you to headquarters, where you shall be received in friendship, and treated with kindness and hospitality. Captain Longhair will give you the particulars respecting this treaty, as also those of a treaty of peace lately made between the United States and the Cherokee nation, so that you now stand alone and unprotected, unless you comply with this last invitation.

Given at Headquarters, Greenville, 31 August, 1795.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

In consequence of the above message, some of this party of Cherokees returned to Greenville, with Captain Longhair, and afterwards accompa-

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nied him home, to their nation. The remainder promised to hunt peaceably on the Scioto, until their corn was fit to gather, when they would quit this side of the Ohio forever, and return to their own country.

At a private conference on the 12th August with the Miamies, Eel River, and Kickapoo Indians, the Little Turtle, in the name of the others, observed, that as they intended soon to depart and return to their respective homes, he took this opportunity of repeating to the General, that he, himself, and the Indians with him, were perfectly acquainted with every article of the treaty; that no part of it had escaped their serious and anxious deliberation; that, in the early stage of the negotiation, he had not comprehended the moderation and liberality with which he was now convinced, it is dictated; that to this cause, and to a duty which he conceived he owed his country, must be attributed the opposition he exhibited on sundry occasions; that he was persuaded his father would not think unkindly of him for it, for he had heard him, with much pleasure, approve of the freedom with which he delivered his sentiments; that he was a man who spoke as he thought, and a man of sincerity; and that he embraced this last occasion, to declare, that as he was fully convinced that the treaty was wisely and benevolently calculated to promote the mutual interest and insure the permanent happiness of the Indians, and their father the Americans, so it was his determined resolution to adhere, religiously, to its stipulations.

He asked for traders to reside at their different villages, and mentioned the names of some, who, from the confidence they had in their integrity, they wished might be licensed and continued by the United States, as traders among them; he hoped (for the Weas particularly) that a fort would be immediately established at Ouiatanon, and promised every assistance they could afford, to the establishment; that he, himself, would reside near Fort Wayne, where daily experience should convince his father of his sincere friendship; and that, as he intended to rekindle the Grand Council Fire at that place, by means of which, the different nations might communicate with each other as usual, he requested his father to give orders to the commandant of Fort Wayne, to inform him from time to time, of any measures which the Great Council of the Fifteen Fires might adopt, in which the interest of their children should be concerned; and he asked, that Mr. Wells might be placed there as a resident interpreter, as he possessed their confidence, as fully as he did that of their father.

On the 9th September, a party of Shawanees, consisting of between sixty and seventy warriors, who had hitherto proved refractory and hostile, arrived at Greenville, with four prisoners,—three of whom they captured on the 13th July, 1795, in Randolph County, Virginia. On the 11th, the General gave them audience, when Puck-se-kaw (or Jumper), one of their chiefs, spoke as follows:—

My father! I have been in the woods a long time; I was not acquainted with the good works which were transacting at this place, by you and all our great chiefs.

Last spring, when we were hunting peaceably, our camp on the Scioto was robbed; we are very poor, and the mischief that has since been done, was in retaliation for the injuries we then sustained.

As soon as I received this belt, which you sent me by Blue Jacket, one of our great chiefs, and as soon as I was informed by him that the good work of peace was finished, I arose to come and see you, and brought with me these four prisoners. I now surrender them up to you, my father, and promise, sincerely, that we will do no more mischief.

I hope, that for the future, we shall be permitted to live and hunt, in peace and quietness. We were poor ignorant children, astray in the woods, who knew not that our nation, and all the other tribes of Indians, had come in and made peace with you. I thank the Great Spirit for at length opening our eyes.

Father! We beg you will forgive, and receive your repentant children. These people, whom I now deliver to you, must plead our forgiveness, and vouch for our sincere intention to alter our conduct for the future. [A white string.]

At the close of this speech, the Indians retired from Greenville, and returned to their respective homes.

SURRENDER OF POSTS BY THE BRITISH IN 1796—DEATH OF GENERAL WAYNE.

Early in 1796, the British government surrendered the northern posts, including Fort Miami, built in 1794, by Governor Simcoe, at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, together with the town of Detroit, and the military works, both there and on the island of Mackinaw, in pursuance of the treaty negotiated by Chief Justice Jay, in 1793.

The posts were delivered to General Wayne, who had been authorized to receive them, by the President of the United States. As soon as he had performed that duty, and had made the necessary arrangements to have the works properly garrisoned and supplied, he embarked for Erie, on his way to the seat of government, very late in the season. Unfortunately, he was seized, on the passage, with a violent attack of gout in the stomach, which terminated his life, before the vessel reached the port of her destination. He was buried at Erie. When the body was disinterred by his son, many years afterwards, for the purpose of being removed to the place of his nativity, the skin and flesh were sound, and exhibited no signs of decay. As the body had been committed to its mother earth without embalming, and without any other process intended to preserve it from decay, the condition in which it was found by his son, must have been the result of some antiseptic influence, exerted by the surrounding earth, which, in process of time, might have converted it into a mummy.

General Wayne was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1745, and was just completing the fifty-second year of his active life, when he was prematurely stricken from existence.

His father was a farmer, highly esteemed for the excellence of his private character, and for many useful services rendered the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, particularly in the Provincial Legislature, and in several expeditions against the Indians. He had taken great pains to educate his son, at the Philadelphia academy, where he made very considerable proficiency in mathematics, in astronomy, and in other branches of useful science. The life and public services of this brave, accomplished officer, are so fully stated, by the historians of his day, that it does not seem necessary, interesting as they are, to transfer them to this narrative. It may suffice, therefore, to say, that there was scarcely an important battle, or hazardous enterprise, from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary struggle, in which he was not, more or less, distinguished.

Before the Revolutionary war began, he was a deputy in the Provincial Congress of his native State; which assembled in 1774. In the same year, he was a member of the Provincial Legislature. In the year following, he was a member of the Committee of Public Safety. In the fall of the same year, he raised a corps of volunteers, who unanimously elected him their Colonel. He was in the unsuccessful attack on the British at *Three Rivers*, in Canada; where he was wounded. At the battle of Brandywine he was distinguished; in the succeeding battle of Germantown he led his division into the thickest of the fight, received two wounds, and had his horse killed under him. For his gallantry in the subsequent battle of Monmouth, General Washington mentioned him in his official letter, with great approbation.

His desperate and successful attack on Stony Point, which gave him the name of "Mad-Anthony," and procured for him a gold medal from Congress, can never be forgotten. After distinguishing himself at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, he was sent by General Washington, to take the command of the troops in Georgia, where the enemy were making great headway. After some severe battles, he defeated, routed, and drove them from the State. For his bravery and important services on that occasion, he received the thanks of the Legislature, and was presented with a valuable farm. His next military achievements were those in which he was employed in the Northwestern Territory, when death terminated his career.

It would be a pleasing task, and an easy one, to collect materials enough to form a volume of brilliant and useful deeds, achieved by that distinguished warrior, who shared largely in the confidence and friendship of Washington, from the commencement of the Revolution, to the close of his life; but the historians of his day have superseded the necessity of such a labor.

The Governor of the Northwestern Territory, who had accompanied the General to Detroit, and was present when the possession of the posts was delivered, proceeded immediately to establish a new county on the strait, to which he gave the name of Wayne; in compliment to the chief, whose victory at the foot of the Rapids, two years before, had hastened the execution of the treaty of 1793, by the British government. The seat of justice for the new county was established at Detroit, a garrison town, compactly built on very narrow streets, most of them not exceed-

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ing one rod in width, and completely inclosed by strong pickets. It was defended by a fort on the north, and by batteries on the margin of the strait. The citadel, for the accommodation of the commandant and his suite, was erected within the pickets, and was a spacious edifice, with an esplanade in front of sufficient dimensions to manœuvre a regiment of troops. The town was the most ancient on the upper lakes, having been settled by the French, as early as 1683; and it was the capital of Upper Canada, till it fell into the hands of the United States.

The old town which was surrendered to the United States was entirely burnt down, in 1805, and was afterwards rebuilt on a new and more convenient plan. It had been, for many years, the principal depot of the fur trade of the northwest, and the residence of a large number of English and Scotch merchants, who were engaged in it, and was of course a place of great business. The greater part of the merchants engaged in the fur trade, both Scotch and English, had their domiciles at Detroit; and the nature of the trade was such as to require large amounts of capital, in order to be profitable; because the great distance, and the immense extent of country, over which their furs and peltry were collected, rendered it impossible to turn the capital employed more than once in a year, and sometimes once in two years. The business was also extremely laborious and precarious. In some seasons their profits were enormously large; in others, they were small; and occasionally they were subjected to heavy losses.

During a large portion of the year they had to endure the fatigues and privations of the wilderness; and as often as they returned from those laborious excursions to their families and comfortable homes, they indulged most freely in the delicacies and luxuries of high living. Scarcely a day passed without a dinner party, given by some one of them, at which the best of wine and of other liquors, and the richest viands furnished by the country, and by commerce, were served up in great profusion, and in fine taste. Genteel strangers who visited the place, were generally invited to the houses, and their sumptuous tables; and although at this day, such a practice would be considered a breach of moral duty, as well as of good breeding, they competed with each other for the honor of drinking the most, as well as the best wine, without being intoxicated themselves, and of having at their parties the greatest number of intoxicated guests. This revel was kept up in a greater or less degree, during the season they remained at home, as an offset to the privations and suffering of their excursions into the wilderness.

Soon after the town of Detroit came into the hands of the Americans, most of those merchants removed, and established themselves at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, where it was the universal custom to celebrate the birthday of the king. The General Court of the Territory being in session at Detroit, on the 4th of June, 1800, which was the birthday of his majesty, George III., the judges and the bar, and also the officers of the American garrison, with many of the principal citizens of Detroit, were invited to be present, and partake in the festivities of the occasion. The invitation was accepted, and about a hundred Americans joined in the festival. A spacious building, erected for a warehouse, was so arranged as to accommodate between four and five hundred persons, with seats at the tables, at the same time. The entertainment was splendid; the tables were richly and abundantly supplied with everything which appetite or taste could desire.

The loyalty of his majesty's subjects was evinced by every expedient in their power; and if a moiety of their prayers in behalf of their royal master had been granted, he must have lived a thousand years, and his shadow never have grown less.

During the evening much deference was paid, by the managers, to the feelings of their American guests. Next to the King, the President of the United States was drank; and among the residue of the toasts, there were several complimentary to our country and her distinguished statesmen. By pursuing that liberal, respectful course, no bad feeling was excited; and although much wine was drunk, in proportion to numbers, yet the party, late in the night, separated in harmony and mutual good feeling. The American garrison, at Detroit, consisted of two regiments, commanded by Colonel Strong, who, in consideration of his great responsibility, and to relieve from duty as many of his officers as practicable, declined to be a guest, and remained at his post in the citadel.

At one party the court and bar became acquainted with the British officers stationed at Fort Malden, and received a pressing invitation to visit them and spend a night at their quarters in the garrison. At the same time Captain Currie, of the John Adams, an armed vessel of the United States, politely offered to convey the party to Malden, and from thence to Maumee Bay. These invitations were accepted, and, as soon as the court had finished the business of the term, they and the bar sent their horses by land to the foot of the Rapids, and embarked for the British garrison. They were received by Captain McMullin, the commandant, and entertained with great hospitality. He gave them a fine supper, good wine, and excellent beds; which were seldom met with, by western travelers, in those early days of territorial improvement. In the morning, the party took leave, and returned to the vessel.

At that time the fort was in a very unfinished state, and no material or preparation was discovered for completing it. It was said, however, by the officers, that preparations were in progress for that purpose, and that it was the intention of government to put the works in a complete state for defence, without delay. Early in the afternoon, the brig cast anchor in the Maumee Bay, and the barge was let down and manned. Having taken leave of the officers, the party took their seats, and in a few hours were landed at the foot of the Rapids. The passage was pleasant, and the misery of wading through the deep mud of the Black Swamp was escaped.

THE SHAWNEES.

The Shawnees have always been a restless people, and their history, even after the settlement of America, is wrapped in obscurity. They moved about so incessantly, and were so often divided in their migrations, that we are unable to track the various divisions. It is inferred that the Shawnees were present at that first beneficent treaty of peace and friendship negotiated by William Penn in 1682. But there is no assurance of this fact, for to Penn and his associates but just arrived, all Indians were simply Indians, and the treaty makes no mention of their nation or names. The presence of the Shawnees is inferred from the fact that in Penn's later council with the Indians in 1701, we find Wapatha, a chief of the Shawnees, expressly mentioned as representing his people; and in 1722, in conference with the whites, the Shawnees are said to have exhibited a copy of the first treaty, though the two treaties of Penn may have been confounded. As early as 1684 there were Shawnees in the west, allied with the Miamis, and yet we afterward hear of southern Shawnees expelled from Georgia emigrating to the west and building a village at the mouth of the Wabash.

When the war between England and France broke out in 1754 it involved the English colonies in America in a struggle with the French in Canada and the west; and the Shawnees on the Ohio took part with the French.

The Shawnees were at one time divided into twelve bands or tribes, but the number gradually declined to four. The present remnant of the once powerful Shawnees is very small, many of them having become absorbed by intermarriage with other Indian tribes; but the strength of this once powerful people has been wasted in the almost ceaseless wars in which they have been engaged, against the whites and other Indian nations. They have ever been eager to take the sword, and they have perished by the sword. The Shawnees were accustomed to boast of their superiority to the other tribes, and their haughty pride has had much to do with their conflicts and their destruction. This arrogant pride and warlike ferocity made them one of the most formidable of all the tribes with which the white settlers had to contend in the Ohio valley. They slew old and young, male and female, without pity and without remorse. They rejoiced in battle and carnage, in deception, stratagem, and faithlessness. But in judging them we must not forget that they were savage. Their whole education made them what they were; and in too many instances the white men, in the bitter struggles of "the dark and bloody ground," easily forgot their civilization, and fell into the cruelty, bad faith, and revengefulness of savages.

The Miamis, Wyandots, Shawnees, and Delawares possessed this region as a hunting-ground at an early period. The Miamis claimed to have been the original proprietors of all the forests and hunting-grounds

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along the Great Miami and Mad Rivers, and the other streams that flowed into them. It is not known with entire certainty when the Wyandots located in northwestern Ohio, but it was probably as early as 1700, and by permission of the Miamis. The Shawnees settled along the Mad and Miami Rivers about the year 1750.

The next noticeable event in the history of this territory is the settlement of the Shawnees at Wapakoneta and Ottawa towns in 1782, and the forests of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Mercer, and Van Wert became their favorite hunting-grounds, and continued so until after the invasions of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne. At the treaty of Greenville in 1795, the various tribes engaged in repelling invasion by General Wayne, entered into a treaty and ceded to the United States a vast territory, covering most of the present States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana. The line known as "the Greenville treaty line" passed some distance south of Auglaize County, leaving all this region still in the possession of the Shawnees and Wyandots. When the earliest settlers entered Shelby County, it was densely covered by timber, while vast numbers of deer and other game roamed through the forests. From the undulating surface of the country the red hunters of the Shawnees made it a favorite resort during the hunting season. The McKees, Girtys, and other fur traders had many stations for the purchase of peltry. In those days a great number of wolves thronged the forests, making night hideous by their discordant serenades.

In September, 1818, the commissioners on the part of the United States made a treaty at St. Marys with the Shawnees, when they released all rights to land in Ohio except the Shawnee Reservation at Wapakoneta, twelve miles square. In August, 1831, a treaty was negotiated with the Shawnees of Wapakoneta by James Gardiner and Col. John McElvain, special commissioners appointed by the general government for this purpose, and Willipie, head chief, the aged Black-Hoof, Harvey Clay, Pusheta, and others of the Shawnees. The terms offered were so liberal that the Indians consented to give up the lands of their reservation in what is now part of Duchouquet, Union, Clay, Pusheta, Washington, Moulton, and Logan, townships mostly in Auglaize County, and remove beyond the Mississippi, to the Indian territory on the Kansas River, in the Far West, in September, 1832, D. M. Workman and David Robb being the agents for their removal. The Shawnees who emigrated numbered about 800 souls.

They waste us—ay—like April snow
In the warm noon, we shrink away
And fast they follow as we go
Towards the setting day—
Till they shall fill the land, and we
Are driven into the western sea.—BRYANT.

The territory then comprised within the purpose of our review was occupied by a band of the historic Shawnees at the advent of the whites. Belonging to the great Northwest, this section was the central point amidst various famous Indian tribes. The Shawnees never failed to make their influence felt, for they were a nation of warriors and orators, and possessed a spirit of adventure, wild enough to transfer its seat from the extreme north to the extreme south, for the Algonquins occupied New York, but were found in their descendants in Florida, and even here transmitted that tribe's unrest which urged the band to the Mad and Miami, and finally to the Auglaize River in Ohio. In all their migrations they preserved their peculiarities, for their asserted superiority was a shield against contamination. Tribal traits, customs, and beliefs were fostered with all the tenacity of heredity. Their home was wherever unrest might lead them, for was not the unbounded wilderness their possession? At home in New York, at home in Georgia, a last remnant entered Ohio, and here too they were at home.

From Florida they migrated to the Mad River of Ohio, under the leadership of Black-Hoof, whose life was spent in this adopted country. They were ever the same restless, brave, nomadic Shawnees of tradition, whether viewed in the East, the South, or the West.

It cannot be determined with precision when they located at Wapakoneta, but it probably arose through the indulgence of some native tribes, as it appears by the various treaties to which they were parties that they had been entirely disinherited of lands. Still, the tribe or band which participated in the Kentucky wars, occupied villages on the Mad and Miami Rivers, and it is probable that from these points came the band which settled on the Auglaize and founded the Indian village Wapakoneta, about the year 1782. Here they established their council house, which became the Indian capital of the northwest. This building was still used at the advent of the whites, but was finally removed, and some of the timber used in the construction of other buildings. One of the logs, after having served over thirty years under water as a sill in an old mill, was recently removed, and has been divided and largely distributed throughout the community. A block from this sill found its way to the writer's desk, through the courtesy of J. C. Edmiston.

The first land-title given by the government to this tribe which possessed any clearness, was granted by the treaty of 1817. The conference was held and the treaty entered into at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, near Lake Erie, by Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners for the United States, and several Indian tribes, among which were the Shawnees. In this treaty no provision was made for the band of Tecumseh, as no names of that band are found in the schedule specifying the receivers of grants at Wapakoneta. This treaty is a novelty in comparison with most of the Indian treaties of modern times, as it sets out in an entirely different strain. The commissioners say, "That in consideration of the faithful services of the Shawness in the late war with England, and for divers other considerations, the government of the United States settle on the Shawnees an annuity of three thousand dollars, to be paid annually, forever, to them at Wapaughkonnetta.

"The United States also agree to grant, in fee simple, to Black Hoof and other chiefs of the Shawnee tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land, ten miles square, the centre of which shall be the council house at Wapaughkonnetta.

"The United States also agree to grant, in fee simple, to Peaitchtha and other chiefs of the Shawnee tribe residing on Hog Creek, for the use of the tribe there, to the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaughkonnetta, and to be laid off in a square form."

It may be interesting to many, and particularly to young persons, to have the entire schedule of names inserted here. These were probably written by Gen. Cass or the agent, John Johnston, either of whom well understood the Indian orthography. Among these may be found the names of great men, such as Black-Hoof and Wayweleapy, great as speakers, and Peaitchtha, great as leader in the agricultural arts. Several others on this list were men of strong minds and remarkable for honest, upright integrity.

SCHEDULE.—"The tracts at Wapaughkonnetta to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Black-Hoof, Pauthe, or Walker; Weaseca, or Wolf; Shemanita, or Snake; Athelwakesecah, or Yellow Clouds; Pemthewtew, or Perry; Cacalawa, or End of the Tail; Quelawee, War Chief, Sacachewa, Werewela, Wasawetah, or Bright-Horn; Otharasa, or Yellow; Tepetesaca, Newahetucca, Caawaricho, Thacatchewa, Silochaheca, Tapea, Mesherawah, Toleapea, Pochecaw, Alawemetahuck, Lollaway, or John Perry; Wawelame, Nemecashe, Nerupeneshquah, or Cornstalk, Shi She, Shealawhe, Naruskaka, Thacaska, or David McNair; Shapukoha, Quacowawnee, Necosheeu, Thueuseu, or Jim Blue Jacket; Chowelaseca, Quhaho, Kayketchheka, or William Perry; Sewapeu, Peetah, or Davy Baker; Skapoawah, or George McDougal; Chepoeuru, Shema, or Sam; Cheahaska, or Captain Tommy; General Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Wearecah, Captain Reed, Lawaytuchch, or John Wolf; Tecntie, or George; Skekacumpskekaw, Wishemaw, Muywaymanotreka, Quaskee, Thoswa, Baptiste, Maywealinpe Perea Cumne, Chochkelake, or Dam; Kewapea, Egatacumsheqna, Walupe, Aquashequah, Pemata, Nepaho, Tapesheka, Lathowaynoma, Sawacota, Memhisheka, Ashelukah, Ohipwah, Thapaeca, Capawah, Ethewacase, Quahethu, Chucatuh, Nekakeka, Thithueculu, Pelaculhe, Pelaske, Shesholon, Quanako, Halkoota, Laughshena, Capia, Thucatvouwah, or the Man going up Hill; Magathu, Tecumtequa, Tetecopatha, Kekusthe, Sheatwah, Shealewarron, Haghkela, Akapee, Lamatothe, Kesha, Panhoar, Peaitchthamtah, Peter Cornstalk, Metehepeta, Capea, Shuaguinme, Wawalepesheeco, Calequa, Tetotu, Tashishee, Nawebesheeo, or White Feather; Sheperkiscoshe, Notekah, Shemakih, Pesheto, Theatsheta, Milhametche,

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Chacoa, Lawathska, Pachetah, Awaybariskecaw, Hatocumo, Thomasheshawkah, Pepacoshe, Oshashe, Quelaoshu, Mewithaquin, Aguepeh, Quellime, Peartchtha, Onawaskine, Pamathawah, Wapeskeka, Lethew, Pahawesn, Shinagawmashe, Nequakabuchka, Peliska, Ketuchepa, Lawetcheto, Epaunnee, Kanakhih, Joseph Parks, Lawnoetuchu, Shawnaka, Waymatalhaway, Ketoawsa, Sheshecopea, Locusch, Quedaska.

The above contains the names of all the males belonging to the Shawnees who resided at Wapakoneta, over the age of twenty-one years, in 1817.

SKETCH OF PROMINENT INDIANS.

In order to avoid repetition as much as possible, we introduce biographical sketches of the prominent Indian chiefs of this and other tribes, since the history of a chief is in a significant measure the history of his band. Thus the sketch of a warrior will exhibit the warlike actions, while a sketch of an orator will reveal the belief and diplomatic character of the whole tribe. The warrior was the representative in battle, as the orator was the spokesman in council, and through these agencies we are enabled to view the life, manners, traditions, and characteristics of the nations they represent. In this list of chiefs, men of diverse character are presented which serve to show the many-sided life of the Indian race. Thus is presented Blackhoof, of lofty honor; the Turtle, "the gentleman of his race;" Tecumseh, the ambitious zealot; the Prophet, a frenzied fanatic; Logan, a man of fidelity; Captain Johnny, a friend of the Americans; and Blue Jacket, of rash and violent character.

BLACK-HOOF. (Indian name "Catahecasa and Quaskey.")

In 1810 when Tecumseh was attempting the consolidation of the Indian tribes from the Mississippi River eastward into Ohio, his first object was to secure the co-operation of the Wyandots, who were celebrated for their talents and valor. With them had been entrusted the "great belt," the symbol of union in previous wars, and the original copy of the treaty of Greenville. The Prophet's influence was here exerted, and by flattery he secured the sympathy of this warlike tribe. These on their journey to the Prophet's town solicited the Miamis, who, in turn, induced the Weas to accompany them. Thus Tecumseh's dream of carrying into execution the plans of the great Pontiac promised to be fairly realized. In June the Prophet refused the supply of salt from Vincennes by the government, which was the first act of defiance. At this time Tecumseh was with the Shawnees on the Auglaize, using his influence to estrange them from the treaty of Greenville, and secure their assistance to carry out his plans. In this, however, he had been anticipated by Gov. Harrison, who had written these tribes and secured their lasting friendship. The new leader found his own people the first to frown upon his scheme of confederation, refusing even to enter into council with him. His failure here is largely attributable to the counter influence of the great Shawnee chief, Black-Hoof. This chief was born in Florida, had been present at Braddock's defeat in 1755, and participated in all the Ohio wars until the treaty of Greenville. He had led the Shawnees in the allied attack upon Ft. Piqua during the French war, and afterwards told Col. Johnston that, "after the battle the ground was so strewn with bullets that basketsful might have been gathered."

He had been the great orator of his tribe, had fought bravely against the western progress of the whites, until disaster dictated the treaty of Wayne, and experience taught the hopelessness of the struggle. After this, as the head chief of his nation, he preserved the influence of his office, and the ascendency in council, and that influence was exerted in favor of peace. Even the eloquence of a Tecumseh was powerless to influence him, and during the following war he remained true to the American cause. Of such weight was his influence with his own nation that, when brought face to face with Tecumseh, he still called forth the loyalty of his people.

He signed the treaty of 1795, and visited Ft. McArthur in 1813, where he was shot by some miscreant, who could not be discovered. The ball struck the cheek, but glanced to the neck, making a very serious wound, by which he was disabled for some weeks. He also visited Washington and Philadelphia, and was the bearer of the celebrated letter of Thomas Jefferson, written to the Shawnees in 1802. In 1831 a proposition was made by the Government to purchase the land of the Shawnees about Wapakoneta. The Indians accordingly held a council, and prepared a petition to Congress, setting forth their grievances and asking additional compensation. A committee was appointed, consisting of Black-Hoof, John Perry, Wayweleapy, and Spybuck, to present the petition to the Government. Francis Duchouquet and Joseph Parks were to act as interpreters. The deputation set forth on this mission about December, 1831. These negotiations resulted in the surrender of the Ohio lands held by the Shawnee nation. An anecdote is told of the celebrated chief, touching this sale of land.

He was asked if he agreed to the sale, when he replied: "No."

"Why then did you sell?"

"Why," he replied, "because the United States Government wanted to buy and possess our lands, and remove us out of the way. I consented because I could not help myself, for I never knew them to undertake anything without accomplishing it. I knew that I might as well give up first as last, for they were determined to have our lands."

By long experience the aged chief knew the whites too well, and when he saw the futility of further resistance he resigned himself to the philosophy of reconciliation with his environment by yielding gracefully to the inevitable. At a council, held at Upper Sandusky in 1818, on the occasion of the death of Tarhe, or the "Crane," the Shawnees, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas, Ottawas, and Mohawks were present. The business related to the lands of the various nations represented.

Each accused the other of being the first to sell their land to the government. The Shawnees were particularly alluded to as the last to come into the country and the first to sell to the whites. The personalities and vituperation of the intemperate but able Red Jacket became odious, and the Shawnees only waited an opportunity to be heard. They whose tradition taught them that the Great Spirit first created them from his own brain, and thus gave them all the wisdom, as all other tribes and colors were created from the inferior parts of the body, could not sit idly by and have their great name and fame traduced. The opportunity having occurred, the representative of the proud nation appeared in Black-Hoof, who, tracing the history of the various tribes, treaties, and alliances, retorted against the Wyandots and Senecas with bitter sarcasm and pointed severity. The discussion was thus opened by the two greatest orators, after which all the other orators of note spoke for their respective tribes. Bitter personalities and taunting national reproaches were freely indulged, and the council broke up in confusion. At its close, when the wampum belt, the emblem of amity, was passed, some of the chiefs would not permit it to touch their hands. No greater indignity could be offered, and unusual anxiety and despondency prevailed until the next day. During the night all acknowledged the blunder of the occasion, but looked about wondering who would be equal to the embarrassment under which they labored. The council convened with a full attendance; silence prevailed until it was oppressive even to savages. At length the suspense was dissipated by Black-Hoof, he of commanding influence, of unsurpassed ability, and of celebrated oratory. He rose, possessing the key to the situation; he had lost nothing in the contest of yesterday; he had everything to win in this council of to-day. With the wampum in his hand, he rehearsed the proceedings of the preceding day, and declared "they acted like children and not like men; that they had driven him to the defence of his nation; he was driven to meet them with their own weapons; but regretted the occasion which called forth his speech, and so regretted the speech itself. He had not feared to meet them in their own field, and that being unsatisfactory, he now proposed a new field which he believed they all would enter. He therefore appeared to recall those foolish words, and by consent of all his people who were present, he did regret and recall them." At the close his wampum was accepted by all, and the other chiefs hastily followed his example until all had presented and accepted the emblem of peace. The difficulty was settled, the council concluded in harmony, and the whole affair was forgotten.

He is closely identified with our history, as his village, "Black-Hoof Town," his old home, is the present site of St. Johns. Of his character it may be said that, like many other great Indians, he possessed a high

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sense of honor, and during his whole career evinced the noble characteristics of a lofty and humane mind. He loathed polygamy, and abhorred the practice of burning prisoners. Against these he brought the force of his teaching and practice. He was of a cheerful disposition, mild in manners, and vivacious in conversation. He was said to have been rather small, not exceeding five feet eight inches in height. True to his public acts, after treaties of peace to which he was a party, he could not be induced to violate fidelity or compromise honor, and although urged to join against the whites by other tribes, he remained true to terms of peace at his own village, where he died in 1831, at the advanced age of 110 years.

Being an old chief he was buried with the ancient Indian ceremonies. On this occasion the whole tribe, realizing the loss sustained in the death of their honored chief, wore an appearance of solemnity and sadness. At his lodge, the body of the chief was wrapped in a new Indian blanket, surrounded by a large quantity of calico, belts, and ribbons. The corpse was upon a new slab, and his gun, tomahawk, knife, and pipe at his side. The Indians wore a very desolated appearance with their garments loose about them, their hair hanging as loosely as their garments, and many of their faces painted in ancient style. The men were all seated and smoking near the corpse. They looked upon him in tearful silence for several hours, and resembled a large family of children mourning the loss of an only parent. In front of the cabin was a large quantity of meat, the spoils of a two days' hunt by young men selected for that purpose. Twenty deer, besides turkeys and other game were killed, as no tame meat was permitted to be eaten. This food was simply stacked in the yard, and guarded by small boys. The very presence of dogs was forbidden. When about to proceed to the grave, a few of the choice young men, arranged the clothing about the body, placed four large straps beneath it, and bore it to the place of its long rest.

No children were permitted to be taken in the procession, in order to prevent all noise, as the ceremonies were to be as noiseless as the grave they approached. The order of march was taken up, with the family of the dead chief at the head, followed by his successor and the other chiefs, and then the whole company in succession.

On reaching the grave they formed about it in a group. The grave was about three and one-half feet deep, with a split puncheon at the bottom and sides. The corpse was lowered, the clothing last worn placed upon his body, and his old moccasins cut in pieces and placed with the clothing. This done, another slab was laid over all. At this moment John Perry, head chief, took some seeds, and, beginning at the head, walked around the grave, sprinkling them as he moved. He then went directly to the house, followed by all present, except three men, who remained to close the grave. On leaving the grave they proceeded in single file, none looking back. They then commenced conversation, and, after smoking once around the company, they opened the feast. It was now late, and the remainder of the day was devoted to feasting and dancing according to the primitive Indian custom.

WAY-WEL-EA-PY

was the principal speaker of the Shawnees, and delivered the opinions of his tribe at all treaties and in public assemblies. He was an eloquent orator, grave, gay, or humorous, as occasion required. At times his manner is said to have been quite fascinating, his countenance so full of varied expressions, and his voice so musical, that surveyors and other strangers passing through the country listened to him with delight, although the words fell upon their ears in an unknown language.

During the negotiations for the sale of their reserve he addressed his people and Gardner several times, extracts of which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Col. Johnston says he often met this chief at his trading post in Wapakoneta: that he was a fine looking Indian, and was always ready to cultivate the friendship of the pioneers. He went west with his tribe, where he lived many years.

JOHN PERRY; OR LOLLAWAY,

head chief of the Shawnees, often traded at the store of Col. Johnston, and was known by all the earlier settlers. He could converse fluently in English, and was a man of good habits and influence with his tribe. He signed the treaty of 1831 at Wapakoneta, and when he learned that the tribe had been deceived, he went to Washington, with others of his tribe, to see if the President would change the treaty. A bill was presented to Congress, but it was many years before any action was taken in the matter. He went west with the tribe.

LITTLE TURTLE.

Michikinagwa, or Little Turtle, was the son of a Miami chief and Mohican woman. As the Indian custom gives to offspring the condition of the mother, he had to earn whatever rank he might attain. His extraordinary talents secured him rank at an early age, and his first services were those of a warrior. His history is closely interwoven with that of the expeditions of Gen. Harmer, who was defeated by the braves of the Turtle, and that of St. Clair in his expedition against the Miami Villages in December, 1791. The Turtle was chief commander of the Wyandots, Shawnees, Delawares, and Senecas in that memorable engagement in which St. Clair was compelled to retreat upon Ft. Jefferson in carnage and disaster. This slaughter is said to have but one parallel, which is the defeat of Braddock. The subsequent victory of Gen. Scott served only to exasperate the Turtle and his followers. Again he was brought to face Gen. Wayne ("the Black Snake") when he marched against Presque Isle in 1792. During the night preceding this battle some of the chiefs favored attacking Wayne that night, but it was at length determined to wait until the next day, and then attack Presque Isle. This proposition was favored by Blue Jacket, but opposed by the Turtle. The latter even felt the hopelessness of the cause, and was inclined to peace. He urged: "We have beaten the enemy twice under separate commanders, and cannot expect the same continued good fortune. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The day and night are alike to him, and during all his marches upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have been utterly unable to surprise him. Think well of this; there is something whispers to me, it will be prudent to listen to offers of peace." Charged with cowardice by other chiefs, he took his position in battle, but the success of Wayne only confirmed the wisdom of his position. After the conclusion of peace he settled about twenty miles from Ft. Wayne on Eel River, where the government erected him a comfortable house. He visited Washington and Philadelphia on several occasions. Although he would not attend the councils of 1802 and 1803, yet he was chosen one of four referees by the chiefs of the other tribes, the duty of these four being "to finally settle and adjust a treaty" with the agents of the United States. The Turtle was the head of this commission. He had many opposers all along among the chiefs, which would, perhaps, explain his sometimes vacillating conduct, as he had to sacrifice his own judgment at times to palliate an opposing majority, and thus sustain his position. He even opposed Tecumseh and the Prophet in all their designs, which probably accounted in a measure for their tardiness of preparation. Of his character it may be said he looked with horror upon intemperance and human sacrifice. Brave as the bravest, he could not look upon the torture of any, and so gave his great influence against the crime. Whether his motives were of a pure or sinister character, it is certain he condemned the intemperance of his people, and took active measures against the wrong. While in the east he was a keen observer of the manners of civilized life and the working of our institutions, making inquiries pertaining to everything which came under his observation. During his visit to Philadelphia in 1797 he met and became personally acquainted with Kosciusko, in whose story of the great crime against Poland he was interested to deep emotion. On his return he visited Capt. Harrison (Governor), and made further inquiries concerning the great European murder of human rights. When the Capt. gave him a description of the last defeat of Kosciusko, he rose and pacing the floor, exclaimed in agitation: "Let that woman (the Empress of Russia) take care; this may yet be a dangerous man" (Kosciusko). During this visit he also became acquainted with the renowned French philosopher, C. F. Volney, who took great interest in the savage, as the author was then preparing his "Travels in America." The Turtle had just communicated with Gov. Harrison touching the approaching war of 1812, and announced his sympathy for the American cause, when he

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died at Ft. Wayne, July 14, 1812, and was buried by the commander with the honors of war.

TECUMSEH. (A Shooting Star.)

The weight of authority fixes the birth of this mighty warrior at the Indian town Piqua, on Mad River, in 1768. His father's name was Puckeshinwau, of the Kiscopoke band, and his mother's name Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe, of the Shawnee nation. The parents with others of the tribe came from the south to the Ohio valley, under the leadership of the great chief Black-Hoof, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and first stopped on the Scioto, but finally removed to the Mad River Valley.

Puckeshinwau was killed in the battle of Kanawha, in 1774, and Methoastaske returned to the south, and lived to an advanced age among the Cherokee Indians. Tecumseh is said to have been carefully educated by his brother Cheeseekau, which education was presumably in the arts of hunting and fighting. True, it is related he was taught a love for truth, and contempt for falsehood. There is little doubt he was taught a love for those cardinal virtues, courage in battle and fortitude in hardship. In all these his instructor seems to have been eminently qualified, according to the savage idea, for his pupil ever after gave evidence of the development of these Indian virtues in a very marked degree. He boasted of his truth and fidelity, which as an individual he sustained throughout his checkered career.

The events of the period in which he was ushered into life and action undoubtedly did much to mould his character. All enter an arena under conditions which shape and mould their plastic conduct. He was young during the period of the Revolutionary War, and its influence was felt by the savages, even in the remote Ohio. The fierce and bloody border war, too, had its vitiating effects, for the whites here even vied with the savages in the commission of fiendish barbarities. Rocked in this cradle of carnage, to the lullaby of the war-whoop, he developed a love for war and a hate for Americans. In 1786 he was a participant in the defence of the Machachac villages against Gen. Logan. The conduct of the whites on this occasion was calculated to teach anything but justice or humanity, and if Tecumseh in this, his first battle, did flee from the field, we would call it the result of horror at the cruelty of the whites, rather than cowardice on the part of the warrior. In his next engagement, against some flat boats which were descending the Ohio River, he signalized his bravery in his rash lead according to the Indian idea; but to us he exhibited more genuine courage when he looked with abhorrence on the burning of the single prisoner of the fight, and denounced the fiendish practice in such unmeasured and forcible terms that the horrid rite was abandoned by his immediate followers. The great victories are ever on the side of moral courage, rather than in the field of physical desperation. In 1787, in true harmony with the Shawnee character, he and his brother with a small party of Kiscopokes started westward on an adventurous expedition. They halted for a while on the Mississinewa, but afterwards moved to the Mississippi, and encamped at the mouth of Apple Creek. At the expiration of about nine months they proceeded south to the Ohio, and engaged in a buffalo hunt, in which Tecumseh was thrown from his horse, sustaining such injuries that the party was delayed several weeks opposite Ft. Massac. From here they went south and engaged with the Cherokees in their war with the whites. Here Cheeseekau lost his life, and his younger brother and pupil, Tecumseh, assumed the command during the two following years spent in the south. After a wild career of adventure, in company with eight warriors, he started for the north, crossed the Ohio near the mouth of the Scioto, visited the Machachac villages, and came to the Auglaize in 1790, after an absence from Ohio of about three years. At the time of St. Clair's defeat Tecumseh was acting as a scout, and so did not take part in the battle.

In 1792 he was met in a skirmish by a small party under Simon Kenton, and again the following year he was defeated by a party under the same famous scout.

In the battle of Presque Isle, Tecumseh led a party of Shawnees, where he was opposed by Capt. Harrison, who afterward became his chief antagonist. In 1795 he appears on Deer Creek, simply as a hunter. During the year he undertook the formation of a band of which he was to be chief. The following year they moved to the great Miami, where they remained until 1798, when they joined the Delawares upon White River. Here he continued several years, until some difficulties arose calling forth the council of Urbana in 1799. Here Tecumseh appeared as an orator, whose style was said by the interpreter to be so lofty and his words so eloquent, that his speech was interpreted with great difficulty. At the time of an excitement consequent upon the commission of some border murders, he frankly disavowed and denounced such conduct, and eloquently spoke of the peaceful relations of the whites and Indians. About this time the Prophet Brother arose, who acted in concert with Tecumseh, although his personal means were of a more questionable character. His early and later life is enshrouded in mystery perhaps as deep as that by which he practised upon the credulity of his converts.

In 1805 the Tawa Shawnees, at the head of the Auglaize, sent a deputation of visitors to Tecumseh and other chiefs to invite them to the Tawa villages. The invitation was accepted, but on the way Tecumseh and Laulewusikaw met at Greenville, where they concluded to remain. The latter had gathered hints enough from the missionaries to be crafty and cunning. He did not mutter from dark lodges, nor tell fortunes in the sand. He could not be a sorcerer nor impostor, because he was a preacher and a prophet. In November, 1805, he addressed an assembly at Wapakoneta, setting forth his new mission, and declaring some tenets he had received from the Great Spirit. He it was who had visited the clouds and entered the dwelling place of the devil, where he saw all who had died drunkards with flames issuing from their mouths. Consequently, he denounced drunkenness and many other evils, and closed by assuring them that the Great Spirit had given him power to confound his enemies, to cure diseases, and prevent death. These claims were calculated to impress the superstitious minds of the Indians. President Jefferson wrote of the Prophet:—

"He is more rogue than fool, if to be a rogue is not the greatest of all follies. * * * His followers increased until the British thought him worth corrupting and found him corruptible." He burned his victims for witchcraft when no more plausible pretext could be invented; was cruel and heartless, even fiendish in his ambitious designs, and did not scruple to employ diabolical methods when they promised success.

The first check he received was on the occasion of the execution of the sentence of death for witchcraft passed upon the wife and nephew of Tetehoxti. The nephew died at the hands of relentless fanaticism and heartless ambition, but when the time for the burning of the woman arrived, her brother, a young man of twenty, humane and brave enough to be noble, started up and led the condemned sister from the house, exclaiming, "The Devil (the prophet) has come amongst us, and we are killing each other." It penetrated the uncouth exterior of the savages and touched the hearts of the assembly till their response was sympathetic. It is enough for our general purpose to say of the Prophet that he used all the seductive arts of which he was master in the interest of his brother's cause, and in his devotion to that cause did not scruple to adopt means nor hesitate to practise arts on which the higher nature of that brother must have looked with abhorrence and contempt. He made himself powerful as an ally, being able to command and willing to endure. We turn then to the nobler character, and behold in Tecumseh a picture of more refreshing tint and a life of higher symmetry.

We speak of the individual virtues of Tecumseh as standing in contrast to the sordid character of the Prophet, but we remember all the sordid measures of the vicious character were employed by the agent, and with the knowledge of Tecumseh. When he had not the desire to act, he stood behind the curtain and gave his sympathy to those actors who played for his glory. Ambition at times seized and controlled the man like the evil spirits of olden legend. Where his manhood benumbed his tongue, he spoke through the Prophet as a medium, and where his heart paralyzed his hand he commanded agents who were devoid of hearts.

While his inmost nature must have revolted at the fiendishness of his brother, that brother was his agent, and ambition saw no misery and knew no right. Ambition like a fiend seized victim after victim among the chiefs and destroyed them by the Prophet for witchcraft. True, Tecumseh was behind the curtain, but the Council of 1807 discovered

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him behind his mask of falsehood and his methods behind the curtain of pretence. Deaf Chief asked of the Governor why he was not called to confront Tecumseh, as he was desirous of asserting the truth to his brethren. When this became known to Tecumseh, he sent an order to have the aged chief killed on his return. A friend of the latter warned him, but the intrepid chief returned to his family, put on the war paint and dress, seized his rifle and other weapons, and went over to the camp of Tecumseh. Mr. Baron, the Governor's interpreter, was present. As soon as the chief advanced, he upbraided Tecumseh for having given the order to assassinate him as cowardly and unworthy of a warrior. But rising, the personation of right and exponent of honor, he exclaimed, "But here I am now; come and kill me." Tecumseh quailed before the man he would assassinate, but dared not meet on equal terms. "Then," exclaimed the enraged warrior, "you and your men can kill the white people's hogs and call them bears, but you dare not face a warrior." Tecumseh was still silent when the chief heaped upon him every insult which might provoke a duel, told him that he was the slave of the red-coats, and at length applied that term of reproach which an Indian never forgets nor forgives. Disgusted with what he called the cowardice of Tecumseh, the chief raised the war-whoop of defiance, and left the place. That the cowardly order of Tecumseh was executed is evidenced by our authority, who states: "The Deaf Chief was no more seen at Vincennes." Ambition has chilled the nature and calloused the heart of brighter lights than Tecumseh; it has surrounded once noble, generous natures by icy atmospheres of repulsion and stifled the nobler promptings and holier emotions of naturally more sensitive organizations than that of the savage. It destroys the temple of manhood, and erects upon its ruins impostors, murderers, and assassins. Of Tecumseh it first made a pretender, and his life, thus becoming a falsehood and discord, could not approach nearer harmony than the role of a masked assassin. True, the arm was too humane to strike the ignoble blow, but diabolical agents abound who know no humanity and know no heart. Pitiless at first, they are remorseless at last.

At the time of the peace negotiations, Tecumseh was one of a deputation who returned to the seat of government with the commissioners. On this visit to the Governor he attempted to prove the nullity of all treaties, as he claimed the lands could not be sold by any tribe, as they were the inheritance of the whole red race.

In 1807 we find him in council at Springfield, where his ambition stultified his prudence and manifested a course of rash defiance rather than his usual pacific role as peacemaker. He at length revealed his plans, turned the Prophet's fame and power to his purpose, and that purpose was the confederation of all the Indians for the repulsion of the whites and their ultimate repression beyond the Alleghenies. Pontiac was his model, and so it required no genius to plan the scheme, for the model had planned it years before. It did require genius of a peculiar character to execute the borrowed design. The originality of Tecumseh is manifest in his adoption of the means placed in his hands by his unscrupulous brother. If the brother was a fanatic, he was heartless; if Tecumseh was a despot, he was noble. Glory was his ruling passion, and this passion sometimes governed his nobler instincts and higher impulses. He had witnessed the union of the "Seventeen Fires," and sought the union of the more numerous tribes.

In 1809 he attempted to secure the co-operation of the Wyandots and Senecas, but was opposed by the Crane, who "feared Tecumseh was working for no good purpose at Tippecanoe, and preferred to wait a few years, and if they found their red brethren then contented and happy, they would probably join them." In 1810 the conviction prevailed that the plans of Tecumseh were hostile to the United States. The imprudence of the Prophet exposed the scheme, for he had boasted he "would follow the footsteps of the great Pontiac." An overt act, the refusal to accept an annuity sent from Vincennes, gave not only a hostile but defiant air to his purpose. Tecumseh was then with the Shawnees at Wapakoneta seeking their assistance, but met here in Black-Hoof that opposition and repudiation he had previously encountered in the Crane among the Wyandots and Senecas. Failing in a few instances of this character, his work was delayed, and the Prophet interposed to remove some of the opposition engendered by destroying Leather Lips and others for witchcraft, when he could not impose upon them by superstition. At this juncture he appeared to consider the case of that desperate character which demands desperate methods. The second overt act was the seizure of annuities in transit for other tribes. Again Tecumseh was absent, having gone south after telling General Harrison he would be absent about a year. This was evidently not his intention; at all events he had accomplished his mission and returned in much less time; but he returned to witness the ruins of his whole ideal government, to see the frustration of his life plan, and become a victim of that disappointment which stings to desperation.

He had warned his brother against exposure, and told him to avoid trouble at all hazards. The Prophet failed because his insolence overcame his judgment, and General Harrison moved against the Tippecanoe confederacy. On October 7, he fully saw and appreciated the designs of the Prophet, moved upon his village, met him, defeated him, and the confederacy was lost. Tecumseh returned in a few days to behold the ruins of his cause, and the disgrace of the Prophet. So deep was his mortification, that he reproached his brother, and even threatened to kill him. Deeply humiliated as he was, he was yet denounced as a murderer, and sank into obscurity. Tecumseh now spent some time in minor changes, until at last he was refused ammunition by the government agents, when he went to Malden and joined the British.

Subsequently he participated in all the sieges and battles of the western forts, until his death at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. The bloodthirstiness of his warriors was only checked by his presence. The British officers either could not or would not curb their ferocity; hence the distressing and horrid massacres of the Raisin and Fort Meigs were committed in the absence of Tecumseh. In the latter instance, General Proctor is said to have permitted the Indians to select their victims and massacre them in whatever manner they saw fit; he is even represented to have witnessed this operation during the period of two hours, which, if it be true, would make the very earth blush with shame, and the cold forts rain tears of pity. If true, it is to the shame, not of a nation or day alone, but of the race and age, and if false, it is to the credit of the nation and race. At all events Tecumseh rode up as fast as his horse could carry him to a spot where two Indians were killing a prisoner. He sprang from his horse, caught one Indian by the throat and the other by the breast, and threw them to the ground; then, drawing his knife and hatchet, and running between the Indians and prisoners, brandished his weapons wildly and dared the attack on another prisoner. Maddened by the barbarity which he loathed, he sought General Proctor, and demanded why this massacre was allowed.

"Sir," replied the General, "your Indians cannot be commanded."

"Begone!" answered the chief with a sarcastic sneer, "you are unfit to command; go, you are not a man." Let the rebuke be the reproach of a savage; it is worthy of recognition to-day, for in the humanity of manhood is the philosophy of life. Let the gem be found among the debris, it is just as lustrous as if found in the ocean depth; let a truth rise out of the depth, it is just as beautiful as if it had descended from the azure heights on a sunbeam; let the lesson be taught by savage or civilized agent, it loses none of its intrinsic worth. The whites did not monopolize the higher traits of character. After his reproach upon General Proctor his attention was directed to a group of Indians with something in their midst. Pointing to this group, Colonel Elliott said, "Yonder are four of your nation who have been taken prisoners, you may do with them as you think proper." The chief walked up to the company and found four Shawnee Indians, Big Jim, Soldier, and the Perry Brothers. Addressing them he said, "Friends, Colonel Elliott has placed you under my charge; I will send you back to your nation with a talk to our people." This he did, discharging them on parole, which stands in contrast against the part of Proctor, as the sunbeam with the night cloud.

His life as an individual, throughout exhibits deeds of fidelity, prompted by his noble nature when not influenced by his sordid ambition. As an individual he was brave and generous, but led warriors of hyena-like propensities. To keep these in check sometimes demanded an iron hand.

As intimated, he continued in the service of the British until the battle of the Thames, in 1813, when he fell, shot by a revolver in the hands of a cavalry man, by many believed to be Colonel Johnson, who commanded

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the cavalry. This is the account of Shaubena and others who claimed that Colonel J. shot him with a pistol at the moment the chief aimed his tomahawk at the Colonel. The battle was a desperate hand to hand encounter after the dash upon the Indians by the cavalry. This body was almost cut to pieces, but dismounting, although their Colonel was wounded, they saved the field. In a conflict of this kind it would be next to impossible to distinguish who shot this or that particular individual. At his fall the Indians became demoralized and fled to the swamps.

He was buried by the Indians after the return of the Americans, and there on the border of a marsh adjoining the battle ground, the willow and wild rose decorate the grave where rest the remains of the "Indian Bonaparte."

LOGAN, OR CAPTAIN LOGAN.

Logan, whose Indian name was Spenica Lawbe, *i.e.*, the High Horn, was taken prisoner when a youth, by Gen. Logan in his expedition against the Mack-a-chack towns of Logan County in 1786. This youth was named Logan by the whites in Kentucky, to which name the title of captain was afterward prefixed. His appearance was commanding, as he was about six feet high, weighed two hundred pounds, and possessed the lofty bearing of the true savage. His intimacy with the whites ripened into friendship, and became of great service to the Americans, for whom he fought with constancy until he offered up his life in their cause in 1812. After the fall of Detroit, the commander at Ft. Wayne, Col. Johnson, became solicitous about the safety of the women and children under his charge, and desired their removal to some safer point in Ohio. He, therefore, called for volunteers to escort them to Ft. Piqua. Captain Logan responded at once, and so was given charge of a few other mounted volunteers who acted as escort. So solicitous was he on this mission, that it is said he never slept during the trip from Ft. Wayne to Piqua. Again, in September, while the troops lay at Piqua awaiting flints, agent Johnson, at the instance of Gen. Harrison, secured the services of Logan as a spy. In this capacity he proceeded undiscovered, entered Fort Wayne, and returned safely with the intelligence of the siege of the fort and the death of Stephen Johnston, the agent's brother, who was shot while attempting to escape with the news of the siege. This information was of great importance to Gen. Harrison, who at once pushed the army forward to the relief of the besieged garrison. In November, 1812, he was placed in charge of a small party of scouts by Gen. Harrison, with instructions to reconnoitre in the direction of the Maumee Rapids. When near this point they met a superior force of the enemy, and were compelled to retreat. Logan, in company with his favorite companions, Captain Johnny and Bright Horn, escaped to the left wing of the army under command of Gen. Winchester, who was informed of their adventure. A subordinate officer without provocation charged Logan with infidelity to the Americans and sympathy for the enemy. Stung with indignation, the chief called a friend to witness that he would refute the foul charge the next day, by either leaving his body to bleach in the woods, or returning with the warrior's trophy of victory. Accordingly, on the 22d of November, in company with his faithful friends, Captain Johnny and Bright Horn, he started down the Maumee. About noon, while resting, they were surprised by seven savages, among whom were the Pottawatomie Chief Winnemac and young Elliott, bearing a British commission. Outnumbered, as he was, Logan met Winnemac with open hand, told him they were tired of the American cause, and just then deserting to join the English. The suspicions of Winnemac caused him to disarm his prisoners, and then proceed toward the British camp at the rapids. These three, however, had no idea of remaining prisoners, and at once commenced planning an escape. Their prudence inspired that confidence in their captors which caused their guns to be restored, and, while marching along, they contrived to place bullets in their mouths to have in readiness for reloading when the opportunity presented. Captain Johnny, to remove the suspicion which might attach to this movement, remarked, "me chaw heap tobac." In the evening they encamped on Turkey Foot creek, about twenty miles from the American camp. Here, believing the prisoners to be deserters as represented, the captors rambled about in search of black haws. Some were out of sight when Logan signalled the attack upon those who remained. At the first fire two of the enemy fell dead, and a third mortally wounded. At this onset all parties came in reach, fired, and "treed." There were now four of the enemy, which gave such an advantage that, while Logan watched the front, the fourth passed around until the great warrior was exposed, and shot him through the body. Two of the surviving four were at this moment wounded, and compelled to fall back. At this juncture Captain Johnny mounted Logan, mortally wounded, and Bright Horn, also wounded, upon two of the enemy's horses, when they left the field and reached Winchester's camp about midnight. Captain Johnny secured the scalp of Winnemac, and, proceeding on foot, reached camp about daylight. Of the seven captors, five were either killed or mortally wounded by Logan and companions. This event produced a mournful sensation in camp, as all regretted the accusation which produced such unhappy results. Logan died two or three days later, after requesting Col. Johnson to send his two sons to Kentucky to be educated by Major Hardin. Col. Johnson did all he could to carry out the wishes of the dead chief, but was frustrated in his efforts by the Indians, and especially by the mother of the boys, who prevented the execution of the colonel's plans. The children accompanied their mother to the west, and became as wild as any of the race. Of Logan it may be said he was popularly esteemed for bravery, fidelity, and magnanimity. He was closely identified with this section, as his home was at Wapakoneta, where his remains were brought for burial. In consideration of his fidelity he was granted a section of land within the county, still known as the "Logan Section," in the township bearing his name. His last acts exhibit that high sense of honor which preferred death to a dastard's or traitor's name. On these qualities is built the immortality of his fame.

CAPTAIN JOHNNY.

Captain Johnny and his braves are understood to have lived on the west bank of the Pusheta Creek, just north of the bridge. This chief, in the capacity of a scout, did great service to the American cause. He was with his old comrade Logan, who was mortally wounded near the Maumee Rapids, in November, 1812, while serving General Harrison. The earlier history of Captain Johnny is referred to by Francis Dunlevy, a member of Capt. Craig Ritchie's Company in "Crawford's Expedition." During an engagement by these forces, Dunlevy had been engaged with an Indian of huge proportions. Later in the evening this Indian crept cautiously and stealthily through the top of a tree lately fallen, until supposing himself close enough to Dunlevy, he threw his tomahawk, but his aim missed and he fled. This Indian, Dunlevy believed he afterward recognized as "Big Captain Johnny," who during the war of 1812–13 was with the friendly Shawnees of Wapakoneta. Dunlevy further says: "I frequently saw this Indian; he must have been seven feet in height, and as frightfully ugly as he was unusually large."

That he was courageous and magnanimous is attested by his warm personal friendship and association with Logan. When that chief sought companions for his last perilous and fatal expedition, he sought Captain Johnny and Bright Horn, and when he and Bright Horn were wounded, Captain Johnny found horses for their safe retreat to camp, while he undertook the trip alone and on foot. His fidelity to a cause is attested to by his connection with the American army, and his fidelity to individuals by his career with Logan and Bright Horn.

BRIGHT HORN; OR WA-THE-THE-WE-LA,

was one of the three noted chiefs whom Col. Johnston selected as scouts for Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. He was present when Logan was mortally wounded in the contest with Winnemac, and was severely wounded in the thigh in the same fight, but recovered. He lived at Wapakoneta, and was a large, commanding Indian in appearance, with good influence with his tribe. He was a brave man, and fought like a hero for our cause in the war of 1812. He is said to have died at Wapakoneta in 1825 or '26.

JOHN WOLF; OR LA-WA TU-CHEH,

a Shawnee of some note, and was well known to Col. John Johnston, as he often accompanied him on his trips through the forest among the different tribes. His son Henry Clay was named after Henry Clay of

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Kentucky, and was educated at Upper Piqua, under the supervision of Col. Johnston, at the expense of the Quaker friends. He afterwards became a leading chief, and was a man of considerable talent. He went to Kansas with his tribe, and lived many years after their removal.

PETER CORNSTALK

was a chief of some distinction. He is believed to have been a son of the celebrated chief Cornstalk of Chillicothe, who was assassinated at Point Pleasant, Va. He was a large, fine looking Indian, a man of honor, and a true friend of the whites. It is said he often visited the trading posts, and was known to a good many of the pioneers.

BLUE JACKET; OR WEYAPIERSENWAH.

In 1790 Blue Jacket was associated with Little Turtle in command of the Indian forces opposing Gen. Harmar, and was chief commander of the allied Indians who were defeated by Gen. Wayne in 1794. On the night preceding the battle a council was held in which the nations of Miamis, Pottawatomies, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Senecas were represented. The council decided to postpone action for the night. The expediency of attacking Wayne at Presque Isle was then considered. Blue Jacket warmly favored this proposition, and Little Turtle as seriously and more ably opposed it. The advice of Blue Jacket, however, prevailed over the wiser counsel of the Turtle. The battle was fought with desperation, and the Indians were disastrously defeated. In the following October Blue Jacket concurred in the expediency of suing for peace, and accordingly, at the head of a deputation of chiefs, was about to visit Gen. Wayne, when he was intercepted by Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee, and the chief, John Brant, who, with about 150 warriors, arrived at the rapids and invited Blue Jacket and his allies to meet them at the rapids of the Detroit on the tenth of the month. Blue Jacket assented to hear the proposition of the British agents, and Gov. Simcoe urged the chiefs to continue their hostile attitude toward the Americans. He roused their fiery passions by speaking of the encroachments of the whites, told them the Ohio lands were theirs by right, and that he had given orders to the commandant at Fort Miami to fire upon the Americans whenever opportunity presented. He further advised them to obtain a cessation of hostilities until the following season, when the English would be ready to attack the Americans, drive them over the Ohio, and restore to the Indians all this body of land. This action delayed the conclusion of peace until the next summer. When the council met at Greenville in 1795 to form a treaty Blue Jacket was present, and acted with moderation and dignity. He appeared as a Shawnee speaker, although his rank was that of a warrior. When he met Gen. Wayne he apologized for his tardiness, and gave the most solemn assurance of his sincerity. On the second day he explained the relationship of the tribes and justified the position he had taken, as follows: "Brothers, I hope you will not take amiss my change of seat in this council. You all know the Wyandots are our uncles, the Delawares the grandfathers, and the Shawnees the elder brothers of the other nations represented. It is therefore fitting that I sit next my uncles and grandfathers."

Toward the close of the council he rose in the capacity of a warrior and delivered a speech which exhibits the temporary and changing character and relationship of a war chief. He said: "Elder brothers, and you other brothers present, you see me now appear as a war chief to lay down that commission, and place myself subject to the village (civil) chiefs who will hereafter command me."

Although his protestations of peace and friendship were positive and assuring, he was afterward found implicated with the visionary but exterminating scheme of the pretenders, Tecumseh and his fanatical brother. Touching his duplicity, a single incident will serve our purpose. In 1800 he agreed to discover to a company a valuable mine on the Kentucky River. His demands for rewards increased with the eagerness of the company. As he was sustained at their expense, he was in no haste to conclude the negotiations. When at length terms were closed, the horses, goods, and money delivered, Blue Jacket and an associate chief, and their families, were escorted to Kentucky in great pomp. They were treated in a very flattering manner, their every want being anticipated. When the fabled region was reached the chief spent some time in fasting, praying, and powwowing to obtain the Great Spirit's consent to reveal the hiding-place of the secret wealth. The answer, obtained in a dream, was about as satisfactory as the usual dream revelation, and many days were spent in fruitless search. Failing to find the promised treasure, he threw the responsibility upon his eyes, which were bedimmed by age, and promised to send his son, who was young and knew the exact spot for which they sought. The son, of course, came not, and the Blue Jacket Mining Association, like many others of later date, abandoned the project to enter bankruptcy. Prior to the war of 1812 he lived upon the Auglaize, engaged in the sale of liquor at Wapakoneta, but after the disastrous results of that war he became dissatisfied and discouraged, went West, and is believed to have died in Illinois, at the present site of Peoria.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

THE TITLE OF VIRGINIA, AND HER DEED OF CESSION.

Virginia acquired title to the great Northwest by its several charters, granted by James I., bearing dates respectively April 10, 1606; May 23, 1609; March 12, 1611. The Colony of Virginia first attempted to exercise authority in, or jurisdiction over, that portion of its extensive domains that was organized by the Ordinance of '87 into "the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio," when in 1769, the House of Burgess of said Colony passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi River as its western boundary. The aforesaid act recited that, "Whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court-house, and must necessarily become a separate county, as soon as their numbers are sufficient, which, probably, will happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court-house and prison for the said county."

Civil government, however, between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was more in name than reality, until in 1778, after the conquest of the country by General George Rogers Clark, when the Virginia Legislature organized the county of Illinois, embracing within its limits all the territory owned by Virginia west of the Ohio River. Col. John Todd served, under appointment received from the Governor of Virginia, as civil commandant, and lieutenant of the county, until his death, at the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782, less than two years before Virginia ceded the country to the United States. Timothy de Montbrun was his successor.

In 1783 "the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act authorizing the Virginia delegates in Congress to convey to the United States all the right of that Commonwealth to the territory northwestward of the river Ohio."

Pursuant to the foregoing action of the General Assembly of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, Virginia's delegates in Congress, did, as per deed of cession, on the first day of March, 1784, it being the eighth year of American Independence, "convey (in the name, and for and on behalf of, the said Commonwealth), transfer, assign, and make over unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of said States, Virginia inclusive, all right.

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title, and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, to the territory of said State lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio." Upon the presentation of said deed of cession, Congress resolved, on the same day, "that it be accepted, and the same be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled."

The United States having thus secured title to the "Great Northwest," Congress soon deemed it advisable to take the preliminary steps looking to the permanent establishment of civil government in the new and extensive territory of which that body had just become the legal custodian. Accordingly, after much mature deliberation and careful consideration of the subject, as well as prolonged discussion of the important questions involved, they, on the 13th of July, 1787, gave to the world the results of their deliberations in "An ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio," which has come to be best known as "The Ordinance of '87," sometimes also called "The Ordinance of Freedom." As said ordinance was the fundamental law, the Constitution, so to speak, of the great Northwest, upon which were based, and with which harmonized, all our territorial enactments, as well as all our subsequent State legislation, and, moreover, as it is to that wise, statesmanlike document that we are indebted for much of our prosperity and greatness, we give it entire, as follows:—

Ordinance of 1787.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law, relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws, as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills, in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances, and report them to Congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterward the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly: provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: provided, also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and, in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: as soon as representatives shall be elected the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid: and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the mem-

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bers of Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish these principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with general interest,

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and of trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and, should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken away from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Port Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Point Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

PROBABLE NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN 1787.

Up to the time of the passage of the above ordinance there had been no permanent settlements by white men established upon territory embraced within the boundaries given to the Northwest Territory, except the few French villages and their immediate vicinities, in the western and northwestern portions of it. If any such existed within the present limits of Ohio, they must have been situated along the Maumee River, and were of small extent. The Government had hitherto, for the sake of peace, discouraged, and by military force prevented, all attempts of white settlers to occupy lands belonging to the Indians. The chief of those French villages were Detroit, on the Detroit River; St. Vincents, on the Wabash; Cahokia, five miles below St. Louis; St. Philip, forty-eight miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi; Kaskaskia, on Kaskaskia

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River, six miles above its mouth, which empties into the Mississippi seventy-five miles below St. Louis; Prairie-du-Rocher, near Fort Chartres; and Fort Chartres, fifteen miles northwest from Kaskaskia. These were all small settlements or villages, whose aggregate inhabitants probably did not exceed three thousand.

The inhabitants of these remote settlements in the wilderness and on the prairies, says a late writer, "were of a peculiar character. Their intercourse with the Indians, and their seclusion from the world, developed among them peculiar characteristics. They assimilated themselves with the Indians, adopted their habits, and almost uniformly lived in harmony with them. They were illiterate, careless, contented, but without much industry, energy, or foresight. Some were hunters, trappers, and anglers, while others run birch-bark canoes by way of carrying on a small internal trade, and still others cultivated the soil. The traders, or *voyageurs*, were men fond of adventure, and of a wild, unrestrained, Indian sort of life, and would ascend many of the long rivers of the West almost to their sources in their birch-bark canoes, and load them with furs bought of the Indians. The canoes were light, and could easily be carried across the portages between streams."

There was attached to these French villages a "common field," for the free use of the villagers, every family, in proportion to the number of its members, being entitled to share in it. It was a large inclosed tract for farming purposes. There was also at each village a "common," or large inclosed tract, for pasturage and fuel purposes, and timber for building. If a head of a family was sick, or by any casualty was unable to labor, his portion of the "common field" was cultivated by his neighbors, and the crop gathered for the use of his family. "The French villagers," says the author of Western Annals, "were devout Catholics, who, under the guidance of their priests, attended punctually upon all the holidays and festivals, and performed faithfully all the outward duties and ceremonies of the Church. Aside from this, their religion was blended with their social feelings. Sundays, after mass, was the especial occasion for their games and assemblies. The dance was the popular amusement with them, and all classes, ages, sexes, and conditions, united by a common love of enjoyment, met together to participate in the exciting pleasure. They were indifferent about the acquisition of property for themselves or their children. Living in a fruitful country, which, moreover, abounded in fish and game, and where the necessaries of life could be procured with little labor, they were content to live in unambitious peace and comfortable poverty. Their agriculture was rude, their houses were humble, and they cultivated grain, also fruits and flowers; but they lived on from generation to generation without much change or improvement. In some instances they intermarried with the surrounding Indian tribes."

Most of these far-off western villages were protected by military posts, and some of them (notably Detroit, which for months had successfully resisted, in 1763, when in possession of the English, the attacks of the great Pontiac) had realized something of the "pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war." The morning guns of these forts had sounded the merry reveille upon the early breeze, waking the slumbering echoes of the forest, daily, for a century or more; the boom of their loud mid-day cannon across the broad prairies, and its reverberations from the cliffs beyond, had been heard for generations; and their evening bugle had wailed plaintively its long-drawn, melancholy notes along the shores of the "Father of Waters"—the mighty river of the West—for more than a hundred years before the adoption of "freedom's ordinance."

ORGANIZATION OF THE OHIO LAND COMPANY.

While Congress had under consideration the measure for the organization of a territorial government northwest of the Ohio River, the preliminary steps were taken in Massachusetts towards the formation of the Ohio Land Company, for the purpose of making a purchase of a large tract of land in said territory, and settling upon it. Upon the passage of the ordinance by Congress, the aforesaid land company perfected its organization, and by its agents, Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Major Winthrop Sargent, made application to the Board of Treasury July 27, 1787, to become purchasers, said Board having been authorized four days before to make sales. The purchase, which was perfected October 27, 1787, embraced a tract of land containing about a million and a half of acres, situated within the present counties of Washington, Athens, Meigs, and Gallia, subject to the reservation of two townships of land six miles square, for the endowment of a college, since known as the Ohio University, at Athens; also every sixteenth section, set apart for the use of schools, as well as every twenty-ninth section, dedicated to the support of religious institutions; also sections eight, eleven, and twenty-six, which were reserved for the United States, for future sale. After these deductions were made, and that for *donation lands*, there remained only nine hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five acres to be paid for by the Ohio Land Company, and for which patents were issued.

At a meeting of the directors of the company, held November 23, 1787, General Rufus Putnam was chosen superintendent of the company, and he accepted the position. Early in December six boat-builders and a number of other mechanics were sent forward to Simrall's Ferry (now West Newton), on the Youghiogheny River, under the command of Major Hatfield White, where they arrived in January, and at once proceeded to build a boat for the use of the company. Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, of Massachusetts, and Colonel Return J. Meigs, of Connecticut, were appointed surveyors. Preliminary steps were also taken at this meeting to secure a teacher and chaplain, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. Daniel Story, who some time during the next year arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, in the capacity of the first missionary and teacher from New England.

Early in the winter the remainder of the pioneers, with the surveyors, left their New England homes and started on their toilsome journey to the western wilderness. They passed on over the Alleghanies, and reached the Youghiogheny about the middle of February, where they rejoined their companions who had preceded them.

The boat, called the "Mayflower," that was to transport the pioneers to their destination, was forty-five feet long, twelve feet wide, and of fifty tons burden, and was placed under the command of Captain Devol. "Her bows were raking, or curved like a galley, and strongly timbered; her sides were made bullet proof, and she was covered with a deck roof," so as to afford better protection against the hostile savages while floating down towards their western home, and during its occupancy there, before the completion of their cabins. All things being ready, they embarked at Simrall's Ferry, April 2, 1788, and passed down the Youghiogheny into the Monongahela, and thence into the Ohio, and down said river to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they arrived April 7, and *then* and *there made the first permanent settlement of civilized men within the present limits of Ohio.* These bold adventurers were reinforced by another company from Massachusetts, who, after a nine weeks' journey, arrived early in July, 1788.

Many of these Yankee colonists had been officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and were, for the most part, men of intelligence and character, and of sound judgment and ability. In short, they were just the kind of men to found a State in the wilderness. They possessed great energy of character, were enterprising, fond of adventure and daring, and were not to be intimidated by the formidable forests nor by the ferocious beasts sheltered therein, nor by the still more to be dreaded savages, who stealthily and with murderous intent roamed throughout their length and breadth. Their army experience had taught them what hardships and privations were, and they were quite willing to encounter them. A better set of men could not have been selected for pioneer settlers than were these New England colonists—those brave-hearted, courageous hero-emigrants to the great Northwest, who, having triumphantly passed the fiery ordeal of the Revolution, volunteered to found a State and to establish American laws, American institutions, and American civilization in this the wilderness of the uncivilized West. If any State in our American Union ever had a better start in its incipient settlement than Ohio, we are not aware of it. General Washington, writing of these bold pioneers, said that "no colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." Having had a personal army acquaintance with Generals Putnam and

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Parsons, and with Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, and probably with many other leading members of this pioneer colony, his favorable opinion of them is entitled to great weight.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Of course no time was lost by the colonists in erecting their habitations, as well as in building a stockade fort, and in clearing land for the production of vegetables and grain for their subsistence, fifty acres of corn having been planted the first year. Their settlement was established upon the point of land between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, just opposite and across the Muskingum from Fort Harmar, built in 1786, and at this time garrisoned by a small military force under command of Major Doughty. At a meeting held on the banks of the Muskingum, July 2, 1788, it was voted that *Marietta* should be the name of their town, it being thus named in honor of *Maria Antoinette*, Queen of France.

SURVEYS AND GRANTS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio River was the *seven ranges* of Congress lands, and was done pursuant to an act of Congress of May 20, 1785. This tract of the *seven ranges* is bounded by a line of forty-two miles in length, running due west from the point where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses the Ohio River; thence due south to the Ohio River, at the southeast corner of Marietta township, in Washington County; thence up said river to the place of beginning. The present counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe, and Washington are, in whole or in part, within the *seven ranges*.

The second survey was that of the *Ohio Company's* purchase, made in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 23, 1785, though the contract was not completed with the Ohio Company until October 27, 1787. Mention of its extent, also the conditions, reservations, and circumstances attending the purchase, have already been given. One hundred thousand acres of this tract, called *donation lands*, were reserved upon certain conditions as a free gift to actual settlers. Portions of the counties of Washington, Athens, and Gallia are within this tract, also the entire county of Meigs. The *donation lands* were in Washington County.

The next survey was the "*Symmes purchase*" and contiguous lands, situated to the north and west of it, and was made soon after the foregoing. The "*Symmes purchase*" embraced the entire Ohio River front between the Big Miami and Little Miami rivers, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and reaching northwards a sufficient distance to include an area of one million of acres. The contract with Judge Symmes, made in October, 1787, was subsequently modified by act of Congress bearing date of May 5, 1792, and by an authorized act of the President of the United States of September 30, 1794, so as to amount to only 311,682 acres, exclusive of a reservation of fifteen acres around Fort Washington, of a square mile at the mouth of the Great Miami, of sections 16 and 29 in each township, the former of which Congress had reserved for educational and the latter for religious purposes, exclusive also of a township dedicated to the interests of a college; and sections 8, 11, and 26 which Congress reserved for future sale.

The tract of land situated between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, known as the *Virginia military lands*, was never regularly surveyed into townships, but patents were issued by the President of the United States to such persons (Virginians) as had rendered service on the continental establishment in the army of the United States (hence the name), and in the quantities to which they were entitled, according to the provisions of an act of Congress of August 10, 1790. "It embraces a body of 6570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres of land. The following counties are situated in this tract, namely: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison, and Union entirely; and greater or less portions of the following, to wit: Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Warren, Greene, Clarke, Champaign, Logan, and Hardin."

Connecticut ceded all lands in the Northwest to which she claimed title to the United States (except the tract which has been known as the "*Western Reserve*"), by deed of cession bearing date of September 14, 1786; and in May, 1800, by act of the Legislature of said State, renounced all jurisdictional claim to the "territory called the *Western Reserve* of Connecticut." That tract of land was surveyed in 1796, and later into townships of five miles square, and in the aggregate contained about 3,800,000 acres, being one hundred and twenty miles long, and lying west of the Pennsylvania State line, all situated between forty-one degrees of north latitude and forty-two degrees and two minutes. Half a million of acres of the foregoing lands were set apart by the State of Connecticut in 1792 as a donation to the sufferers by fire (during the Revolutionary War) of the residents of Greenwich, New London, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New Haven, and other Connecticut villages whose property was burned by the British; hence the name "*Firelands*" by which this tract taken from the western portion of the Reserve has been known. It is situated chiefly in Huron and Erie counties, a small portion only being in Ottawa County. The entire Western Reserve embraces the present counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Trumbull; also the greater portion of Mahoning and Summit, and very limited portions of Ashland and Ottawa.

French grant is a tract of 24,000 acres of land bordering on the Ohio River, within the present limits of Scioto County, granted by Congress in March, 1795, to certain French settlers of Gallipolis, who, through invalid titles, had lost their lands there. Twelve hundred acres were added to this grant in 1796, making a total of 25,200 acres.

The United States military lands were surveyed under the provisions of an act of Congress of June 1, 1796, and contained 2,560,000 acres. This tract was set apart to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, hence the title by which it is known. It is bounded by the *seven ranges* on the east, by the *Greenville Treaty* line on the north, by the *Congress* and *refugee lands* on the south, and by the *Scioto River* on the west, including the county of Coshocton entire, and portions of the counties of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Knox, and Holmes.

The Moravian lands are three several tracts of 4000 acres each, situated, respectively, at Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten, and Salem, all on the Tuscarawas River, now in Tuscarawas County. These lands were originally dedicated by an ordinance of Congress dated September 3, 1788, to the use of the Christianized Indians at those points, and by act of Congress of June 1, 1796, were surveyed and patents issued to the Society of the United Brethren, for the purposes above specified.

The refugee tract is a body of land containing 100,000 acres, granted by Congress February 18, 1801, to persons who fled from the British provinces during the Revolutionary War, and took up arms against the mother country and in behalf of the Colonies, and thereby lost their property by confiscation. This tract is four and one-half miles wide, and extends forty-eight miles eastward from the Scioto River at Columbus into Muskingum County. It includes portions of the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking, and Muskingum.

Dohrman's grant is a township of land six miles square, containing 23,040 acres, situated in the southeastern part of Tuscarawas County. It was given to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant of Lisbon, by act of Congress of February 27, 1801, "in consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary War, given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war."

The foregoing is a list of the principal land grants and surveys during our Territorial history, in that portion of the Northwest that now constitutes the State of Ohio. There were *canal land grants*, *Maumee road grants*, and various others, but they belong to our *State*, and not to our *Territorial* history.

TREATIES MADE WITH THE INDIANS.

By the terms of the *treaty of Fort Stanwix*, concluded with the Iroquois or *Six Nations* (Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Oneidas), October 22, 1784, the indefinite claim of said confederacy to the greater part of the valley of the Ohio was extinguished. The commissioners of Congress were Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee. Cornplanter and Red Jacket represented the Indians.

This was followed in January, 1785, by the *treaty of Fort McIntosh*, by which the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas, and Chippewas relinquished

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all claim to the Ohio Valley, and established the boundary line between them and the United States to be the Cuyahoga River, and along the main branch of the Tuscarawas to the forks of said river near Fort Laurens, thence westwardly to the portage between the headwaters of the Great Miami and the Maumee or Miami of the Lakes, thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. This treaty was negotiated by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee for the United States, and by the chiefs of the aforenamed tribes.

A similar relinquishment was effected by the *treaty of Fort Finney* (at the mouth of the Great Miami), concluded with the Shawnees January 31, 1786, the United States commissioners being the same as the foregoing, except the substitution of Samuel H. Parsons for Arthur Lee.

The *treaty of Fort Harmar*, held by Gen. St. Clair, January 9, 1789, was mainly confirmatory of the treaties previously made. So also was the *treaty of Greenville*, of August 3, 1795, made by Gen. Wayne on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the Northwestern Indians, which re-established the Indian boundary line through the present State of Ohio, and extended it from Loramie to Fort Recovery, and thence to the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River.

The rights and titles acquired by the Indian tribes under the foregoing treaties were extinguished by the General Government, by purchase, in pursuance of treaties subsequently made. The Western Reserve tract west of the Cuyahoga River was secured by a treaty formed at Fort Industry in 1805. The lands west of Richland and Huron Counties and north of the boundary line to the western limits of Ohio were purchased by the United States in 1818. The last possession of the Delawares was purchased in 1829; and by a treaty made at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1842, by Colonel John Johnston and the Wyandot chiefs, that last remnant of the Indian tribes in Ohio sold the last acre they owned within the limits of our State to the General Government, and retired the next year, to the Far West, settling at and near the mouth of Kansas River.

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Congress, in October, 1787, appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair Governor, Major Winthrop Sargent Secretary, and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons, and John Armstrong Judges of the Territory, the latter of whom, however, having declined the appointment, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his stead in February, 1788. On the 9th of July, 1788, Governor St. Clair arrived at Marietta, and finding the Secretary and a majority of the Judges present, proceeded to organize the Territory. The Governor and Judges (or a majority of them) were the sole legislative power during the existence of the first grade of Territorial government. Such laws as were in force in any of the States, and were deemed applicable to the condition of the people of the Territory, could be adopted by the Governor and Judges, and, after publication, became operative, unless disapproved of by Congress, to which body certified copies of all laws thus adopted had to be forwarded by the Secretary of the Territory.

The further duty of the Judges, who were appointed to serve during good behavior, was to hold court four times a year, whenever the business of the Territory required it, but not more than once a year in any one county.

THE SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

After it should be ascertained that five thousand free male inhabitants actually resided within the Territory, the second grade of Territorial government could, of right, be established, which provided for a Legislative Council, and also an elective House of Representatives, the two composing the law-making power of the Territory, provided always that the Governor's assent to their acts was had. He possessed the absolute veto power, and no act of the two houses of the Legislature, even if passed by a unanimous vote in each branch, could become a law without his consent. The conditions that authorized the second grade of Territorial government, however, did not exist until 1798, and it was not really put into operation until September, 1799, after the first grade of government had existed for eleven years.

EARLY LAWS OF THE TERRITORY.

The first law was proclaimed July 25, 1788, and was entitled "An act for regulating and establishing the militia." Two days thereafter the Governor issued a proclamation establishing the county of Washington, which included all of the territory east of the Scioto River to which the Indian title had been extinguished, reaching northward to Lake Erie, the Ohio River and the Pennsylvania line being its eastern boundary; Marietta, the seat of the Territorial government, also becoming the county seat of Washington County.

Quite a number of laws were necessarily adopted and published during 1788 and the following year. From 1790 to 1795 they published sixty-four, thirty-four of them having been adopted at Cincinnati during the months of June, July, and August of the last named year, by the Governor and Judges Symmes and Turner. They are known as the "Maxwell Code," from the name of the publisher, and were intended, says the author of "Western Annals," "to form a pretty complete body of statutory provisions." In 1798 eleven more were adopted. It was the published opinion of the late Chief Justice Chase, "that it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had so good a code of laws." Among them was that "which provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof, made previous to the fourth year of James I., should be in full force within the Territory." Probably four-fifths of the laws adopted were selected from those in force in Pennsylvania; the others were mainly taken from the statutes of Virginia and Massachusetts.

LOCAL COURTS AND COURT OFFICERS.

Among the earliest laws adopted was one which provided for the institution of a county court of common pleas, to be composed of not less than three nor more than five Judges, commissioned by the Governor, who were to hold two sessions in each year. Pursuant to its provisions, the first session of said court was held in and for Washington County, September 2, 1788. The Judges of the Court were Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Benjamin Tupper, and Col. Archibald Crary. Col. Return Jonathan Meigs was Clerk, and Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff. Elaborate details of the opening of this, the first court held in the Northwest Territory, have come down to us, showing it to have been a stylish, dignified proceeding. Briefly, "a procession was formed at the Point (the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio River) of the inhabitants and the officers from Fort Harmar, who escorted the Judge of the court, the Governor of the Territory, and the Territorial Judges to the hall appropriated for that purpose, in the northwest block-house in "Campus Martius." "The procession," says Mitchener, "was headed by the Sheriff, with drawn sword and baton of office." "After prayer by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the court was organized by reading the commissions of the Judges, Clerk, and Sheriff; after which the Sheriff proclaimed that the court was open for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons: none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."

On the 23d day of August, 1788, a law was promulgated for establishing "general courts of quarter sessions of the peace." This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor, who were to hold four sessions in each year. The first session of this court was held at "Campus Martius" September 9, 1788. The commission appointing the Judges thereof was read. Gen. Rufus Putnam and Gen. Benjamin Tupper, says Mitchener, constituted the Justices of the quorum, and Isaac Pearce, Thomas Lord, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., the assistant Justices; Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, Sr., was Clerk. Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff of Washington County fourteen years. The first grand jury of the Northwest Territory was impanelled by this court, and consisted of the following gentlemen: William Stacey (foreman), Nathaniel Cushing, Nathan Goodale, Charles Knowles, Anselm Tupper, Jonathan Stone, Oliver Rice, Ezra Lunt, John Matthews, George Ingersoll, Jonathan Devol, Jethro Putnam, Samuel Stebbins, and Jabez True.

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ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

Washington County, embracing the eastern half of the present State of Ohio, was the only organized county of the Northwest Territory until early in 1790, when the Governor proclaimed Hamilton County, which included all the territory between the Big and Little Miami Rivers, and extended north to the "Standing Stone Forks" on the first named stream.

The following is a list of all the Territorial counties organized; also the date of organization, with their respective county seats:—

COUNTIES.	WHEN PROCLAIMED.	COUNTY SEATS.
1. Washington	July 27, 1788	Marietta.
2. Hamilton	January 2, 1790	Cincinnati.
3. St. Clair	February, 1790	Tahokia.
4. Knox	In 1790	Vincennes.
5. Randolph	In 1795	Kaskaskia.
6. Wayne	August 15, 1795	Detroit.
7. Adams	July 10, 1797	Manchester.
8. Jefferson	July 29, 1797	Steubenville.
9. Ross	August 20, 1797	Chillicothe.
10. Trumbull	July 10, 1800	Warren.
11. Clermont	December 6, 1800	Williamsburg.
12. Fairfield	December 9, 1800	New Lancaster.
13. Belmont	September 7, 1801	St. Clairsville.

It will be observed that Hamilton was the second county organized. There were situated within its limits, when organized, several flourishing villages, which had their origin during the closing months of 1788 and early in 1789. Columbia, situated at the mouth of the Little Miami, was the first of these laid out, its early settlers being Col. Benjamin Stites, of "Redstone Old Fort" (proprietor); William Goforth, John S. Gano, John Smith (a Baptist minister, who afterward became one of Ohio's first United States Senators), and others, numbering in all twenty-five persons or more, though some of them arrived a little later.

Cincinnati was the next in order of time, having been laid out early in 1789 by Colonel Robert Patterson, Matthias Denman, and Israel Ludlow. Several not very successful attempts had also been made at various points between Cincinnati and the mouth of the Great Miami by Judge Symmes.

The early settlers of Hamilton County were principally from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky. Judges Symmes and Burnet were representative men in the Miami Valley from New Jersey; Jeremiah Morrow and Judge Dunlavy from Pennsylvania; William H. Harrison and Wm. McMillan from Virginia; and Col. Robert Patterson and Rev. James Kemper from Kentucky.

The Scioto Valley, the next in order of time, was settled chiefly by Virginians and Kentuckians, represented by Col. Thomas Worthington and Gen. Nathaniel Massie, two of its prominent settlers.

The early settlements along Lake Erie, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, whose representative men were Governor Samuel Huntington and Hon. Benjamin Tappan, were established by men not a whit inferior to those above named, and the good that General Washington said of the New England Colony that settled Marietta could, with very slight modifications, be said of most of the settlers and pioneers of the aforesaid settlements.

EARLY TERRITORIAL VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

The following is a list of the principal villages and towns of the Northwest Territory, started and built up during Territorial rule, with the time of the first survey of lots, together with the names of their proprietors:—

MARIETTA, laid out in 1788 by Rufus Putnam and the Ohio Land Co.

COLUMBIA, laid out in 1788 by Benjamin Stites, Major Gano, and others.

CINCINNATI, laid out in 1789 by Robert Patterson, Matthias Denman, and Israel Ludlow.

GALLIPOLIS, laid out in 1791 by the French settlers.

MANCHESTER, laid out in 1791 by Nathaniel Massie.

HAMILTON, laid out in 1794 by Israel Ludlow.

DAYTON, laid out in 1795 by Israel Ludlow, and Generals Dayton and Wilkinson.

FRANKLIN, laid out in 1795 by Wm. C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper.

CHILLICOTHE, laid out in 1796 by Nathaniel Massie.

CLEVELAND, laid out in 1796 by Job V. Styles.

FRANKLINTON, laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant.

STEUBENVILLE, laid out in 1798 by Bazaliel Wells and James Ross.

WILLIAMSBURG, laid out in 1799.

ZANESVILLE, laid out in 1799 by Jonathan Zane and John McIntire.

NEW LANCASTER, laid out in 1800 by Ebenezer Zane.

WARREN, laid out in 1801 by Ephraim Quinby.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, laid out in 1801 by David Newell.

SPRINGFIELD, laid out in 1801 by James Demint.

NEWARK, laid out in 1802 by William C. Schenck, G. W. Burnet, and John N. Cummings.

Cincinnati at the close of the Territorial government was the largest town in the Territory, containing about one thousand inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1802, with the following as its first officers: President, David Zeigler; Recorder, Jacob Burnet; Trustees, Wm. Ramsay, David E. Wade, Charles Avery, Wm. Stanley, John Reily, Samuel Dick, Wm. Ruffner; Assessor, Joseph Prince; Collector, Abram Cary; Town Marshal, James Smith.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The following exhibit gives a full list of the officers of the Territory, with the date of service, including the delegates to Congress: Governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, served from 1788 to 1802. Secretaries, Winthrop Sargent, served from 1788 to 1798; William H. Harrison, served from 1798 to 1799; Charles Willing Byrd, served from 1799 to 1803. The latter gentleman was also acting Governor during the closing months of the Territorial government, Governor St. Clair having been removed from office in 1802 by President Jefferson. Treasurer, John Armstrong, served from 1792 to 1803; Territorial Delegates in Congress, William H. Harrison, served from 1799 to 1800; William McMillan, served from 1800 to 1801; Paul Fearing, served from 1801 to 1803.

Territorial Judges.—James Mitchell Varnum, Samuel Holden Parsons, and John Armstrong were appointed Judges for the Northwest Territory, by Congress, in October, 1787; the latter, however, declined, and John Cleves Symmes was appointed to the vacancy in February, 1788, and he accepted.

James M. Varnum died in January, 1789, and William Barton was appointed his successor, but declined the appointment; George Turner, however, in 1789, accepted it. On the 10th of November, 1789, Judge Parsons was drowned in attempting to cross Big Beaver Creek, and Rufus Putnam became his successor, March 31, 1790. In 1796 he resigned, and Joseph Gilman succeeded him. The Territorial court was composed of three judges, two of whom constituted a quorum for judicial purposes, and also for the exercise of legislative functions, in coöperation with the Governor.

NAMES.	WHEN APPOINTED.	END OF SERVICE.
James M. Varnum	October, 1787	January, 1789.
Samuel H. Parsons	October, 1787	November 10, 1789.
John Armstrong	October, 1787	Refused to serve.
John C. Symmes	February, 1788.	
William Barton	February, 1789	Refused to serve.
George Turner	February, 1789.	
Rufus Putnam	March 31, 1790	Served until 1796.
Joseph Gilman	March 21, 1796.	

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., was appointed (says Judge Burnet) after the first session of the Territorial Legislature, of which he was a member, and probably continued in office to the close of the Territorial government, but I have not been able to verify said conjecture.

HOSTILITY OF THE INDIAN TRIBES—MILITARY EXPEDITIONS.

From the time of the organization of the government of the "North west Territory," in 1788, until the ratification of the "treaty of Greenville," sometimes called "Wayne's treaty," in 1795, the attitude of many of the western Indian tribes towards the white settlers in the Northwest

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Territory was that of extreme, unrelenting hostility. The military organization which had marched against them, before the establishment of civil government in the great Northwest, had signally failed to subjugate them, or secure a permanent cessation of hostilities. The disastrous expedition of General Braddock in 1755, of Major Wilkins in 1763, of Colonel Bradstreet in 1764, of Colonel Lochry in 1781, and of Colonel Crawford in 1782, and the disgraceful and murderous expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas, in the last-named year, only tended to inflame the hostile Indian tribes, and inspire them with greater courage in their hostile movements and aggressive measures against the white settlers. The fruitless, if not abortive, campaigns of Colonel McDonald in 1774, of General McIntosh in 1778, and of General Broadhead in 1781, of course, led to no salutary results. Even the successful campaigns of Colonel Boquet in 1763–4, of Lord Dunmore and General Lewis in 1774, and of General Geo. Rogers Clark in 1778, failed to secure a permanent peace with the western Indian tribes. The inhabitants of the Northwest Territory were, therefore, from the 7th of April, 1788, when the first immigrants arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, until the treaty of Greenville was concluded in August, 1795, constantly liable to the stealthy but deadly attacks of the perfidious, merciless savage tribes of the Northwest. But they met their dastardly, cruel, relentless foes in the spirit of genuine manhood—of true, determined, unflinching heroism! They were men worthy of the heroic age of the West! Bravely did they bear themselves during those seven years of toil and privations, of dread and apprehension, of suffering and sorrow, of blood and carnage.

To secure the speedy termination of those savage atrocities the National Government early organized a number of military expeditions, the first of which being that of General Harmar, in 1790, who was then commander-in-chief of the military department of the West. He had a few hundred regular troops under his command, stationed chiefly at Fort Harmar and at Fort Washington, which served as the nucleus of his army. The great body of his troops, however, numbering in all above fourteen hundred, were Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers, the former being under the immediate command of Colonel John Hardin, and the latter of Colonel Trotter. The expedition left Fort Washington and marched to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Marys rivers (now Fort Wayne, Indiana), where detachments of the army, under command of Colonel Hardin, on the 19th and 22d day of October, encountered the enemy and suffered mortifying defeats. Of course, the campaign failed to give peace or relief from apprehended barbarities.

The next year General St. Clair, the Governor of the Territory, who had a Revolutionary record of patriotism and ability, organized an expedition, whose strength somewhat exceeded that of General Harmar's. It met with a most disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791, near the headwaters of the Wabash, now in Mercer County, Ohio, the battle-field being known as Fort Recovery. Of fifteen hundred men in the battle more than half of them were either killed or wounded, and proved a great calamity to the disheartened and greatly harassed pioneers of the Northwest Territory.

Immediately after the defeat of General St. Clair, the Federal Government took the preliminary steps to raise a large army to operate against the hostile tribes, for the purpose of finally and permanently subjugating them. Military preparations, however, progressed slowly, and the summer of 1794 had nearly passed before the confederated hostile Indian tribes were met in battle array by General Wayne's army. The battle was fought at the Maumee Rapids, near Perrysburg and Fort Meigs, in Wood County, Ohio, and is known as the battle of "Fallen Timbers," though sometimes called the "Battle of the Maumee." Wayne's army numbered more than three thousand men, well disciplined, and ably officered, sixteen hundred of whom being mounted volunteer troops from Kentucky, commanded by General Charles Scott, of said State, who was the second ranking officer in the army, and who, as well as General Henry Lee (the "Light-Horse Harry" of the Revolution) and General William Darke, had been favorably considered by President Washington in connection with the chief command of the expedition. The choice, however, fell upon General Wayne, the old companion-in-arms of the President, and to him is justly ascribed the honor of defeating the Indian tribes commanded by the celebrated Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket, on the Maumee, August 20, 1794, and of permanently breaking the power of a very formidable Indian confederacy. Cessation of hostilities followed this victory, and a peace, which the general Government had vainly sought by friendly negotiation, was secured—a peace which continued for many years, even until after the Northwest Territory had "ceased to be," and the important incidents and events connected therewith had passed into history.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Governor having satisfactorily ascertained that the conditions existed entitling the Territory to the second grade of government, that is, that there were "five thousand free male inhabitants of full age," within the territory, he, on the 29th day of October, 1798, took the preliminary steps to effect that object, by issuing his proclamation, directing the qualified voters to hold elections for Territorial Representatives on the third Monday of December, 1798. The election was held in pursuance of said proclamation, which resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen to constitute the popular branch of the Territorial Legislature for the ensuing two years:—

MEMBERS OF TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF 1799–1800.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Washington County.	John Edgar, Randolph County.
Paul Fearing, Washington County.	Solomon Sibley, Wayne "
William Goforth, Hamilton "	Jacob Visgar, " "
William McMillan, " "	Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire, Wayne County.
John Smith, " "	Joseph Darlington, Adams County.
John Ludlow, " "	Nathaniel Massie, " "
Robert Benham, " "	James Pritchard, Jefferson "
Aaron Caldwell, " "	Thomas Worthington, Ross "
Isaac Martin, " "	Elias Langham, " "
Shadrack Bond, St. Clair "	Samuel Findlay, " "
John Small, Knox "	Edward Tiffin, " "

The above-named gentlemen met at Cincinnati on the 22d of January, 1799, and nominated ten men, whose names they forwarded to the United States Congress, five of whom were to be selected by that body to constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory. They then adjourned to meet on the 16th of September, 1799.

On the 22d of March, 1799, either the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, or the President of the United States (authorities are not agreed), chose from among those whose names had been suggested to them the following gentlemen, to compose the first Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory, their term of office to continue five years, any three of whom to form a quorum:—

Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County; Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Knox County; Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington County; James Findlay, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County; David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson County.

The ordinance of 1787 named Congress as the authority in whom was vested the right to select five from the list of ten persons to constitute the Territorial Council. But it will be borne in mind that said ordinance was passed by a Congress that legislated in pursuance of the Articles of Confederation, while yet we had neither President nor United States Senate, hence authority was given to Congress to make the selection. But it is highly probable that the aforesaid authority was subsequently transferred to the President, or to the Senate, or to them jointly.

FIRST COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Both the Council and House of Representatives met at Cincinnati September 16, 1799, and effected a permanent organization. The Council perfected its organization by the election of the following officers: President, Henry Vandenburg. Secretary, William C. Schenck. Door-keeper, George Howard. Sergeant-at-Arms, Abraham Cary.

The House of Representatives completed its organization by electing, as its officers, the following gentlemen: Speaker of the House, Edward Tiffin. Clerk, John Riley. Door-keeper, Joshua Rowland. Sergeant-at-Arms, Abraham Cary.

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Thirty bills were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, but the Governor vetoed eleven of them. They also elected William H. Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, a delegate to Congress, by a vote of 11 to 10 that were cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor, then a promising young lawyer of Cincinnati, and who then held the office of Attorney-General of the Territory. The first session of the Territorial Legislature was prorogued by the Governor December 19, 1799, until the first Monday of November, 1800, at which time they reassembled and held the second session at Chillicothe, which, by an act of Congress of May 7, 1800, was made the seat of the Territorial Government until otherwise ordered by the Legislature. This, the second session of the Territorial Legislature, was of short duration, continuing only until December 9, 1800.

On May 9, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing the Indiana Territory, with boundaries including the present States of Indiana and Illinois, and William H. Harrison, having accepted the office of Governor of said Territory, it devolved upon the Territorial Legislature, at its second session, not only to elect a delegate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, but also to elect a delegate to serve during the succeeding Congress. William McMillan, of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Paul Fearing, of Marietta, was elected to serve from the 4th of March, 1801, to the 4th of March, 1803. They were both reputed to be men of ability.

By the organization of the Indiana Territory, the counties of St. Clair, Knox, and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territory, and with them, of course, Henry Vandenburg, of Knox County, President of the Council; also, Shadrack Bond, of St. Clair County; John Small, of Knox County, and John Edgar, of Randolph County, members of the popular branch of the Legislature.

On the 23d of November, 1801, the third session of the Territorial Legislature was commenced at Chillicothe, pursuant to adjournment. The time for which the members of the House of Representatives were elected, having expired, and an election having been held, quite a number of new members appeared. The Council remained nearly as it was at the previous sessions, there being not more than two changes, perhaps only one, that of Solomon Sibley, of Detroit, Wayne County, who took the place of Henry Vandenburg, thrown into the new Territory. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington County, was chosen President of the Council in place of Henry Vandenburg.

The House of Representatives at the third session of the Territorial Legislature was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Ephraim Cutler, of Washington Co.		Zenas Kimberly, of Jefferson Co.	
William Rufus Putnam,	" "	John Milligan,	" "
Moses Miller, of Hamilton	"	Thomas McCune,	" "
Francis Dunlavy,	" "	Edward Tiffin, of Ross	"
Jeremiah Morrow,	" "	Elias Langham,	" "
John Ludlow,	" "	Thomas Worthington, of Ross	"
John Smith,	" "	Francois Joncaire Chabert, of Wayne Co.	
Jacob White,	" "		
Daniel Reeder,	" "	George McDougal, of Wayne Co.	
Joseph Darlington, of Adams	"	Jonathan Schieffelin,	" "
Nathaniel Massie,	" "	Edward Paine, of Trumbull	"

The officers of the House during its third session were as follows:—Speaker of the House, Edward Tiffin. Clerk, John Riley. Door-keeper, Edward Sherlock.

The third session of the Legislature continued from the 24th of November, 1801, until the 23d of January, 1802, when it adjourned to meet at Cincinnati on the fourth Monday of November following, *but that fourth session was never held*, for reasons made obvious by subsequent events.

Congress, on the 30th of April, 1802, had passed an "act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of the aforesaid enactment, an election had been ordered and held throughout the eastern portion of the Territory, and members of a Constitutional Convention chosen, who met at Chillicothe on the first day of November, 1802, to perform the duty assigned them. When the time had arrived for commencing the fourth session of the Territorial Legislature, the aforesaid Constitutional Convention was in session, and had evidently nearly completed its labors, as it adjourned on the 29th of said month. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom being also members of the Convention, therefore, seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, deemed it inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The Territorial government was ended by the organization of the State government, March 3, 1803, pursuant to the provisions of a constitution formed at Chillicothe, November 29, 1802, by the following named gentlemen: Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, and Thomas Kirker, of Adams County; James Caldwell and Elijah Woods, of Belmont County; Philip Gatch and James Sargent, of Clermont County; Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter, of Fairfield County; John W. Browne, Charles Willing Bryd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Kitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith, and John Wilson, of Hamilton County; Rudolph Bair, George Humphrey, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff, and Bazaliel Wells, of Jefferson County; Michael Baldwin, Edward Tiffin, James Grubb, Thomas Worthington, and Nathaniel Massie, of Ross County; David Abbot and Samuel Huntington, of Trumbull County; Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Rufus Putnam, and John McIntire, of Washington County.

Joseph Darlington, of Adams County; Francis Dunlavy, Jeremiah Morrow, and John Smith, of Hamilton County; John Milligan, of Jefferson County; Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington, of Ross County; and Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County, were the eight gentlemen of the last Territorial Legislature that were also elected members of the Constitutional Convention.

EARLY FORTS.

Fort Washington built July, 1789.	Fort McArthur built June, 1812.
" Hamilton built Oct. 1791.	" Meigs built Feb. 1813.
" Jefferson built Oct. 1791.	" Harrison.
" Greenville built Nov. 1793.	" Stephenson.
" Recovery built Dec. 1793.	" Miami.
" Adams built Aug. 1794.	" Necessity, mouth of Miami, built June, 1812.
" Defiance built Aug. 1794.	
" Deposit built Aug. 1794.	" Findley built June, 1812.
" Wayne built Oct 1794.	" Auglaize built 1748.
" Loramie built 1794.	" Ball built 1813.
" Harmar built 1785.	" Dillies built 1792.
" Barbee built Sept. 1812.	" Gower built 1774.
" Amanda built Sept. 1812.	" Junandat built 1750.
" McIntosh built Oct. 1778.	" Piqua built by the French.
" Laurens built Nov. 1778.	" St. Clair built 1791.
" Campus Martius built April, 1788.	" Seneca.
	" Stephenson or Sandusky.
" Miami built Sept. 1812.	" Steuben built Sept. 22, 1786.
" Jennings built Sept. 1812.	" Industry built 1794.

We shall give the history and location of the various forts built during the Indian wars by Gens. Harmar, St. Clair, Wayne, and Harrison, in order that the reader may more readily refer to them. Although we give a general history of forts in Northwest Territory, and particularly Ohio, the reader will bear in mind that there were but *nine* forts in the Maumee Valley, viz., Fort Industry at Toledo, Fort Deposit at the head of the Rapids, Fort Wayne, Fort Miami, Fort Kekeonge at the head of the river, Fort Wayne, Fort Miami, Fort Meigs, and Fort Defiance.

Fort Washington.

A military post was established at Losantiville, now Cincinnati, and was named Fort Washington, after Gen. George Washington, which was built by Major Doughty in July, 1789. It was from this point that the *first* movement under Gen. Harmar was made against the Indians, he being the commandant at the fort, and we may also add that the subse-

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quent expeditions of Gens. St. Clair and Wayne started from Fort Washington.

Gen. Harmar had four hundred efficient soldiers under his command, which were to be strengthened by fifteen hundred men, one thousand of them to be from Virginia and Kentucky, and five hundred from Pennsylvania, twelve hundred of which were to rendezvous at Fort Washington. The soldiers arrived about Sept. 24, and left Sept. 30, 1790. (See Gen. Harmar's biographical sketch.)

Fort Hamilton.

In the early part of September, 1791, the main body of Gen. St. Clair's army, under Gen. Butler, took up its line of march from Fort Washington, and moving northward twenty-five miles, on the eastern bank of the Great Miami, erected a fort which they called *Fort Hamilton*, after Gen. Alexander Hamilton, and which was completed Oct. 4, 1791. It was named by Gen. St. Clair, and was located within the present limits of Butler County, Ohio.

Fort Jefferson.

Gen. St. Clair's army marched from Fort Hamilton, a distance of forty-two miles, and on Oct. 12, 1791, built *Fort Jefferson*, six miles south of Greenville, Darke County, Ohio. It was located on the river in what is now Darke County, and was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. The army remained until Oct. 24, marched nine days, and on Nov. 3 reached the site of the present town of Fort Recovery, Ohio, and encamped at the headwaters of the Wabash. (See Gen. St. Clair's biographical sketch.)

Fort Greenville.

Gen. Wayne having received the appointment to the command of the Western troops against the Indians was gathering his forces from 1792 to August, 1793. Gen. Wayne left "Hobson's Choice," near Fort Washington, on Oct. 6, advanced to the southwest branch of the Great Miami, within six miles of Fort Jefferson, and in November, 1793, built *Fort Greenville*, which stood in the vicinity of what is now the town of Greenville, Darke County.

Fort Recovery.

On Dec. 23, 1793, Gen. Wayne gave orders for the erection of a fort on the site of St. Clair's defeat in 1791. For that purpose he ordered Major Henry Barbee with eight companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery to proceed to the ground and erect a fort, which he named *Fort Recovery.*

In connection with the building of this fort we may state that on the arrival of the soldiers, and before they could pitch their tents, they were compelled to scrape the bones of St. Clair's soldiers together, and carry them out before they could make their beds. The next day six hundred skulls were found, and the bones were all burned.

Fort Adams.

Gen. Wayne built this fort August 2, 1794, on the south bank of the St. Marys River, in Section 24, Dublin Township, Mercer County, on the land now owned by Joseph Palmer, twelve miles east of the Indiana line. It was named by Gen. Wayne in honor of John Adams, Vice-President of the United States.

Fort Defiance

was commenced by Gen. Wayne August 8, 1794, at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, and finished August 30. It consisted of slight earthworks—a stockade with four block-houses, one at each angle. The earthworks of the fort can to this day be readily traced.

Fort Industry

was erected by Gen. Wayne in 1794, near the confluence of Swan Creek with the Maumee River, and placed in charge of Captain J. Rhea, who held the same until after the British evacuated all the posts in the Northwest Territory.

Fort Deposit

was built by Gen. Wayne on August 19, 1794, and is located seven miles from the foot of the rapids for the reception of stores and baggage, and hence the name of the fort, and to better reconnoitre the enemy's ground, which lay behind a thick, bushy wood and British fort (Fort Miami).

Fort Wayne.

The site of Fort Wayne was at the junction of the St. Josephs and St. Marys rivers. It was commenced Sept. 17, and finished Oct. 22, 1794. It occupied a commanding position on the south side of the Maumee River, where the Maumee towns were located.

Col. Hamtramck, on its completion, assumed command of the post with the following sub-legions: Capt. Kingsbury's, 1st; Capt. Greaton's, 2; Capt. Spark's and Reed's, 3; Capt. Preston's, 4, and Capt. Porter's artillery. After firing fifteen rounds of cannon, Col. Hamtramck gave it the name of Fort Wayne, after their gallant and victorious General.

This fort was dismantled in 1804, when a new and larger one was built in its place. This was also taken down in 1815, and a more substantial one erected, which consisted of a stockade, block-houses, and officers' quarters.

Fort Gower

was erected by Lord Dunmore in 1774, and named in honor of Earl Gower. It is situated in Athens County.

Fort Junandat

was built by the French in 1750, on the east bank of Sandusky River.

Fort Piqua,

erected prior to the settlement of the country, stood at Upper Piqua, on the west bank of the Miami River. It was used as a place of deposit for stores for the army of Wayne. The portage from here to Fort Loramie, fourteen miles, thence to St. Marys, twelve miles, was all the land carriage from the Ohio to Lake Erie. Loaded boats frequently ascended to Fort Loramie, the loading taken out and hauled to St. Marys, the boats also moved across on wheels, again loaded, and launched for Fort Wayne, Defiance, and the lake. The last commander of Fort Piqua was Captain J. N. Vischer, in 1794. During that year two freighted boats, guarded by an officer and twenty-three men, were attacked by the Indians near the fort, and all massacred. Capt. Vischer heard the firing, but from the weakness of his command, could render no assistance. The plan of the Indians doubtless was to make the attack in hearing of the fort, and thereby induce them to sally out in aid of their countrymen, defeat all, and take the fort. The commander was a discreet officer, and aware of the subtleness of the enemy, had the firmness to save the fort. The track of the pickets, the form of the river bastion, still mark the site of Fort Piqua.

Fort St. Clair.

About a mile west of Eaton, the county seat of Preble County, is the site of Fort St. Clair, erected in the severe winter of 1791-2 by Major John S. Gano, of the Territorial militia. Gen. Harrison, then an ensign, commanded a guard every other night for about three weeks, during the building of the fort. They had neither fire nor covering of any kind, and suffered much from the intense cold.

Fort Seneca

was a military post built in the war of 1812, and is nine miles north of Tiffin, on the west bank of the Sandusky River, and was occupied by Harrison's troops at the time of the attack on Fort Stephenson, which was only a few miles below, on the river.

Fort Stephenson, or Sandusky,

was built at a very early day, and was within the present limits of Sandusky City. This fort was gallantly defended by Colonel Croghan on the 2d of August, 1813, against an overwhelming force of British and Indians.

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Fort Steuben

was situated in Steubenville, and stood on North High Street, near the site of the female seminary. It was built in 1786 by Major Hamtramck, and was garrisoned by United States troops under the command of Col. Beatty, but was dismantled at the time of Wayne's victory in 1794, and other buildings. It was occupied as a military post until 1819, when the reservation on which it stood was sold. The remains of the buildings were removed about 1848.

In connection with the second structure, we would state that it was besieged by the Indians under Tecumseh and his brother, the prophet, in August and September, 1812, and was successfully defended until relieved by the troops under Gen. Harrison.

Fort Loramie

was built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, on Loramie's Creek, and is sixteen miles northwest of Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio. It received its name from a Frenchman named Loramie, who established it as a trading post and gave his name to the river which flows along its southern side.

Fort Harmar.

There were two forts by this name, both of which were built upon the same ground by Gen. Harmar, opposite and west of the Muskingum River, on an elevated piece of ground where Marietta now stands.

The *first* fort stood on what is called the "second bottom," being elevated above the ordinary flood of the river, while between it and the banks of the river was a lower or first bottom depressed about six feet, to which the descent was of a gradual slope. The *first* formed a regular hectagon, and the area embraced within its walls contained about three-fourths of an acre. To communicate with *Campus Martius* from Fort Harmar a path was cut and cleaned through the forest.

The *second* fort was erected "on the right bank of the Muskingum River opposite to Marietta, and at its junction with the Ohio, and named in honor of Col. James Harmar, and was commenced in 1785, but not finished until 1786."

Fort Amanda.

Col. Poague, with his regiment, built the fort at the Ottawa towns, on the Auglaize, twelve miles from St. Marys, and named Fort Amanda, in honor of his wife. This regiment was at the same time employed in constructing boats and canoes, and in escorting provision trains between the posts. These were some of the exertions and movements made in our territory in preparation for the main expedition contemplated against Malden.

The fort was situated near the west bank of the Auglaize River, with about an acre of land. The pickets were from ten to twelve feet high, and sunk two or three feet in the ground. There were four block-houses, one at each corner; the second story projected over the pickets three or four feet, and was pierced with port-holes, from which the soldiers could defend the fort in case of attack. The first story was occupied by soldiers and company officers as sleeping rooms. The block-house in the southeast corner was the largest, and used mainly as officers' quarters.

There was also a large cabin in the centre of the fort, which was used as a storehouse for supplies for the army, as the soldiers wintered all one winter, if not two, at this point. Again, the old fort was used as one of the first post-offices in Allen County, as well as the first place of preaching.

Fort Amanda served as an intermediate storehouse and point of concentration between St. Marys, Urbana, and Upper Sandusky on the one side, and Forts Wayne and Defiance on the other. Here a cemetery was established for the interment of the nation's dead during the occupation of the fort. This cemetery was continued in use by the whites after the settlement, and is still a monument to that army. As conflicting reports are still current as to the number of soldiers here interred, an effort has been made to obtain information through all channels yielding a promise of data.

In this direction an application was made to the War Department, through Hon. J. A. Garfield, with the result portrayed in the subjoined letter:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1880.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, M. C.,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of your correspondent, Mr. Sutton, referred to this office by your indorsement of the 19th instant, and to inform you that there is no record in this office of "Fort Amanda, Ohio," or its garrison.

The records of the "War of 1812" do not show the *place* of burial in any case, and nothing relating to the subject of Mr. Sutton's inquiry can be found in the records of this office, which for 1813 and 1814 are incomplete, having been partially destroyed by the British forces in 1814.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Fort Auglaize.

The old fort east of Wapakoneta was built by the French in 1748, and was called Fort Au Glaize, the location of which is described in an Atlas published at Paris, par le Rouge, Ingr Geographe du Roi, rue des Grands Augustins, 1777, and corrected by M. Hawkins, Brig.-General of the King's Army in 1776. A volume of the Atlas can be found in the library of the Hon. F. Bourquin, of Camden, New Jersey.

Fort McIntosh

was built by Gen. L. McIntosh in October, 1778, he having succeeded Gen. Hand in the command. This fort was built for the reception and security of prisoners and slaves upon the Indian side of the Ohio River, with barracks for a regiment. Gen. Arthur Lee in 1784 thus describes it: It is built of well hewn logs, with four bastions—its figure is an irregular square—the face to the river being longer than the side to the land. It is almost equal to a square of fifty yards—it is well built and strong against musquetry. Gen. McIntosh leaving a portion of his men to complete the fortification, set out at the head of one thousand men to build *Fort Laurens* at the forks of the Muskingum, which he accomplished by December. The object of this was to strike a blow at the Indian town on the Sandusky River—but the season being too far advanced he concluded to defer it until spring, and leaving Col. John Gibson in command, with one hundred and fifty men to garrison Fort Laurens, he returned in December to Pittsburg.

Fort Laurens was attacked in January by about eight hundred Indians. After frequent parleys and a promise of a barrel of flour, they agreed to send in proposals for peace, but instead of this they retreated. Col. Gibson relying on their word, and supposing they had left, permitted Capt. Clarke, of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, with fifteen men, to set out on his return to Fort McIntosh, whence they had gone to escort some provisions.

About three miles from Fort Laurens he was attacked by the notorious and infamous Simon Girty at the head of a band of Mingos. Two of his men were killed, four wounded, and one taken, the remainder escaped to the fort. The garrison, after a long, distressing siege of four weeks, was relieved by Gen. McIntosh at the head of nearly eight hundred men, who advanced rapidly to raise the siege by the route of Fort McIntosh. As the army came in sight of Fort Laurens the garrison fired a salute, which so alarmed the pack horses that they broke loose, by which means much of the provisions was lost and the horses never recovered. Many of the almost famished soldiers were injured by the surfeit occasioned by over eating. They returned to Fort McIntosh, where they were met by their friends from the settlements and abundantly supplied.

A new body of troops supplied those worn down by the fatigues of the siege, and the fort was left in command of Major Vernon. Gen. McIntosh endeavored to get up an expedition against the Sandusky

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towns, but overcome by the great exertions necessary, and his health much impaired, and his spirits broken down, he was forced to resign.

Col. Daniel Broadhead succeeded Gen. McIntosh in the command, but his position was judiciously chosen, as it commanded not only the mouth of the Muskingum, but swept the waters of the Ohio from a curve in the river both above and below the fort. It was placed under the command of Major John Doughty, and occupied by a detachment of United States troops from 1785 to September, 1790, and was the second fort erected within the present limits of Ohio.

Gen. Broadhead, in his letter to Gen. Armstrong, says: It was owing to the General's determination to take Detroit that the very romantic building called *Fort McIntosh* was built by the hands of hundreds who would rather have fought than wrought.

Fort Laurens

was erected in November, 1778, at the forks of the Muskingum, on the right bank of the Tuscarawas River, half a mile below the site of Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, by General L. McIntosh, of the Revolution. In December following it was occupied by one thousand soldiers. Before the troops left he placed Col. John Gibson in command, with one hundred and fifty men to garrison it, and on July 31, 1779, it was evacuated by order of General Broadhead. (See Fort McIntosh for further history.)

Henry Laurens was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in the year 1724. He took an early part in opposing the arbitrary claims of Great Britain at the commencement of the American Revolution. When the Provincial Congress of Carolina met in June, 1775, he was appointed its President, in which capacity he drew up a form of association, to be signed by all the friends of liberty, which indicated a most determined spirit. Being a member of the General Congress, after the resignation of Hancock, he was appointed President of that illustrious body in November, 1777.

In 1780 he was deputed to solicit a loan from Holland, and to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands; but on his passage he was captured by a British vessel on the Banks of Newfoundland. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by a sailor. Being sent to England, he was committed to the Tower on the 6th of October as a state prisoner, upon a charge of high treason. Here he was confined more than a year, and was treated with great severity, being denied for the most part all intercourse with his friends, and forbidden the use of pen, ink, and paper. His capture occasioned no small embarrassment to the ministry. They dared not condemn him as a rebel, through fear of retaliation, and they were unwilling to release him, lest he should accomplish the object of his mission. The discoveries found in his papers led to a war with Great Britain and Holland, and Mr. Adams was appointed in his place to carry on the negotiation with the United Provinces. He was eventually discharged, after fourteen months' confinement in the Tower. He received a commission from Congress, appointing him one of their ministers for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, and arriving at Paris, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay, he signed the preliminaries of peace on the 30th of November, 1782. He then returned to Carolina. He died December 8, 1792, in the 69th year of his age.

Fort Campus Martius

was erected by the Ohio Company under the direction of General Rufus Putnam, at Marietta, April 7, 1788, but not finally completed with palisades and outworks or bastions, until the winter of 1790. The walls, which formed a regular parallelogram, were one hundred and eighty feet each. At each corner was a strong block-house surmounted by a tower or sentry box, being twenty-six feet square at the base, and on the top twenty feet, with projection of six feet beyond the main walls of the fort. The buildings within the inclosure were constructed of whip-sawed timber about four inches thick, dovetailed at the corners and covered with shingle roofs, each room of which had fire-places and brick chimneys. The towers and bastions were bright with whitewash.

The first court ever held in the Northwest Territory was opened in the northwest block-house of Campus Martius (Marietta), August 2, 1788, and was held during the Indian war. At the close of the war and until the old court-house of Washington County was built, the courts were held in the upper story of a block-house at the junction of the Muskingum River with the Ohio. Washington County court-house was built in 1798.

Fort Barbee

was erected by Col. Barbee near the west bank of the St. Marys River, and in the southeast corner of the Lutheran Cemetery, in the town of St. Marys.

Fort Jennings

was erected by Col. Jennings' regiment Sept. 1812, by order of General Harrison. It was intermediate between St. Marys and Defiance, and was situated in what is now the southwest part of Putnam County.

Fort Dillies

was erected on the west side of the Ohio, opposite Grave Creek, in 1792, in Belmont County.

Fort McArthur

was built in January, 1813, in Hardin County, at the head of the Scioto and on Gen. Hull's road, three miles southwest of the present city of Kenton, and named after Gen. Duncan McArthur. He built two block-houses on the south side of the Scioto, each twenty by twenty-four feet, connected by a strong blockade, covering an area of near half an acre. From Fort McArthur to Rapids of the Miami is one hundred and fifty miles.

Fort Meigs

was erected by Gen. Harrison February 1, 1813, at the Maumee Rapids, in Wood County, and named by him in honor of Governor Meigs, of Ohio. General Proctor with the British forces, and Tecumseh with the Indians, were defeated at the siege of Fort Meigs. The fort was of an oblong shape, with bastions and block-houses, with two transverses running from one end to the other. It originally covered about ten acres of ground, but through the action of the elements it rapidly disappeared. It was the scene of two of the most important battles of the war of 1812, viz., the British and their allies, the Indians, under Proctor.

Fort Miami

was at the foot of the Rapids, seven miles from Fort Deposit, and stood on the northwestern bank of the Maumee, near where Maumee City now stands.

Fort Necessity

was built June 22, 1812, by Col. Findlay, on the road from Fort McArthur to Blanchard's Fork, and is situated near what is now the town of Dunkirk, in Hardin County.

Fort Findlay.

A block-house called Fort Findlay was built at Blanchard's Fork June 25, 1812.

Fort Ball

was erected opposite Tiffin, on the west bank of the Sandusky River. It was a small stockade with a ditch, occupying about one-third of an acre, and was used principally as a military depot.

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MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

PIONEER MISSIONARY.

Rev. Charles Frederick Post was the pioneer Moravian missionary to the Ohio Indians. He it was who made the preliminary movement among them which had in view their civilization and conversion from savagism to Christianity. With that high purpose he left his home in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1761, and visited the Delawares, then occupying the valley of the Upper Muskingum (now called the Tuscarawas), and then and there took the incipient steps in promotion of his object, by making their acquaintance, and by cultivating fraternal relations with them, and securing their confidence and friendship. He also built a cabin among them, which was situated within about a mile of one of their chief villages on the Tuscarawas River, named Tuscararatown, a short distance south of the present northern boundary of Tuscarawas County. The building he erected stood in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of Sandy Creek, near the present village of Bolivar, and only a little way north of the line which divides Tuscarawas and Stark Counties, on section twenty-five, in the township of Bethlehem, Stark County. A pile of stones, which probably formed the chimney of this early-time missionary's habitation, still indicated its site as late as the year 1843, when "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio" first appeared. Some have held the opinion that this was the first house erected within the present limits of Ohio by a white man, but that is doubtless an error. The French, English, and American traders, years before, had built many huts, cabins, and trading stations; and so also had the French Jesuits erected buildings, at a prior date, along the Auglaize River, also on the banks of the Maumee, or Miami of the Lakes, as well as at or near Fort Loramie, on the portage between the Great Miami River and the southern tributaries of the Maumee.

After completing his building, this lone missionary of the West concluded that the next step in the preliminary measures looking to the civilization of the Indians on the Tuscarawas, and bringing them into the Christian faith, was to establish a mission school among them, and teach them to read the Scriptures in their own tongue. With this view this pioneer missionary returned to his home in Pennsylvania, to secure the services of an assistant who should devote his attention to the business of teaching the Indians and giving them suitable instruction; and in this he succeeded. John Heckewelder, then a youth of nineteen years, volunteered his services as a teacher, and was accepted; and on the 8th of March, 1762, the veteran missionary and his youthful companion started on their long horseback journey of thirty-three days, which they completed April 11th, by entering on that day the cabin built on the banks of the Tuscarawas River the previous year. But little, however, was accomplished by these missionaries during the summer, except to clear a plat of ground fifty yards square around their cabin (the Indians being unwilling to allow more), and raising corn and vegetables for their subsistence. The necessary absence of the senior missionary for a number of months, he having accepted the invitation of the Governor of Pennsylvania to meet in council at Lancaster, on the 27th of August, to hold a conference with some Indian tribes; the scanty supply of food, and difficulty of procuring it; the sickness of Heckewelder; the jealousy and hostility of the Indians, and other untoward circumstances, led to the abandonment of this missionary enterprise in October, 1762, when John Heckewelder returned to Bethlehem.

As the Rev. Christian Frederick Post made the first, although *unsuccessful*, attempt to establish a Protestant mission among the Ohio Indians, and as he never afterwards identified himself, in any manner, with our subsequent history, we deem this the proper place for a brief biographical sketch of this pioneer missionary. It was quite otherwise with his assistant, John Heckewelder. He intimately connected his name with our history by his personal presence for almost half a century (though not continuously) after his first arrival at the Tuscarawas River, 1762, remaining in Ohio until 1810, and rendering himself pre-eminently useful in various prominent official positions; so much so, indeed, that his name continues to be a "household word" among us to the present day.

Rev. Christian Frederick Post was a native of Conitz, in Polish Prussia. He came to America in 1742, and first exercised the functions of a Moravian missionary in 1743, having acquired some knowledge of the language of the Indians. A few years later he became an adept in the language of the Mohawks. While among them, in 1745, he was arrested as a spy, or rather for supposed sympathy with the French, and was imprisoned in Albany at first, and afterwards in New York. After enduring many weeks of confinement in prisons, he and his companion and fellow-missionary, Rev. David Zeisberger, were discharged, as not guilty, after an examination by the Governor and his Council, and were permitted to return to Bethlehem, their home. He soon after joined a mission in Connecticut, and remained there until 1749, when he returned to Europe, where, however, he made but a short stay. After his return to America he labored as a missionary at Wyoming, until 1754, when he again went to Bethlehem, the Moravian "head-quarters."

In the summer of 1758, Rev. Mr. Post was appointed by the Governor of the Colony of Pennsylvania, as bearer of a message to the Delawares, Shawanese, and Mingoes, of the upper Ohio Valley. The object of the Governor was to persuade them to withdraw from the French interest, which they were promoting, and induce them to return to their allegiance to the English. The results were so satisfactory as to secure Mr. Post's services for a second time, on a similar mission to other tribes of Indians in the upper Ohio Valley, and on the tributaries of the Ohio River. He started on this second mission, October 25, 1758, and returned in January, 1759, having made a part at least of his homeward journey with the returning army of General Forbes, after the capture of Fort Duquesne. We have before us the journals, as written by himself, of these several visits made by Mr. Post, and they show that he possessed considerable knowledge of the Indian character, and displayed a fair degree of ability as a diplomatist; his "talks" to the Indians being given, and the answers they made. These journals are important and valuable also for the intelligence they furnish of the condition and feeling of the Indians as between the French and English, and, incidentally, their relations towards the Americans also; and for the amount of geographical information they give, as well as the facts they state, touching the location of the various tribes of Indians; the names given by them to the various Indian villages, also to the streams and points of historic interest in the country claimed by them around the "Forks of the Ohio," now Pittsburgh.

Our veteran missionary (Rev. Christian Frederick Post), after his failure on the Tuscarawas, in 1762, turned his attention to other fields, first visiting Central America, and establishing a mission among the savages of Nicaragua.

On the marital relations of the subject of this sketch we may be indulged in some remarks. He first intermarried with Rachel, a Moravian Christian woman of the Wampanoag tribe, who died in 1747. His second marriage, which occurred in 1749, was with Agnes, a Delaware, who was also a Moravian Christian. She died in 1751. His third wife was a white woman. It may be remarked that these matrimonial alliances with Indian women (although they were sincere Christians of their own faith) were rather distasteful to the ruling authorities of the Moravian Church, and rendered Mr. Post somewhat unpopular, so that, failing to have their full, hearty, and official co-operation, he became an *independent* missionary, but still a Moravian in creed, opinion, and practice. His death took place at Germantown (now incorporated in the city of Philadelphia), and which subsequently became conspicuous as the site of one of the battle-fields of the Revolution.

FIRST PROTESTANT SERMON IN OHIO—1771.

In the spring of 1771, Rev. David Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary, who had devoted many years of his life to the religious instruction of the Indians east of the Alleghenies, visited the chief Delaware town in the Tuscarawas Valley, and there, in the house of Netawatwas, the principal chief of the Delawares, delivered a sermon, at noon, on the 14th of March, 1771, which was probably the first *Protestant* sermon preached within the present limits of Ohio. The Indian capital, in which this sermon was preached, occupied the suburbs of the present village of Newcomerstown, in Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County. The proposition to establish a mission among the Delawares in the Tuscarawas Valley met with such a degree of favor as to induce an effort, at an early day, by the zealous Zeisberger, who, after a stay of a few days devoted to missionary labors,

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returned to Friedensstadt (City of Peace), a Moravian town on the Beaver River (now in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania), where he had, during the previous year, established a mission.

SCHÖNBRUNN—1772.

In pursuance of the purpose formed in 1771, on his first visit to the valley of the Tuscarawas, Rev. David Zeisberger, in the early spring of 1772, again visited the capital town of the Delawares, to make arrangements with their principal chief, Netawatwas, for the organization of a Moravian church and mission station in said valley. His negotiations were eminently satisfactory, and the chief granted for the purposes of the mission, lands on the Tuscarawas River from the mouth of the Stillwater, extending northward for a number of miles towards the Tuscarawa village, suggesting the Big Spring, two miles south of New Philadelphia, as the most eligible site for both the mission church and Moravian village. The veteran missionary then returned to Friedensstadt, and in three weeks—that is, on the 3d day of May—he, with twenty-eight Moravian Indians, arrived at the Big Spring, and at once began the work of clearing the land, erecting houses, and building a church. The mission-house, or church, was completed on the 9th of June (though not dedicated until the 19th of September), by which time a number of dwelling-houses had been built and occupied. On the 26th of August a bell was put on the church, and was doubtless the first one in Ohio.

The village was called Schönbrunn (Beautiful Spring), and was soon occupied by more than two hundred Moravian Indians, chiefly from Friedenshütten (Tents of Peace), on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, exclusive of the five families that came from Friedensstadt. The accessions, during the summer, of Indians from the Susquehanna Valley, led by Rev. John Ettwein, secured from Netawatwas, the liberal chief, an additional grant of land extending a number of miles down the Tuscarawas from the mouth of Stillwater. Rev. John Ettwein returned to his field of labor, but Rev. John George Jungman remained at Schönbrunn and labored there as a missionary with Rev. David Zeisberger, as did also, sometimes, Rev. John Heckewelder and others. Schönbrunn, before the year closed, contained more than sixty houses built of "squared timber"—also a schoolhouse—besides huts and lodges. It was situated in the present township of Goshen, Tuscarawas County.

GNADENHUTTEN—1772.

Joshua, a Christian Indian, brought a party of Mohicans, on the 18th of September, 1772, to the Tuscarawas Valley, and on the 24th laid out a town on the west side of the river, four miles *above* Schönbrunn, calling it the "Upper Town." This location, however, was not satisfactory to Netawatwas, who induced a change to a place about eight miles *below* Schönbrunn, on the east side of the Tuscarawas River, where, on the 9th of October, the town of Gnadenhütten (Tents of Grace) was laid out by Joshua and his colony of Mohicans from Friedensstadt. It was within the present township of Clay, Tuscarawas County. The first sermon was preached there by Rev. David Zeisberger, October 17, 1772. In 1773 Friedensstadt, on the Beaver, was abandoned, the population being transferred to Schönbrunn and Gnadenhütten, adding thereby considerably to their inhabitants. Rev. John Roth, the resident missionary at Friedensstadt, accompanied them, and remained at Gnadenhütten from April 24, 1773, until about the middle of August, when he removed to Schönbrunn. John Lewis Roth, who is generally believed to have been the first white child born within the limits of Ohio, had his birth at Gnadenhütten July 4, 1773, during the brief stay there of his parents, as above mentioned. During the latter part of this year, Rev. David Zeisberger, Rev. John Heckewelder, and Rev. John Roth were missionaries at Schönbrunn, and Rev. John George Jungman and Rev. John Jacob Schmick at Gnadenhütten.

Rev. John Ettwein, who conducted the Indians from the Susquehanna to Schönbrunn, in the Tuscarawas Valley, in 1772, was born in the Schwartzwald, in Germany, in 1712. In 1754 he emigrated to America, and served the church both in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. In 1764, he became a member of the Mission Board, and was consecrated a Bishop in 1784. He stood at the head of the church in Pennsylvania until his death, which occurred at Bethlehem, in said State, January 2, 1802. It does not appear that he ever visited the West, except in 1772. He was a zealous, faithful, good man, and eminently useful during his long and eventful life.

Rev. John Roth, who conducted an Indian colony from the Susquehanna Valley in 1772 to Friedensstadt, a Moravian village on the Beaver River, and who, the next year, went to the Tuscarawas Valley, was a native of Sarmund, a village in the Mark Brandenburg, Prussia, where he was born February 3, 1726. He settled in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in July, 1756, and three years thereafter (1759) he became a Moravian missionary. He entered into the married relation with Maria Agnes Pfingstag, at Bethlehem, on the 16th of August, 1770. As already stated, he, in June, 1772, accompanied some Christian Indians from the Susquehanna Valley to the west as far as Friedensstadt, where he remained until the next year, when he removed to Gnadenhütten, reaching that village April 24, 1773. In August of this year he removed to Schönbrunn, and remained there until after the breaking out of the Dunmore war in 1774, when he returned to Bethlehem, and was never again identified with the Tuscarawas missions. Soon after his return to Pennsylvania he was called to serve the church at Mount Joy, and subsequently was Moravian minister at Emmaus, Hebron, and York, where he died July 22, 1791, and was buried at Bath, in said State. The son, John Lewis Roth, was educated at Nazareth Hall, being a member of the class of 1785, the first organized in that institution. He married, removed to Bath, where his father was buried, and died there on the 25th of September, 1811. His mother died at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of February, 1805.

LICHTENAU—NEW SCHÖNBRUNN—SALEM.

Such was the degree of prosperity that had attended Schönbrunn and Gnadenhütten, that their joint population aggregated, at the close of the year 1775, upwards of five hundred. The establishment of a third mission station in that valley was, therefore, taken into consideration early in the year 1776. Revs. David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder, with eight families, numbering thirty-five persons, with a view of building another Moravian town, encamped, on the 12th of April, 1776, on the site of the future village, two miles or more below the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers (now Coshocton), on the east bank of the Muskingum River. A mission-house was soon built, which, until the erection of a chapel, served as a place of worship. The new town, called Lichtenau (Pasture of Light), was situated in the present township of Tuscarawas, in Coshocton County. It had a rapid growth for several years, having had a considerable accession in April, 1777, from Schönbrunn, when, owing to a combination of causes, that hitherto prosperous mission station was abandoned. High hopes of Lichtenau were cherished until early in 1779, when some hostile Wyandot and Mingo warriors, having made it a rendezvous and the starting-point for a new war-path to the Ohio River; and one or two of the surrounding tribes becoming more and more unfriendly, its abandonment was soon determined upon, which was gradually accomplished. Rev. Wm. Edwards, one of the missionaries, in April, 1779, left Lichtenau and moved up the Tuscarawas River to Gnadenhütten. During the month of December, 1779, Rev. David Zeisberger left with another colony, and passed up the Tuscarawas to a point a short distance above Schönbrunn, and commenced building a town, to which was given the name of New Schönbrunn. It was situated a mile or more below the present town of New Philadelphia, in what is now Goshen Township, Tuscarawas County. And in the spring of 1780, Rev. John Heckewelder, with all the Christian Indians that remained at Lichtenau, left it and started the town of Salem, on the west bank of the Tuscarawas, about six miles below Gnadenhütten. Its site was in the present township of Salem, Tuscarawas County, about sixteen miles below the county seat of said county. The chapel here was dedicated on the 22d of May, 1780, and in it Rev. John Heckewelder and Sarah Ohneberg, a mission teacher, were united in marriage July 4, 1780, and which was probably one of the first weddings of white people within the present limits of Ohio, Rev. Bernard Adam Grube, a veteran missionary, then temporarily in the West, being the officiating minister. He was born in 1715, near Erfurt, Germany, and died at Bethlehem in 1808, at the age of ninety-three years.

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Rev. Gottlob Senseman, a missionary from Pennsylvania, arrived during the year 1780, and was assigned to duty at New Schönbrunn. And during the autumn of this year, Rev. Michael Jung arrived, and became the assistant missionary at Gnadenhütten, Rev. William Edwards being the principal. Rev. David Zeisberger was superintendent of all the Tuscarawas Valley stations, and itinerated constantly from church to church.

THE PERILS OF THE MORAVIANS.

Unavoidable complications growing out of the Revolutionary War, as well as out of the border warfare between the white settlers east of the Ohio River and the Indian tribes west of it, and, incidentally, other causes, soon produced a condition of things unfavorable to their growth and success, and tended to render the Moravian settlements in the Tuscarawas Valley of quite uncertain duration. Their annals show that they were thus far anything but permanent, and were equally transitory afterwards, as their subsequent history clearly shows. Certainly the history of the Moravian mission in the Tuscarawas Valley well illustrates the mutability of human affairs! They were the victims of circumstances untoward in their nature, and in a great measure uncontrollable, and before which these mission stations soon succumbed, for a time at least. Their location in the then warlike state of affairs was exceedingly unfavorable to them. They were situated, unhappily for them, between the British post at Detroit and the American or Colonial military post at the "Forks of the Ohio," now Pittsburgh; and, on the other hand, these doomed villages were situated between the hostile Wyandots and other tribes on the Sandusky Plains, and in the valley of the Sandusky River, and the frontiersmen east of the Ohio River in Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. Between the British at Detroit and the Colonists at Pittsburgh a state of war existed, and had existed for years between the governments they respectively represented. So, also, there existed feelings of intense hostility between the savage Sandusky tribes and the white settlers east of the Ohio River. Being thus situated between four hostile parties, it will be seen at a glance how difficult it was for the missionaries and their converts to maintain a position of strict neutrality towards all these respective combatants, and avoid all suspicion of aiding one or the other of those contending factions. As friends of peace, the Moravians were disposed, not only from principles and inclination, but from motives of interest also, to maintain the position of neutrals between the aforesaid antagonistic parties; but such was their unfortunate location, and such the unfriendly circumstances by which they were surrounded, that suspicions of treachery towards one party or the others, seemed almost unavoidable, however well they maintained their attitude of neutrality. The combination of circumstances was such as to bring censure upon them, now by the British emissaries for favoring the cause of the Colonist, and then by the Colonists for favoring British interests; and again by the frontier settlers for favoring the Sandusky savages, and then the latter would charge treachery upon them for giving "aid and comfort" to the frontiersmen! Thus the exceeding perilousness of the condition of Moravian interests in the Tuscarawas Valley can be readily seen. *The crisis came in the autumn of* 1781.

THEIR CAPTURE AND REMOVAL TO SANDUSKY.

The missionaries were charged with being spies and having held treasonable correspondence with the Americans at Pittsburgh, and perhaps at some other points. Upon this charge the missionaries and all their Christian converts in the Tuscarawas Valley were arrested by Captain Matthew Elliott, a British emissary, who had under his command about three hundred hostile Indians. They, making no resistance, were made captives, September 11, 1781, and, by an overpowering force, compelled to leave their much loved homes, and take up the line of march for the Sandusky River, which they reached on the first day of October, after a journey of twenty days, of great privations and much suffering. The missionaries that were thus forcibly removed were Revs. Zeisberger, Senseman, and Jungman, of New Schönbrunn; Revs. Heckewelder and Jung, of Salem; and Rev. William Edwards, of Gnadenhütten. The point at which they were left to take care of themselves, their wives and children, and Indian captives, was on the banks of the Sandusky River, not far from where the Broken Sword Creek empties into it, about ten miles from Upper Sandusky. They at once proceeded to look up a location, and without delay built a village of small huts to protect themselves against the inclemency of the weather. This village, which soon took the name of "Captive's Town," was situated on the bank of the Sandusky River, probably a mile above the mouth of the Broken Sword, in the present township of Antrim, Wyandot County.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF THE MISSIONARIES.

On the 14th of October the missionaries were summoned by the British commandant at Detroit, to appear before him for trial. Accordingly, on the 25th of October, Revs. Zeisberger, Heckewelder, Senseman, and Edwards started for Detroit, to meet the charges against them. They travelled across the Black Swamp to the Maumee River, and from thence to Detroit, where they arrived after a weary journey of many days. Soon after their arrival they were ushered into the presence of Major De Peyster, the commandant, who at once entered into a colloquy with them touching the charges that had been lodged with him against them. They were treated well, and had a final hearing on the 9th of November, when they were discharged by the commandant, pronounced *not guilty*, and permitted to return to their families and friends on the Sandusky, whom they rejoined on the 22d of November.

CAPTURE AND IMPRISONMENT OF SCHEBOSH AND HIS PARTY.

On the day the missionaries started for Detroit, Shebosh, a native assistant missionary, organized a force at "Captive's Town" of Moravian Indians, to go to the Tuscarawas towns, to gather some of the corn they had raised there during the preceding summer, with which they intended to return to Sandusky, and thus save their suffering friends there from perishing. They were captured, however, by a party of Americans, commanded by Col. David Williamson, and held as captives for a time at Pittsburgh, whither they were taken. The object of this expedition of Col. Williamson, in the autumn of 1781, was to remove all the Moravian Indians they could find on the Tuscarawas to Pittsburgh, under the belief that they had not kept faith with them as against the hostile Sandusky savages; but they found themselves anticipated in the inglorious achievement of breaking up the mission, that having already been accomplished by the British.

A small church edifice was erected for worship in "Captive's Town" before winter (which proved to be one of great severity) had fully set in. It was built of small logs, the spaces between them being filled with moss, and was completed December 8. Many privations and great sufferings were endured, especially by the women and children, because of the severity of the weather and scarcity of provisions. For the purpose of relieving the sufferings of these poor, starving Indians, it was decided to make one more effort (that of Schebosh having failed) to procure some corn from the Tuscarawas Valley, thousands of bushels of which, of their own raising, still remaining on the stalks there, and from which, during the preceding autumn, they were forcibly driven by the British emissary, Elliott. In pursuance of this purpose, about one hundred and fifty of them, embracing men, women, and children, left "Captive's Town" late in February, to go to their cornfields on the Tuscarawas, to gather the corn they had raised. On their arrival they divided their forces about equally between the three villages, and proceeded at once, with energy, to gather the corn, and make a speedy return to Sandusky with it for the relief of their captive friends there, who were threatened with starvation. But in this noble enterprise they were defeated, and sad, sad was the fate of about two-thirds of those who had volunteered in the good work of ministering to the imperilled and suffering Christian captives in the valley of the Sandusky.

THE CAPTURE AND MASSACRE.

Allusion has been made to the unfortunate location of the Moravian mission stations on the Tuscarawas — unfortunate in relation to the American military post at Pittsburgh and the English military post at Detroit — and equally unfortunate as between the frontier settlers east of the Ohio and the hostile and vindictive savage enemies of the whites on

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the Sandusky. The latter, in making their marauding and murderous incursions beyond the Ohio River, would frequently halt at the Moravian villages, and partake of their hospitalities; and likewise on their return with their captives and property stolen from the white settlers, a similar halt was made, if they supposed that they were not closely pursued. It is quite probable some of this stolen property was left with the Christian Indians, either carelessly or in payment of supplies obtained from them. The hospitalities above mentioned were virtually *enforced*—were bestowed of necessity—in order to ward off the suspicion and hostility of the savages. It was *compulsory* kindness bestowed, as is alleged, for self-protection, and was extended in equal measure, and under similar restraint, and for the same purpose, upon the whites as upon the Indians. The latter, failing to secure the co-operation of these Christian Indians in their war movements against the whites, charged them with being in sympathy with their enemies, the frontiersmen east of the Ohio River; and the latter were no less disposed to suspect them of treachery, because they would not make common cause with them against their enemies on the Sandusky. The aforesaid enforced acts of hospitality and kindness were alleged as proof of the correctness of their suspicions; and these suspicions were further strengthened by the fact that during a season of pleasant weather, early in February, some war parties, probably from the Sandusky regions, had made raids into the white settlements and committed various thefts and some murders—among the killed being the family of William Wallace, consisting of his wife and five children; and they also carried John Carpenter into captivity at the same time. The early period in the season when those Indian visitations were made and outrages committed, induced the belief that the murderers of the Wallace family and the captors of Carpenter were the Moravian Indians or others who had received "aid and comfort" from them while on their murderous raid. In either case, the frontiersmen determined to hold the Christian Indians of the Tuscarawas responsible for the atrocities perpetrated, and inflict chastisement upon them; and for this purpose they proceeded to organize an adequate force of mounted men and move with all practical celerity to the Tuscarawas Indian villages, they having heard of the return there of a considerable number of their former occupants, for the avowed object of gathering corn.

The force, consisting of about ninety men, that charged itself with the duty of capturing and punishing those Christian Indians, at work in their own cornfields, from which they had been driven the preceding autumn, rendezvoused, early in March, 1782, at Mingo Bottom (three miles below the present city of Steubenville), under the command of Col. David Williamson. Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, in his "Indian Wars," speaking of Col. Williamson's men, says that "they were not vagabonds or miscreants, but many of them were men of the first standing in the country." On the night of the 5th of March, "this corps of volunteer militia" arrived within a mile of Gnadenhütten, the middle one of the three Indian villages (New Schönbrunn being above it and Salem below), where they met Schebosh, a half-breed Indian convert, and a man of consideration among them, and deliberately, and in cold blood, killed him. And on reaching the village they murdered another man; also a woman. By treacherously promising protection, they disarmed the Indians at Gnadenhütten, and likewise those at Salem, whom they brought to the first named place. Col. Williamson and his militia having by falsehood and deceit obtained entire control of these now defenceless Christian Indians, they fettered them, and confined them in two well-guarded houses. Thus shamefully and treacherously were more than ninety Moravian Indians inveigled to their destruction, many of whom being helpless women and children. And the number would have been increased by about fifty, if the "militiamen" had succeeded in capturing those at New Shrönbrunn, which they attempted, but in which they were happily foiled. Suspecting treachery and a murderous intent, those at the latter place, on hearing of the capture and imprisonment of their brethren at the two other villages, made their escape barely in time to avoid capture.

Colonel Williamson submitted the fate of his helpless and, as we think, innocent captives to his men for decision, the alternative being to take them as prisoners to Fort Pitt, or to butcher them! The latter method of disposing of them prevailed by a large majority, only *eighteen* men of the entire command favoring the proposition of dealing with them as prisoners! "*And they were then and there, March* 8, 1782, *murdered in cold blood!*" "With gun and spear, and tomahawk and scalping-knife, and bludgeon and mallet, the wholesale, brutal murder of these peaceable, innocent, defenceless people was accomplished!" "The work of death progressed in these slaughter-houses," says Howe, "until not a sigh or moan was heard to proclaim the existence of human life within!" The torch was then applied to those prison-houses of woe and death, and, with ninety-four murdered Indian bodies, consumed! Two, and only two, of the whole number of captives, in some extraordinary, if not miraculous manner, escaped with their lives. The story of the deliverance of two Indian boys, notwithstanding one of them, named Thomas, was knocked down and scalped, has been often told, and need not be repeated here; suffice it to say, that they lived many years, to bear testimony, in after times, to the savage cruelty of the men of Col. Williamson's command towards the Moravian Indians they so cruelly murdered.

The Moravian historian, Loskiel, details at length the story of this atrocious massacre, and characterizes it as "the most infamous act in the border wars of the west," and as "the most disgraceful event in the history of the country."

Rev. Dr. Doddridge, in his account of what he calls the "Moravian campaign," unhesitatingly pronounces this act of the "militia" as an "atrocious and unqualified murder." And it does indeed make for us the darkest, cruelest, bloodiest page in the history of the Northwest. "A terrible tragedy," another historian calls it. "Over this horrid deed," says another, "humanity must shed tears of commiseration as long as the record of it shall remain."

The incidents of this butchery are so revolting, that we have purposely refrained from giving the details of the infamous outrage at any considerable length. Would that the chapter which relates the events of the expedition of Col. Williamson to the Indian towns in the Tuscarawas Valley could be torn from our country's history; but, to our great mortification, that cannot be done. The record of that murder is "a ghost that will not down at our bidding."

The historian of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania (Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge) was personally acquainted with Col. Williamson, and in his "Indian Wars" pronounces him to have been "a brave, humane man, and not cruel." He says, by way of mitigation, that as "Col. Williamson was only a militia officer, he was without power to prevent the murder of those Christian Indians, against the decision of so large a majority (about four to one) of self-willed, determined, vindictive men, who had recently been greatly exasperated by the horrible murder, by Indians, of the Wallace family." His strong desire was, says Doddridge, to treat the Indians as captives, and remove them as prisoners to Pittsburgh, but was unable to enforce his wishes, and that therefore "his memory rests under *unmerited* obloquy." Whether justly or unjustly, Col. Williamson has borne much of the responsibility of the massacre of the Moravian Indians of the Tuscarawas Valley. It will, however, be an act of justice to his memory to state that he did not lose standing with his countrymen on account of his connection with the expedition or command which committed these outrageous murders, as not long thereafter they gave him undoubted evidence of their continued confidence and regard by elections to positions of honor and responsibility, civil as well as military.

It is highly probable that a majority of Col. Williamson's militiamen did not set out on their expedition with the purpose of murdering the Moravian Indians, but simply to take them prisoners, although the killing of Schebosh before reaching Gnadenhütten, and two others soon after entering the village, shows that some of them at least were bent on murder! Having, however, had their feelings greatly outraged by the then recent murder of the Wallace family, and dwelling on the outrage as the theme of their conversation on their march, they naturally became more and more sanguinary and vindictive in their temper as they progressed in their expedition. And it has been further proclaimed in mitigation of their brutality, if not in justification of it, that they found the dress of Mrs. Wallace, still bloody, at one of the mission towns, and thereupon rashly, illogically, insanely rushed to the conclusion that those with whom that dress was found were the murderers of the Wallace family, and that then, in the execution of the afterthought, they decided upon the commission of the brutal murder of innocent

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women and *children*, whatever might be believed as to the guilt of the *men* they massacred.

But the charge of murder against the Moravian Indians was undoubtedly an act of great injustice to them. Their guilty participation, directly or indirectly, in the murder of any white persons has never been established. Rev. Dr. Doddridge says that the charge of complicity by the Moravians with the hostile Indians in the murder of the families of the western frontiersmen, and which served as a pretext for their destruction, "was utterly false." It has always been the judgment of the public that the seventy men, or thereabouts, of Colonel Williamson's command who voted in favor of killing ninety-six Moravian Indians at Gnadenhütten, on the Tuscarawas River, March 8, 1782, were guilty of an atrocious murder. So say the general public, and so saith all reliable history!

CAPTIVE'S TOWN ABANDONED IN 1782.

Owing to the hostile feelings of the tribes in the Sandusky region towards the remnant of Moravian Indians at "Captive's Town," it was deemed necessary to abandon it and seek a location elsewhere. To return to the Tuscarawas Valley was not to be thought of, as Col. Williamson's men had burnt all their habitations in the villages before leaving them. And if that had not been done, the British commandant at Detroit would not have permitted it, first, for State reasons, and secondly, because it would have been construed to mean a defiant menace, and have inevitably led to their extermination. Said commandant (Major De Peyster) generously tendered them aid and encouragement, provided they would establish a mission station on Huron River (now called Clinton). They, after due deliberation, accepted of his proposition, and commenced a settlement on said river, about thirty miles north of Detroit, July 21, 1782, calling the village New Gnadenhütten. The missionaries and their families left Captive's Town in the spring, upon the invitation of Major De Peyster, and reached Detroit May 10, 1782, where they remained until their removal up the Huron or Clinton River, in July, as above stated. Many of the Indians at Captive's Town had found it necessary to disperse during the winter to procure food; others probably relapsed into heathenism under the pressure of surrounding circumstances; still others probably were unwilling, for various reasons, to go with their brethren to the Huron River, so that the remnant of Christian Indians on the Sandusky, after the murder of ninety-four of them on the Tuscarawas, was comparatively small. The few that remained at Captive's Town after the departure of the missionaries and their families and converts for Detroit, about the last of April, were driven out and dispersed by order of Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief of the Wolf tribe, who was an unrelenting enemy to the Moravians. Henceforth for four years (from 1782 to 1786) no Moravian mission station existed within the present limits of Ohio.

Of the six Moravian missionaries who were removed to Sandusky in 1781, and who went to Detroit in May, 1782, Rev. John George Jungman was the only one who never afterwards identified himself with any missions among the Indians of Ohio. He was born April 19, 1720, at Hockenheim, in the Palatinate. In 1731, he emigrated to America, and settled near Oley, in Pennsylvania, where he became acquainted with the Moravians and united with them. After his arrival at Detroit in May, 1782, he returned to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he died, after a long retirement from active service, July 17, 1808, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

PILGERRUH MISSION, FOUNDED IN 1786

The Pilgerruh Mission, known also as "Pilgrim's Rest," was established in the summer of 1786, on the east bank of the Cuyahoga River, in what is now Independence township, Cuyahoga County, distant from the mouth of said river (now Cleveland) ten or twelve miles. The colony was led from the vicinity of Detroit by Revs. Zeisberger, Heckewelder, and Edwards, and was composed chiefly of those who were captured by Matthew Elliott, at the Tuscarawas villages, in 1781, and who had lived principally, since that time, at New Gnadenhütten. Pilgrim's Rest was not intended to be a permanent mission, but only a stopping-place for a year or two, with the purpose of an early removal to their former localities in the Tuscarawas Valley. Soon huts were built and corn was planted, the mission being located upon the site of an old abandoned village of the Ottawas, the land being therefore cleared, so that by the last of June they were in comfortable habitations. A chapel was also erected, and dedicated on the 10th of November.

A resolution was adopted by Congress, on the 24th of August, 1786, inviting the remnant of the expatriated or exiled Moravian Indians of the Tuscarawas to return to their former homes, guaranteeing them the protection of the government, and tendering to them, at the same time, a quantity of corn, as well as blankets, axes, and hoes, as a donation; but the opposition of certain Indian tribes to their return to their former village was so manifest, that they decided to seek another home, and not, for the present at least (notwithstanding the generous legislation of Congress in their behalf), attempt to return to the Tuscarawas Valley. They stood firm in their decision to abandon "Pilgrim's Rest," however, and locate elsewhere. Accordingly on the 19th of April, 1787, the colony, under the leadership of Rev. Zeisberger, took up their line of march westward towards the Pettquotting, now called Huron River, which empties into Lake Erie at the town of Huron, in Erie County, though Black River was their destination at first, but, on arriving there, circumstances seemed not to favor it as a mission station.

NEW SALEM, FOUNDED IN 1787.

New Salem was established on the east bank of the Huron River, a few miles from its mouth, in the present township of Milan, in Erie County, in the spring of 1787, by the colony from "Pilgrim's Rest." There some old, but then unoccupied plantations, were found, and upon which they built "New Salem." The chapel was erected and occupied in June, and the village and mission soon enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. Revs. Zeisberger, Edwards, and Jung were the principal missionaries at this new station, at the beginning, but Rev. Gottlob Senseman joined it afterwards, in the year 1790. That was the year of its greatest prosperity, the congregation then numbering two hundred and twelve persons. But an impending Indian war rendered the condition of the mission precarious, a war which culminated, for this year at least, in the defeat of General Harmer, at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's (now Fort Wayne), in October, 1790. The continued existence of Indian hostilities rendered it inexpedient to remain much longer at New Salem. It was, therefore, resolved to abandon it early in 1791, which was accordingly done in April of said year, the mission being removed to the Canada side of the Detroit River, and established, by invitation of their owners, on lands belonging to Elliott and McKee, both of whom had been their bitter enemies. They called this mission the Watch-Tower.

Rev. Gottlob Senseman, after the abandonment of New Salem, in 1791, was never afterwards connected with Moravian missions among the Ohio Indians. He was, however, identified with other missions, principally in Canada, the last of which was at Fairfield, situated on the right bank of the river Thames, in the present township of Oxford, Canada West, where he deceased January 4, 1800.

Rev. Michael Jung was a native of Engoldsheim, Province of Alsace, Germany, where he was born January 5, 1743. He came to America in 1751, and settled at Broadbay, in Maine, where he joined the Moravians. He removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1767, where he qualified himself for the ministry, and commenced his missionary labors in 1780, in the Tuscarawas Valley, and continued to exercise his ministerial functions at various points for the period of thirty-three years. In 1813, he retired to Litiz, a Moravian town in Pennsylvania, where he died December 13, 1826, at the advanced age of almost eighty-four years. New Salem was the last mission to which he was attached within the present limits of Ohio.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF TUSCARAWAS MISSIONS.

For various reasons there were no Moravian missions within the present limits of Ohio from the spring of 1791, when New Salem was abandoned, until the location and building of the village of Goshen and the rebuilding of Gnadenhütten, both in the Tuscarawas Valley, in the year

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1798. The colony that entered upon this enterprise was under the direction of Revs. Zeisberger, Mortimer, Heckewelder, and Edwards, and was composed chiefly of Christian Indians from the Fairfield Mission, on the river Thames, in Canada. The two last named located themselves and a portion of the colony before midsummer upon the site of Gnadenhütten, where Rev. John Heckewelder had a house built, which was finished and occupied September 9, 1798. The two first named arrived in October, 1798, and built the village of Goshen upon the old Schönbrunn tract, on the west bank of the Tuscarawas River, seven miles above Gnadenhütten, in the present township of Goshen, Tuscarawas County, about two miles below New Philadelphia.

Rev. John Heckewelder was no longer a missionary proper, but made Gnadenhütten his headquarters as "Agent of the Society for Propagating the Gospel." This was a Moravian organization incorporated by "Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature," for the purpose implied in its title. Congress had invited the Moravians to re-establish their mission in the Tuscarawas Valley, and had donated to them twelve thousand acres of land to aid in the work of Indian civilization and evangelization. Four thousand acres were surveyed so as to include the old Schönbrunn village site, four thousand to include Gnadenhütten, and the remaining four thousand to embrace Salem. These several tracts were conveyed to the aforesaid society, in trust, for the purpose of propagating the gospel among the heathen on the Tuscarawas, or rather, as the act of incorporation expresses it, "for civilizing the Indians and promoting Christianity among them." Said society, of which Bishop Ettwein was the president, appointed Rev. John Heckewelder its agent, in 1788, to execute the trust in accordance with the terms of the grant, which remained in a state of abeyance until 1798, when, for the performance of his duties as agent, he made his residence at Gnadenhütten, as above stated. The foregoing tracts of land were surveyed, pursuant to an act of Congress bearing date June ., 1796, although several "Acts of Congress" had been previously passed, pledging the government to grant donations of land to the Moravians in the Tuscarawas Valley. These several "Acts" bear date May 20, 1785; July 27, 1787; and September 3, 1788. These lands were under the superintendence of Rev. John Heckewelder, who, as agent, leased and managed them in the interest of the Tuscarawas Mission, embracing the two stations of Goshen and Gnadenhütten, from 1798 until 1810.

These two Moravian villages met with various successes and reverses. Soon the whites settled around them; some as lessees upon their lands, whose influence generally was pernicious upon the weak, half-disciplined Moravian Indians. They introduced ardent spirits among them, although the Territorial Governor and Judges had passed a law, in answer to petitions from Revs. Zeisberger, Heckewelder, and Mortimer, granting them the power of prohibiting its sale and use. Other vicious habits of the whites were gradually adopted, in spite of the efforts and restraining influence of the missionaries. Some of the converts, yielding to the malign influences to which they were subjected, fell into evil ways, and some even lapsed into heathenism, and became castaways. The missionaries grew old, and lost in a measure their influence with their proselytes, being unable to give them the requisite personal attention. Gradually the number of Indians in these villages diminished by deaths, removals westward, and by the encroachments and demoralizing influence of the white settlers. At length there were few or no Indians outside of these villages to proselyte, by reason of their removal westward. Meantime, the age, debility, and ultimately the death of the most influential and successful missionaries were felt as a serious calamity, and greatly retarded their prosperity. Thus matters gradually progressed from bad to worse, evidence of the decadence and ultimate extinction of these Moravian Christian Missions becoming more and more manifest every year, until the final removal from the valley, in 1824, of the Moravian Indians, the last little remnant of them then joining the Fairfield Mission in Canada.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SALEM MISSION IN 1804.

In the autumn of 1803 Bishop Loskiel, the eminent Moravian historian, made an official visit to the Tuscarawas Mission, and held a conference with the missionaries at Goshen, from October 10th to the 21st, at which it was decided to re-establish the New Salem Mission on the Huron River, which had been abandoned in 1791. In pursuance of this purpose, Rev. Mr. Oppelt and Rev. John Ben Haven removed a fragment of Christian Indians from Fairfield, in Canada, to the Hudson River, in the spring of 1804, and located them near or on the site of New Salem, within Milan township, Erie County. According to some authorities, Rev. Christian Frederick Dencke superintended this mission. But small success attended the enterprise, however, and it had a brief career, the little remnant of converts soon removing to some point on the Sandusky River, from which they not long after finally scattered.

Rev. George Henry Loskiel, author of a "History of the Missions of the Moravians among the American Indians," was born November 7, 1770, at Angermünde, in Curland, and came to the United States in 1802, having been during that year consecrated a bishop. He became a Moravian in 1759, was appointed superintendent of the mission in Livonia in 1782, and occupied other positions of responsibility. His history of the Moravian missions in America was published in London in 1794. His death took place at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1814.

OTHER TUSCARAWAS MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Benjamin Mortimer remained a missionary at the Tuscarawas Mission from 1798 until after the death of the venerable, patriarchal Zeisberger, in the year 1808, and subsequently became the pastor of a Moravian church in New York city, where he died November 10, 1834. He was a native of England, and was a minister of character and talents.

Rev. Lewis Huebner was a missionary on the Tuscarawas in the year 1800, and for a number of years thereafter, probably until 1805. He was a native American, born at Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1761, and was educated in his native town.

Rev. John Joachim Hagen became one of the missionaries at Goshen in 1804.

And Rev. Abraham Luckenbach ministered to the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas until the final abandonment of the mission and the dispersion of the converts in 1824. He was born May 5, 1777, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and was educated at Nazareth, where he was a teacher in 1797. He became a missionary among the Indians in the year 1800, and served as such, at various missions, for forty-three years, when he retired to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he died, March 8, 1854, having attained to the age of almost seventy-seven years.

REV. DAVID ZEISBERGER—REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

Before giving the details of the final termination of the Moravian mission stations in the Tuscarawas Valley, we may be permitted to give more extended biographical or memorial sketches of two of the most distinguished of the missionaries (Revs. Zeisberger and Heckewelder) that were connected with them. So long, so intimately, so conspicuously were they identified with them, that biographical sketches of them amount substantially to a history of those mission stations. "More abundant in labors" were they than all others; from the infancy of those missions until they reached the period of their decadence, were they with and of them; and so zealous and faithful were they, so devoted to their high calling, as to be, preëminently, *the* missionaries to the Indians of the "Upper Ohio Valley." The last named, Rev. John Heckewelder, came to the Tuscarawas Valley in 1761, and did not finally leave it until 1810, covering a period, with some long intervals of absence, of forty-nine years; and the former, Rev. David Zeisberger, first came in 1772, and died there in 1808, a period of thirty-six years, including some intervals of absence also. So eminent had they become, by reason of their early-time arrival and their long-continued services; and such, indeed, was their intimate identification with our pioneer history, in fact were "parts and parcels of it," to a large extent, that, in the opinion of many, they share, by no means inconsiderably, with others in the honor of being *the founders of our State.*

They were both scholarly men, familiar with several of the modern languages, and spoke a variety of Indian dialects fluently, and were also voluminous writers. Their acknowledged ability and talents, and their undoubted and well-merited claims as "men of letters," gave them a place in the fore-front, and secured them more than an ordinary degree of influence, not only as missionaries, but also as authors and civilians.

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REV. DAVID ZEISBERGER.

Rev. David Zeisberger was born in a small village named Zauchtenthal, Moravia (now on the railroad from Cracow to Vienna), on Good Friday, April 11, 1721. His parents were believers in and followers of the distinguished Bohemian reformer, John Huss. They removed to Hernhut, the chief seat of the Moravians in Europe, in 1726, and came to America in 1736, and settled in Georgia. They, however, left their son David at Hernhut, to finish his education. He was an apt scholar, "learning Latin with the facility that he afterwards displayed in acquiring a knowledge of the Indian languages." Soon after he was fifteen years of age he was taken to Holland by Count Zinzendorf, where he soon learned the Dutch language, spoken by the Hollanders. When he was seventeen he embarked at London for the New World, and soon joined his parents.

David spent several years in Georgia and South Carolina, and in 1740 went to Pennsylvania. In 1741 the village of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was commenced, and he early identified himself with it, which soon became, and has ever since remained, "the chief seat of the Moravian Church in America." There his father died in 1744, and his mother in 1746.

David soon developed a character for courage, talents, energy, resolution, and self-abnegation that marked him as one adapted to the missionary service among the aborigines of this country. In 1744–45 he devoted himself to the study of the Indian languages, first at Bethlehem, then in the Mohawk Valley, where he perfected himself in the Mohawk tongue. Here he came under the suspicion of being a spy, and suffered imprisonment both in Albany and New York, but, being found innocent, was discharged. Not long afterwards he was selected as the associate of Bishop Spangenberg, to make negotiations with the Iroquois Confederacy in regard to the transfer of the Shekomeko Mission to the Wyoming. He impressed the Onondagas so favorably that they adopted him into the Turtle Tribe of that nation, and gave him an Indian name. He made extensive explorations of the Susquehanna and its branches, acting as an interpreter frequently, and serving as assistant missionary at Shamokin.

Rev. David Zeisberger was ordained to the ministry at Bethlehem, February 16, 1749, and at once proceeded to minister to the Shamokin Mission, which was situated near the present town of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. In 1750 he made a voyage to Europe in the interest of American missions, returning in the following June. He made frequent visits to the Onondagas, to Wyoming, to New York, to New England, and various other places, always to promote the welfare of existing missions or to establish new ones. He also attended the treaty held with the Indians at Philadelphia in 1756; at Easton, in July, 1757; and again in October, 1758. In 1759 he journeyed as far south as North Carolina, and in 1760 he was appointed superintendent of the Brethren's House at Litiz, where he remained more than a year. In August, 1761, he was interpreter at another general congress held with the Indian tribes at Easton.

He thus continued to make himself useful in the various capacities of interpreter, missionary, treaty negotiator, instructor, and superintendent until 1772, when we find him established at Schönbrunn, in the Tuscarawas Valley, from which time the details of his career have already been given in this chapter. He visited Pennsylvania in 1781, and entered into the married relation with Susan Leeron, of Litiz, a Moravian village in Lancaster County, June 4, 1781, the venerable missionary, Rev. Bernard Adam Grube, performing the marriage ceremony, he who had rendered a similar service for Rev. John Heckewelder the previous year.

We have made mention of Rev. David Zeisberger as an author, and name the following as a partial list of his works:—

1. "Essay of a Delaware Indian and English Spelling Book, for the use of the Schools of the Christian Indians on the Muskingum River." Published in Philadelphia, 1776. A second edition appeared in 1806.
2. "A Collection of Hymns for the Use of the Christian Indians of the Moravian Missions in North America." Published in Philadelphia in 1803. This was a volume of 358 pages. A second edition was issued, in an abridged form, in 1817, under the editor-ship of Rev. Abraham Luckenback, of Bethlehem, where the second edition was published.
3. "Sermons to Children." This was a translation from the German into the Delaware, and was issued in Philadelphia in 1803.
4. "Something of Bodily Care for Children." This, also, is a translation from the German of Bishop Spangenberg into the Delaware, and has been bound into one volume with the "Sermons to Children;" the two making a book of 115 pages.
5. "The History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." This is also a translation from the German of Rev. Samuel Lieberkühn into the Delaware Indian language, and makes a volume of 222 pages. It was printed in New York in 1821. It is supplemented with an "Address of the late Rev. David Zeisberger to the Christian Indians," bearing date Goshen, May 23, 1806.
6. "A Collection of Delaware Conjugations," published at Leipsic in 1821.

Of the writings of Rev. David Zeisberger many remain in manuscript. Of those deposited in the library of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, are the following:—

1. "Lexicon of the German and Onondaga Languages;" a very extensive production of seven or eight volumes. There is an abridgment of it, also in manuscript.
2. "A Complete Grammar of the Onondaga Language."
3. "A Grammar of the Language of the Lenni-Lenapi, or Delaware Indians."

The following is a list of his manuscripts deposited in the library of Harvard University:—

1. "A Dictionary in German and Delaware."
2. "Delaware Glossary."
3. "Delaware Vocabulary."
4. "Phrases and Vocabularies in Delaware."
5. "Delaware Grammar."
6. "Harmony of the Gospels in Delaware."
7. "Hymns for the Christian Indians in the Delaware Language."
8. "Litany and Liturgies in Delaware."
9. "Hymn-Book in the Delaware Language."
10. "Sermons in Delaware."
11. "Seventeen Sermons to Children."
12. "Church Litany in Delaware."
13. "Short Biblical Narratives in Delaware."
14. "Vocabulary in Maqua and Delaware."

Some of the foregoing are duplicates. The above manuscripts were handsomely bound after reaching the library of Harvard University, and occupy a conspicuous place there, and will be carefully preserved for posterity.

Rev. David Zeisberger died at Goshen, in the Tuscarawas Valley, November 17, 1808, having attained the ripe age of eighty-seven years and seven months. He left no issue, and the name has no living representative as a missionary, or even as a Moravian Christian. Mrs. Zeisberger remained at Goshen until August 11, 1809, when she removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where she died September 11, 1824, aged eighty years, six months, and twenty-one days.

A marble slab in the Goshen cemetery bears the following epitaph:—

DAVID ZEISBERGER,

Who was born 11 April, 1721, in Moravia, and departed this life 17 Nov. 1808, aged 87 years, 7 m. and 6 days.

This faithful servant of the Lord labored among the American Indians as a Missionary during the last sixty years of his life.

REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

The chapter of our annals which acquaints us with the incidents connected with the efforts of the Moravian missionaries to civilize and Christianize our Indians, has been read with pleasure by all those who are interested in the facts, events, and philosophy of our history. To many the narratives of those evangelizing labors are of surpassing interest, and possess all the fascination of romance. And they have intensified charms for those whose Christian impulses lead them into hearty sympathy with the laborious, self-sacrificing, devoted men who had religiously dedicated themselves to the toilsome and most unpromising task of lifting our untutored aboriginal inhabitants out of the degradation and savagery of their heathen state and comparatively hopeless condition, and by long-continued, faithful labors, raising them up and placing them upon the more elevated platform of civilization, and to the purer, higher, holier plane of Christianity. And, perchance, others may be brought to participate with those classes of readers, in the enjoyment of the charms

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and fascinations of the story of the brave-hearted, noble-minded, and conscientious Moravian missionaries of Ohio, when the details of their arduous labors are presented for their contemplation. Theirs is a sacredly classic history, abounding in most precious memories, and has always been, to many minds, redolent of ever-to-be-cherished associations.

Lessons deducible from the life-story of those self-sacrificing missionaries may not be altogether without interest, or unimportant and valueless to the men of the present generation.

Rev. John Heckewelder (or, as it was originally written, John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder) was born at Bedford, in England, March 12, 1743, his father having fled thither from Moravia, a province of Austria, in order to avoid persecution, and where he might enjoy religious freedom. John was sent to the parochial or sectarian schools, first at Buttermere and afterwards at Fulneck, where the chief object was the inculcation of moral and religious principles and thorough indoctrination into the truths of Christianity as understood and taught by the Moravian church, which has in an eminent degree, always held secular learning subordinate to religious knowledge. With that denomination Bible teachings and the study of the sacred classics have, in a special sense, ever been esteemed of paramount importance. To create in the pupil's mind an overpowering interest in matters pertaining to the life to come was the all-in-all in the Moravian system of education, the chief object and purpose of Moravian schools. To make Christians (in the highest sense) of every student—to establish a thoroughly religious congregation in each one of their literary institutions—to infuse into each individual pupil the missionary spirit, and dedicate him to mission labors in heathen lands, was the beginning, the middle, and the end of their purpose—their main object—the principal aim at their seats of learning.

Such being the ideas always kept prominently before the pupils in Moravian educational institutions, it is not surprising that he who is the subject of this sketch should have become, in early life, deeply imbued with the genius of Christianity—that he should have entered into the spirit of Christ's gospel, and during his school years have yielded readily to those favorable influences and instructions—and entered enthusiastically, zealously, during his young manhood, into the mission field, and remained therein a faithful laborer for half a century, even to old age. And to the end of his life he cherished grateful recollections of the impressions made upon his mind, and of the religious instruction imparted to him while at these schools by his affectionate, devoted Christian teachers.

In 1754, when eleven years of age, John Heckewelder, in company with his parents and about forty other Moravian colonists, sailed for America in the ship Irene, which arrived at the port of New York April 2d, when the immigrants disembarked and started for Bethlehem, the Moravian village on the Lehigh River, in Pennsylvania, all arriving there April 20, 1754. Just before the Irene sailed, Count Zinzendorf, the then head of the Moravian church, went on board and gave his parting blessing to those who had embarked for the new world. In a paternal manner he implored the young lad, John Heckewelder, to make it his principal aim to prepare himself for preaching the gospel among the heathen; and then placing his hands upon his head, the pious and devout Christian count invoked a special blessing upon him.

John attended school at Bethlehem for two years, making good progress in his studies, and then went to Christian Spring, a small Moravian settlement nine miles north of Bethlehem, where he was employed somewhat at "field labor and other manual occupations." He, however, also, meanwhile enjoyed opportunities, which were not neglected, for improving himself during his leisure hours, having the benefit of the instruction of two Moravian teachers, Messrs. Zeigler and Fries, both reputed to possess good scholarship. His parents, while he was at this place, were called to serve a mission station on one of the Spanish West India Islands, where they soon died, and he, in 1758, returned to Bethlehem and engaged himself as an apprentice to learn the art of making cedar-wood ware—to be a cooper, in short. Here four years more of his life were spent, learning a trade and pursuing his studies diligently, when he was chosen by the missionary, Charles Frederick Post, as an assistant in the mission work in the Tuscarawas Valley, in 1761, as has been already related.

After his return to Bethlehem he assisted in establishing the new mission of Friedenshütten, and for nine years made himself extensively useful there and at other mission stations, and as an instructor in schools. In the spring of 1771 he accompanied Rev. David Zeisberger to the mission station on Beaver River, in western Pennsylvania (now in Lawrence County), called Friedensstadt, where he remained a year, and then accompanied Zeisberger to the Tuscarawas Valley, as heretofore stated. The chief incidents of his career, so far as they were connected with our mission stations from 1772 to 1798, when he entered actively upon his duties as the "agent of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," have been presented. Between those years he was almost constantly engaged in the performance of mission work at various points, and in rendering services as a civilian by holding councils, forming treaties, acting as an assistant ambassador, and sometimes as interpreter.

The expedition of General Harmer, in 1790, and that of General St. Clair in 1791, having failed to subjugate the unfriendly Indian tribes in the West, and the western settlements still being liable to attacks from marauding parties, it became a matter of the first importance with the federal government to secure peace by negotiation, if possible. With that object in view the Rev. John Heckewelder, who was thought to be a discreet man, and enjoying a high degree of public confidence, was appointed by General Knox, then Secretary of War, as an associate ambassador with General Rufus Putnam, of Marietta, with authority to form treaties of peace with various Indian tribes in the West. Instructions were issued to them on the twenty-second of May, 1792. By arrangement they met at Pittsburgh near the last of June, and reached Fort Washington on the second of July, on their way to Post Vincennes, on the Wabash, where they arrived on the twelfth of September. Here, on the twenty-seventh of said month, a treaty of peace was concluded and signed by Putnam and Heckewelder, and by thirty-one chiefs of the tribes from the upper and lower Wabash, Eel River, Cahokia, Kaskaskia, St. Joseph's River, and from Lake Michigan. After a liberal distribution of presents the commissioners started, on the fifth of October, with sixteen chiefs for Philadelphia, where they arrived early in February, Heckewelder having been absent nearly nine months.

As the results of these labors seemed encouraging and promising success, a *second* embassy was resolved upon. The ambassadors chosen this time were General Benjamin Lincoln, Col. Timothy Pickering, and Governor Beverly Randolph. Mr. Heckewelder's acquaintance with the language and character of the Indians, and his high personal reputation among them, it was thought might be of essential service to the embassy in their negotiations with the Indians; he was therefore attached to it as an assistant ambassador. They left Philadelphia April 27, 1793, for the Miami of the Lakes (now Maumee), where they were to meet the Indian chiefs of the northwest in council, to agree upon terms of peace, if possible. To this end their fruitless labors were protracted until about the middle of August, when the ambassadors returned to Philadelphia, Mr. Heckewelder reaching his home at Bethlehem on the 25th of September, after an absence of five months.

In 1797 Mr. Heckewelder twice visited the Tuscarawas Valley, extending his journey to Marietta. In 1798 he travelled as far to the northwest as the river Thames, in "Upper Canada," in the interest of the Moravian mission station of Fairfield. About midsummer of this year we find him again in the Tuscarawas Valley rebuilding Gnadenhütten, as already stated.

He was elected an Associate Judge of Tuscarawas County upon its organization in 1808, and served as such until 1810, when he resigned his position of "superintendent of the missions west of the Ohio River," and also the judgeship, and returned to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to close his days in quiet retirement, after having served the missionary cause with ability and fidelity for almost half a century.

He lived more than twelve years after his direct and active connection with western missions was dissolved, in 1810, his death occurring January 31, 1823, having attained the ripe age of almost eighty years. But those twelve years of comparative retirement, although they embraced the period of his old age and infirmities, were not by any means years of idleness and uselessness. His biographer, Rev. Edward Rondthaler, says that "he still continued to serve missions and the mission cause in an efficient way, by giving to the public needed information pertaining

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to them, and imparting much useful information relative to the language, manners, and customs of the Indians." He wrote extensively during his retirement, some of the productions of his pen being intended for the public generally. Among his published works are his "History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States," and his "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohican Indians." The former of these works was written in 1819, at the repeated request of the President of the American Philosophical Society, and was published under the auspices of the historical and literary committee of said Society, a society of which he was an honored member. The last-named work was prepared by him in 1821, when he had reached the age of more than seventy-seven years. In this paper he expressed the opinion that the "Crawford expedition to the Sandusky, in 1782, was organized for the purpose of destroying the remnant of the Moravian Indians on said river." The author of "Crawford's Campaign against Sandusky" (C. W. Butterfield) clearly refutes that charge against Col. Crawford, by testimony that conclusively shows the object of the expedition to have been "*the destruction of the Wyandot Indian town and settlement at Sandusky.*"

The life of Rev. John Heckewelder was one of great activity, industry, and usefulness. It was a life of vicissitudes, of perils, and of wild, romantic adventure. How it abounded in hardships, privations, and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the barbarians of the western wilderness! How earnestly, persistently, faithfully, zealously, he labored to propagate that Gospel, which was the chief inspiration of the exalted heroism that characterized his eventful life! Unselfishly he exposed himself to danger; disinterestedly he toiled to bring wild and barbarous tribes into the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and of Christianity. It would indeed be difficult to over-estimate the importance or value of the labors of Rev. John Heckewelder in the various characters of philanthropist, philosopher, pioneer, teacher, ambassador, author, and Christian missionary.

Rev. John Heckewelder was a gentleman of courteous and easy manners, of frankness, affability, veracity; without affectation or dissimulation; meek, cheerful, unassuming; humble, unpretending, unobtrusive; retiring, rather taciturn, albeit, when drawn out, communicative and a good conversationalist. He was in extensive correspondence with many "men of letters," by whom he was held in great esteem. Throughout his long life he was the red man's constant and faithful friend, having gone forth a pilgrim, while yet in his young manhood, in the spirit of enthusiastic heroism, unappalled by danger, unwearied by fatigue and privation, and undismayed by prospective toils and self-denials, to put forth his best efforts to ameliorate their condition and bring them under the benign influence of a noble, elevating, purifying, Christian civilization.

RETROCESSION OF THE MORAVIAN LAND GRANTS.

For reasons already stated, the retrocession of the three several tracts of Moravian lands in the Tuscarawas Valley, and the removal westward of the remnant of Moravian Indians who still occupied them, were decided upon in 1823. To consummate that purpose, General Lewis Cass, at that time Governor of Michigan Territory, was appointed Commissioner to represent the General Government, and Rev. Lewis David de Schweinitz was chosen to act as the commissioner on behalf of "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen." They met at Gnadenhütten, and there agreed upon the terms of retrocession, August 4, 1823, by which said society was divested of its trust of those lands, provided the Christian Indians assented thereto. That assent was obtained at a meeting held with Governor Cass, November 8, 1823. According to the terms of the treaty, twenty-four thousand acres of land (and a small annuity) were granted to the Indians, or for their benefit, situated in some one of the territories of the United States, in consideration of their relinquishment of their title to the foregoing tracts in the Tuscarawas Valley, which, as heretofore described, contained twelve thousand acres. The deed of retrocession was executed April 1, 1824, and *that act brought to a close, finally, Moravian missions among the Indians in Ohio.*

THE FRIENDS AT WAPAKONETA.

About 1794 the Society of Friends became interested in the welfare of the Indians and frontiersmen of the Northwest Territory. A fresh war had broken out, drenching the frontier with blood, until deeply moved by this horror the "Yearly Meeting of Friends" appointed a large committee to use its influence against these desolating hostilities. This committee prepared and presented to Congress a memorial recommending the adoption of such just and pacific measures as appeared calculated to arrest further bloodshed, and establish a lasting peace. In 1795, Gen. Wayne held the Greenville Council, which was attended by the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, and Kaskaskias. At the opening Gen. Wayne read the address of the "Friends Yearly Meeting" at Philadelphia, and delivered some presents, which had been sent to the Indians. He then spoke of this letter in very commendatory terms, and also of the great solicitude of the Quakers, touching the welfare of the Indians. For an indefinite period antecedent to the war of 1812 the Friends had labored with the Shawnees at Wapakoneta, but during that war the mission was suspended. Resuming then, they by the consent of the government, and at their own expenses, erected a grist- and saw-mill on the Auglaize, at Wapakoneta, and made various other improvements for the benefit of the Indians.

Among other things of this class they erected a residence for the superintendent and his family, Isaac Harvey, who were placed in charge of the mission, the object of which was to encourage the Indians in the improvement and cultivation of their lands and otherwise contribute to the amelioration of their condition. Under the instruction thus imparted the Indians soon acquired some proficiency in agriculture, the products being corn, beans, and pumpkins. The corn was ground at the mission mill free of toll, and the Indians were thus provided means superior to the old method of pounding the grain into hominy. The Society of Friends bore all the expense incident to the erection and maintenance of these mills. The expense, too, was enormous for those days, as Wapakoneta was a remote point thirty miles from white settlements, from which supplies were to be obtained. This distance was rendered terrible by the unfavorable condition of the country for any transfer of goods, as the whole route was through a vast wilderness. The Shawnees were very ignorant about building, and so the Society furnished young men to assist them in the erection of cabins and fences. About this time the Society received a handsome present from a lady Friend in England, which was used in the purchase of farming utensils for the better encouragement of agricultural pursuits.

By this assistance they made rapid progress in civilization, and the acquisition of property. Domestic animals were now introduced to the great advantage and comfort of the Indians, as the horse came to relieve the women of the labor of plowing and carrying burdens. While the men thus learned to provide for their families, the women acquired a better knowledge of their proper sphere and duties until at length a kind-hearted but savage and abused people began to realize better days, and look forward with brighter and higher hope. They had by two treaties secured an annuity of $3000, to be paid forever at Wapakoneta, Ohio, for the benefit of the whole tribe. This was promptly paid for a number of years, but at length it was neglected, and the Indians suffered. They had many obstacles to surmount, many doubts to undergo, and many difficulties to encounter in changing the character of their whole lives. It was a single-step transition from savage to civilized life, and this by a proud and independent race was as great a task of reconciliation as ever devolved upon a rude people. Their habits, manners, customs, and language; their very life itself, with its wild unrest, eager pursuits, and burning desires, all to be cast aside like the child's discarded toy. They had from time immemorial been the undisputed lords of the forest, for a continent had been theirs for ages.

The unbounded forest was their home, and destiny had yielded it to them and theirs forever. They knew no superior but the Great Spirit, and they were that Spirit's special care. For them the forest produced its game; the earth its fruit, and the waters their fishes. Their music was the songs of their mother Nature from whom they sprang, by whom they subsisted, and to whose bosom they would return. For generations

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a world was theirs, and the beneficent Spirit would never disinherit his favorite children. Blind superstitious faith, there approaches your world a pale-faced child of the Great Spirit who will teach you equity and rob you of your all; who will teach you philanthropy and exterminate your race. He has now demanded that you change in all save color, and become like him of the pale face, trespassing feet, and grasping avaricious hands. With this status this brave and generous people, yielding to the inevitable, undertook to forget the past, embrace the present, and build a future on the views and manners of the whites. In 1810 they received a letter from their agent, John Johnston, on the subject of their improvement. He urged them earnestly to improve the opportunities offered, and embrace the course recommended by the Friends. This letter is still preserved by the Shawnees, and held in reverence on account of its author, who never deceived them in all his dealings. These Indians were acknowledged to be well acquainted with human nature, and in order to judge a man only asked to look him in the face, and their judgment was generally correct. It was not difficult to persuade them to engage in agricultural pursuits, but it required years to overcome their aversion to the education of their children by the whites. Finally they agreed to this, and the pupils evinced a susceptibility beyond all expectation. The schools were conducted on the manual labor system, and the friends of the Indians expressed great gratification in finding this restless people advancing so rapidly in those pursuits which promised to rescue them from their late deplorable condition. Thus they progressed until 1830, when it was intimated the government wished to purchase their lands. As this period marks a new era in their record by the introduction of a new superintendent, Henry Harvey, and the unsettled condition of affairs occasioned by the land negotiations, we pause a moment to consider their manners and mode of life prior to the improvements we have reviewed. They then occupied villages along the Auglaize River, where they remained during the summer cultivating their crops of corn and beans—the labor being performed by the women and children. The men would lounge about during the warm weather, as furs were not fit for market. If hunger drove them from the shade of repose, they only sought a shady stream and caught a few fish or plunged deeper into the forest and shot a deer. They never made any provision for the future, and so by winter their whole crop of corn would be exhausted. At this season they made preparation for the annual hunt. When leaving they took their families, ponies, and as much furniture as possible with them. This latter outfit consisted chiefly of brass kettles, wooden ladles, large bowls, some spoons, a tomahawk and butcher-knife. Even in cold weather might be seen the silver-haired grandmother, the care-worn mother, and the half-clothed children—even the infant carried in a blanket—on the march to the hunting grounds. Arrived at their destination, they erected a tent of sufficient size to accommodate a whole family. This lodge was made by placing in the ground poles lashed together at the top, and covered with skins of animals. These were so adjusted that the upper ones overlapped the lower, and rendered the lodge water- and snow-proof. The fire was built in the middle of this tent, and the smoke escaped at an opening at the top provided for the purpose. In the tent, skins were spread on which they reposed, while the blanket served for covering. These blankets were an indispensable article; if anything was to be carried it was enfolded in these; if not thus used it was worn upon the person until it became so inseparably associated with the Indian as to become almost a part of his person. If hunting, they are worn; if sleeping, they are worn, and if attending a party, they are still worn. True, on the latter occasions, they were ornamented with beads and other trinkets, but the ubiquitous blanket was still there. An Indian was poor, indeed, if he did not possess a pony, gun, tomahawk, dog, butcher-knife, and blanket. These were his outfit, and were well nigh indispensable. Settled upon the hunting grounds, the men went in search of game, and if any was killed it was suspended to a tree, beyond reach of wolves, while the hunter pushed on sometimes for days before returning. On his return he carried back as much game as he could, and feasted at home one night in order to rest and refresh after the toil of the hunt. He then took his pony to gather the game he had already secured. Thus many might have game throughout the timber, and yet their honor never permitted one Indian to take from a tree the game of another.

When they returned to camp the game was placed in the hands of the women and children, who took care of the furs, and sliced the venison for drying purposes, except the hams, which were fire-dried for market. After a feast the hunters resumed the chase, and so continued until about the first of February, when the furs became worthless and the chase was abandoned. They then returned home, but, as the close of the deer season marked the opening of the trapping season, the Indian again soon took to the forest. Here again their honesty would not permit one to rob the traps of another, but, on the contrary, if one found an animal in the trap of another, he removed the game, suspended it near by, and reset the trap. Such were the habits of these people in their struggle to survive. Without homes worth the name, they were dependent upon the shelter and bounty of a watery or icy wilderness. Exposed to the rigors of the climate, they were ever in hearing of the howl of the wolf and the scream of the panther. In the midst of those incongruous surroundings and inhospitable elements, from the frozen earth, if the discord of clashing elements ceased for a moment, could be heard the weak and pitiful cry of the infant starving and freezing in its mother's arms, while the very elements and wild beasts, more in "pity than wrath," conspired to drown its saddening cry.

Such were the condition and habits of the Shawnees at the advent of the Friends. Let us look to the events of later years. Turn, then, to the year 1819, when a member of the Society of Friends, Isaac Harvey, removed, with part of his family, to superintend the mills erected for the benefit of the Shawnees.

These mills were located on the river just in the rear of the grocery store of H. W. Tacusch, where part of the building still remains. Mr. Harvey had visited the place on previous occasions, and so was acquainted with a number of the chiefs as well as with John Johnston, the Indian Agent of the Northwest.

Shortly afterward we get a glimpse of the Prophet, more fully treated elsewhere in this volume. One of the Indians became very much enfeebled, and the Friend visited him often, carrying him medicine and nourishment. On one of these visits he found the door fastened, but, after a time, it was opened, and he found the sick man lying upon his face, his back bare, and his whole body so lacerated that he was in a state of exhaustion from the loss of blood.

In the house was the Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh. He was asked the reason for this curious and brutal treatment of the patient, and answered that the sick man was bewitched, and these incisions were made to enable him to extract the combustible matter the witch had deposited. The good Quaker drove the Prophet out of the house, and dressed the sick man's wounds. On the following night the friendly superintendent was awakened by some one at his door seeking admittance. He heard a woman's voice crying in broken English, "They kill-ee me! they kill-ee me!" It was an Indian woman with her little girl. Mr. Harvey took her to the house of Francis Duchouquet, the interpreter, where she explained that a little messenger had brought her word that the chiefs were in council, and that she had certainly been condemned to die on a charge of having bewitched the poor consumptive on whom the Prophet had operated with knives. She begged the "Qua-ke-lee" to protect her, and said that she would do all that he commanded. The shrewd Quaker, not relying on the friendliness of the interpreter, answered the woman coldly, but, having secured another interpreter in the person of Thomas Elliott, the blacksmith's son, he talked with her again, and finally hid her and her daughter between two beds on a bedstead in the upper room of his house. He also killed with his own hands a small dog that had followed her. The life of Harvey's family depended, perhaps, quite as much as that of the Indian woman's, on the success of his keeping her hid. Every part of the Quaker's house was searched, even this upper room, where there stood nothing but an innocent-looking bed with all the covers spread. In the middle of that anxious day there came to the house of Isaac Harvey, his friend, the chief Weaseeah, often called Captain Wolf. He told the superintendent what had happened among them, as though he did not at all suspect that his friend had taken any part in the matter. The Quaker earnestly remonstrated against the Indian belief in witches and witchcraft, and expostulated with him on the cruelty of putting people to death on an unproved charge of this kind. This disturbed the mind of Weaseeah; he was surprised to find that the Qua-ke-lee did not agree with him on so important a matter. He then departed,

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and, in about an hour afterwards, he returned and expressed his belief that Harvey knew more about the matter than he professed to know. As the Quaker tried to evade, Weaseeah urged him to tell what he knew, promising that instead of betraying him, he would defend him to the utmost of his power. It was a desperate resort, but Harvey felt that the case was a desperate one. Without confessing all that he knew about the matter, he admitted that he believed the condemned woman to be out of reach of the Indians who were seeking her destruction, and that they would never see her face again unless they abandoned the idea of executing her. This was a shrewd way of putting the case, but the Quaker added, what startled the chief still more, that he had made up his mind to close up the mission and take his family and go home. After some thought, the chief proposed to Harvey that he should go with him direct to the council house, where the chiefs were then in session. He thought, if the "Qua-ke-lee" would promise the chiefs that he would be answerable to them for the condemned woman, that he could prevail on them to pardon her. Harvey resolved to go, though it was like going into a den of wild beasts, thus to brave the angry chiefs in council. He asked John Elliott the blacksmith, whose son had been his second interpreter the night before, and who had himself offered assistance, to let his boy go with him now. Elliott consented, and said he would also go. Accordingly these four entered into the council house. "Be still and hear," said Weaseeah. He then told them of his interview with his friend the Quaker, and of the occasion of their coming. The Indians, some of whom were painted and armed in a way that made them quite appalling to the Quaker, now moved around talking one to another. Isaac Harvey then addressed them by means of his interpreter, telling them, with great composure, that he had come with Weaseeah and Simueta (the blacksmith) to intercede for the woman; but seeing that they had resolved to follow their own course, he had prepared to offer himself in her stead; that he had no weapons, and was at their mercy—they might do with him as they thought best. At this the noble chief Weaseeah took hold of Harvey's arm and said, "Me Qua-ke-lee friend." He begged the chiefs not to suffer their friend the Quaker to be harmed, but they were still determined not to submit to the proposition; he offered his life instead of his friend's.

This heroic attitude of the Quaker, with the loyal and brave act of the noble chief, checked the tide of hostile feeling, and for a minute all were in suspense. Then chief after chief, to the number of six or eight, stepped up to Harvey, each offering his hand, and saying, "Me Qua-ke-lee friend." Weaseeah then argued with them eloquently, and at last the whole council offered their hands in friendship. Tenskwatawa, the prophet, only excepted, who sullenly left the council house in defeat. It was hard for Harvey and Weaseeah to prevail on the poor woman to leave her place of concealment. She remained in the Quaker's house for several days, and then returned to her people and lived in peace.

In 1825 Mr. Harvey removed to the Friends' school establishment, five miles south of Wapakoneta, on the present farm of A. Scott. This school had been suspended, because of the unsettled condition of the Indians, and was now to be resumed. Shortly after the reopening of the school, the Indian agent visited his old friend, the Quaker, and spent the day in discussing the Indian situation and outlook. During the conversation, the Friend observed that he had found discontent and a desire to sell their lands among the Indians; that it appeared almost impossible to accomplish anything, and should they remove to the west at that juncture, and come in contact with the wild savages of that region, he feared all the labor of the Friends would be lost. To this the exultant agent replied that, if the Friends had done nothing but save the life of Polly Butler, they had thereby broken up the heathenish practice of putting people to death for witchcraft, which was a sufficient reward for all their labor and expense. As we have already related the case of Polly Butler, and alluded to the same—as viewed by the agent, Mr. Johnston—we deem a letter by the same agent, written years after the incidents occurred of which it speaks, of sufficient importance to justify its insertion in full. It serves at the same time to identify this unfortunate woman, and is as follows:—

"Polly Butler, charged with being a witch in the Shawnee nation, and who was saved from a violent death by the timely, firm, and persevering efforts of Isaac Harvey, who then had charge over the Friends' Shawnee Mission at Wapakoneta, Ohio, was the daughter of Gen. Richard Butler, by a Shawnee woman. A son, also, was an offspring of the same union, who became a distinguished chief in peace and war among the Shawnees, being in authority during the whole of my agency over this nation, a period of almost thirty years. Gen. Butler was an Indian trader before the Revolutionary war, and spoke the language of the natives, and as was customary with persons of those pursuits, he married an Indian woman. His son and daughter bear a striking resemblance to the Butler family, many of whom I knew in early life. The General was second in command in the army under St. Clair, and was killed on the 4th of Nov. 1791, in battle with the combined Indians of the northwest, on the ground on which Fort Recovery was afterward built, distant from Greenville fourteen miles. Witchcraft was universally believed in by all the Indian tribes, and the incident related of Polly Butler is substantially true."

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSTON.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 17, 1853.

To Mr. Harvey, then, we attribute the first successful effort to arrest the monstrous practice of destroying life on charges of witchcraft among these Indians.

Resuming, we find the Shawnees advancing in civilized pursuits, and educating their children at the Wapakoneta schools, until some miscreants persuaded the young men that, if the Quakers were permitted to improve their lands, the whites would finally seize them for their own use. When this suspicion became known to the Friends, they entered a large tract of land at the expense of the Society, erected buildings, cleared a farm, and established the school at the mission south of Wapakoneta, which was conducted until the removal of the Shawnees to the distant west. In 1830, the mission schools came under the charge of Henry Harvey, when he found the Indians of a pleasant and lively disposition. During his residence here, the aged chief Black Hoof died, the incidents of whose life and character are elsewhere noted in this volume.

In 1831 a message was received from the Indian agent, conveying the desire of the government to purchase the lands of the Shawnees. This was so unsuspected, that it produced great confusion. The chiefs at once visited the superintendent, to consult upon the subject. The Friend scarcely credited the report, and so told the chiefs, if they would refuse to sell, the government would abandon its desire.

They however pursued a different course, and forbade all approaches upon the subject, as no commissioners would be met. Shortly after this they encountered traders, who told them they wanted money, and must have it, and the lands must be sold that they could be paid, and then bribed certain chiefs to favor the sale. A few days later the commissioner notified the chiefs he would be at Wapakoneta on a certain day, and asked a meeting. Gardner came on the appointed day, and occupied the first two days of the council in a speech of misrepresentations.

He was answered by Wayweleapy, who informed him that he was little known, as he had only addressed them two days, and in that time had said many good, but more bad things; had talked a great deal about the Great Spirit, without knowing anything about the Spirit, as his ideas were all wrong. He had claimed that the Spirit made three classes of men: the white man, with a white skin, and a great deal of sense; the Indian, with a red skin, and a little less sense; and the black man, with a black skin, and very little sense. His own idea was different, as he believed all men were created alike, and any other conception was curious and false. In a day or two a treaty was closed, and it immediately became rumored that the Indians had been deceived and cheated. This alarmed the Indians, and John Perry visited the Friend, and when told they had been really robbed of their lands, he wept like a child, and exclaimed they were a ruined people, unless the Quakers would interpose in their behalf. The Friend assured him he had kept a record of the proceedings of the council, and would act as a witness for the Indians, and do everything in his power for them. Accordingly, he called the attention of the Richmond Yearly Meeting to the matter, and a committee was appointed to visit Wapakoneta and investigate the whole proceedings touching that treaty. This committee, on its arrival, called about twenty of the principal men of the nation, with competent inter-

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preters, and took evidence during three or four days at the mission buildings. At the opening of the council, this committee informed the Indians that, at their yearly meeting, they had learned with sorrow from Mr. Harvey that the Indians had been wronged, and assured them they would do all they could in their behalf. They then awaited a statement of the chief, setting forth their wrongs. The Indians thereupon held an all-night council, and early the next morning informed the visitors of their readiness to be heard. When the council had been seated a few moments, the chiefs rose, shook hands with each visitor, and resumed their seats, without saying a word.

The pipe was then passed, and each chief smoked. They now presented a very grave and dignified appearance, as they sat in silence, with eyes fixed upon Wayweleapy, the orator of the day. At length the speaker rose, with black, keen, but tearful eyes, looked about on each of his brethren, and then fixed his gaze upon the committee. He addressed the assembly, but paused to control his feeling. Again he proceeded, but in a moment faltered; tears washed his cheek, emotion overcame him, and he sank to his seat. A struggle ensued with his feelings; he mastered his agitation, regained self-control, and, rising, delivered a pathetic statement of the perfidy of the negotiators, and appealed to the Quakers to befriend them now, when ruin stared them in the face.

He proceeded as follows: "My friends and brethren, we are now all present, and I am glad to see you. I thank the great God that you have come to see us at this time. We are all in trouble, and wanted to see you very much. You wish to know our grievances about our late treaty, and we will endeavor to tell you. This treaty, which we made with Gardner, we thought was made in good faith on both sides. He spoke a great deal to us, and called upon God to be witness to what he said to us. This made us believe he was in earnest, and we put confidence in what he said, and never thought of being deceived by him. He said he was sent to us by the President, General Jackson, and so we were willing to trust him. He made propositions to us for our lands, and we agreed to them. The treaty was not read and interpreted to us, but Gardner assured us that it contained just what he offered us in every particular. We thought he told us the truth, and accordingly we signed the treaty; but since then we found out that it was not so, and that he had deceived and cheated us. This is what so grieves our hearts. We are sorry to find it is to be the price of our farms that is to take us to our new homes. We expected no such thing, but understood plainly that the Government was to be at all that expense, and that what our improvements here were worth, after being valued by good men, was to be paid us in money, to assist us in making farms at our new homes. We have good homes here, and had abundance of labor and pains to make them. We wanted good men to value our improvements, for we are not ashamed of our homes; but we are surprised to hear the treaty is not as we understood it. The Commissioner told us the President would provide well for our women and children on our long journey. My friends, we are in a difficult situation. We cannot let our property go in this way, for if we do we are a ruined people. Now, my friends, another thing that grieves us is, that when we see how the Delawares and Senecas have been treated, who are now on their way to Kansas, we know they have been very poorly provided for the journey. Some have poor old blind horses; some poor women are going on foot, and a large number of them are only furnished four bushels of corn meal. We pity them, as they are our brethren; we fear their situation will be ours when we go upon our journey. We hope this will be avoided. Another grievance is, that man Gardner promised to pay our debts: this we find he intends to take from our money. We cannot leave Ohio until our debts are paid. My friends, when we got this land we were told by President Jefferson that we never should be asked to sell it; but that if we wished at any time to sell, the Government would send a good man to purchase it of us. Gardner, when he came among us, said he was sent by the President and instructed to pay us well for our land; but he has deceived us, and has failed to do as he promised. This man, who told us he was sent here by General Jackson, told us that such rich farming lands as these we have, should be furnished us at our new home; but we have since learned they are to be paid for out of the proceeds of our poor little reserve here—out of our poor hard-earned farms, which we have improved at a cost of so much time and labor. This is too hard: they never cost the Government anything, and we had no idea the money was to be taken from us for any such purpose. We had mills here that were built for us by our friends the Quakers—they never cost the Government anything—and Gardner told us we should have good mills furnished us at our new home; but the pay for them, we now learn, is to be taken from our money for that too. What does this mean? We declare we understood no such thing at the time we signed the treaty.

"We have now told you what our grievances are. If we could have all these things as we understood them at the time we made the treaty, we would be satisfied; but if not, trouble and sorrow will follow us to our far distant homes.

"Friends and brothers, we say again that we are glad to see you here at this time; we are glad you are going to take our side, for we are a poor forsaken people, and have none to whom to look but our friends, the Quakers. We hope you will succeed in your undertaking, and if you do, sorrow will be removed from us. We are so rejoiced that you have come to see us that we never, as long as we live, shall forget our feelings of gratitude at this time. The world is wide, but after looking about us on every hand, we could find no one to whom to appeal in this hour of need except our old friends, the Quakers. Many people will talk from the teeth out, but the manner of the Quakers toward us at all times shows them to be our real and genuine friends. We know they are still our only friends, and so to them we state our grievances and appeal to them for help. My brothers, I am now done speaking."

Such was the Indian statement of the treaty proceedings as delivered by Wayweleapy, the chosen orator of the occasion.

The result of this investigation was a petition to Congress, embodying a statement of facts, and asking additional compensation for the Shawnee lands. A deputation of chiefs was appointed, consisting of John Perry, Wayweleapy, Black Hoof, and Spybuck, with Francis Duchouquet, and Joseph Parks, as interpreters. At the same time a memorial was prepared in behalf of the Friends, asking relief for the Shawnees, and a committee, consisting of Henry Harvey and David Baily, authorized to present it to Congress. They were further instructed to give such information as they could touching the late treaty, and urge the claim of the Indians before Congress and the President.

Henry Harvey, being a witness to the treaty, was competent to show the fraud by which it was obtained. The expense of these proceedings was borne by the Society. The joint deputation left the mission Dec. 1, 1831, and went *via* Mt. Pleasant, where the Quakers joined in the memorial, and did much for the further comfort of the deputation. Again, at Baltimore, the Quakers joined the appeal to Congress, so that by this time the memorial represented the societies of Ohio, Indiana, and Maryland. At Cumberland, Francis Duchouquet was taken sick, and had to be left by the company. It was believed he could live but a short time, and his parting with the chiefs was very affecting. The latter were touched to tears as the old interpreter told them he was an old man, must soon die, and they would never meet him again. He had been an honest and useful man who, in the capacity of government interpreter, had been of great service to the whites, and even saved many from the stake. He died a few days after his companions left Cumberland. (See reference elsewhere.) On reaching Washington, and making known their mission, they were furnished a copy of the fraudulent treaty, and requested by Sec. Cass to examine it carefully, and find what difference, if any, existed in the amount therein stipulated and that represented and promised by Gardner. After due examination, this deficiency was shown to amount to $115,000, and the delegation thereupon asked that said treaty be annulled, and another be formed with the delegation, who were authorized to act for the Indians. The Secretary approved the plan, after satisfying himself that the calculation was correct, and added that in his opinion the Indians would not receive a single dollar by the Gardner treaty. He further appealed to the President, but as he would take no action in the premises, an appeal was made to Congress, through the assistance of Joseph Vance, a representative from Ohio. After considerable delay, a bill was reported by Geo. McDuffy, of S. C., granting $30,000, instead of the $100,000 asked in the petition. After the transaction of the business of the delegation, Secretary Cass paid all expenses incurred in Washington, and those necessary on their return home, amounting in all to $640; and, further, presented each of the chiefs with

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$50. At the making of the treaty, the Indians were promised to be removed early in the spring, and were advised to sell everything they could spare during the winter. In accordance with this advice, they sold about 200 head of cattle, 1200 hogs, and many other things, and with the proceeds purchased clothing, wagons, and guns, in anticipation of their early removal.

Moreover, they were to receive $3000 at the time of their departure, so that they had no uneasiness about the future. These promises were all violated, and resulted in absolute want, and almost starvation, to a whole nation. Again Mr. Harvey appealed to Secretary Cass, and at the same time went to the Miami mission, distant about eighty miles, to buy a load of provisions for the starving tribe. In this he was successful, and a few days later supplies were received from Piqua, on the order of the Secretary. On the arrival of these provisions, the Indians repaired to Wapakoneta, where a distribution was made which supplied their needs until their removal. Gardner arrived about the first of September, and, wretchedly equipped, they took up their march of 800 miles for their sunset home. Well might they exclaim:—

"We, the rightful lords of yore,
Are the rightful lords no more;
Like the silver rusts we fail;
Like the red leaves in the gale;
Fail like shadows when the dawning
Waves the bright flag of the morning."

All ages and classes; all ranks and conditions, the remnant of a proud free people, not even demanding justice—for they knew they had no rights, but rather supplicating that sympathy which they dared not expect—they went forth, fearing to look back, and the mock pageant of the commissioner was to the Indian a mere show, signifying nothing but his undone condition. Gardner accompanied them to the Mississippi River, and then returned. They pressed on across the prairie after traversing the wilderness, and reached their destination about Christmas. They were joined the next spring by the Hog Creek tribe, who were under the direction of Joseph Parks, and fared much better than the Wapakoneta band, as they had the advantage of season, and a leader of heart. The next season Harvey and two others visited them, and obtained permission to erect schools, and continue the work of the mission. This work progressed until 1839, when it was suspended, on account of sickness. Mr. H. and family took charge the next year, and remained until 1842, when they returned home. When he was about to leave, the Indians took a very affectionate leave of his family.

George Williams was appointed to extend the farewell of the whole tribe, and in doing so, he spoke as follows: "My brother and my sister, I am about to speak for all our young men and for all our women and children, and in their name bid you farewell. They could not all come, and it would be too much trouble for you to have them all here at once, so I have been sent with their message. I was directed to tell you that all their hearts are full of sorrow, because you are going to leave them and return to your home. Ever since you have lived with us we can all see how the Quakers and our fathers lived together in peace.

"You have treated our children well, and your doors have always been open to us. When we were in distress, you relieved us; and when our people were hungry, you gave them food. For your kindness, we love you. Your children and our children lived together in peace, and at school learned together, and loved one another. We will always remember you, and teach our children to never forget your children. And now, my brother and sister, I bid you farewell, and Caleb and his sisters, and the little boys and their sisters, farewell!" He then took Mr. Harvey by the hand, saying "Farewell, my brother," and then taking the hand of Mrs. Harvey said, "Farewell, my good sister." He then bade the children an individual farewell, and went away in sadness. The next day about twenty chiefs spent the day with the Friends, and towards evening took leave of the family in a manner similar to that of the representative chief on the preceding day, and then left the house in the manner of leaving a grave, without looking back, or speaking a word. The mission was still sustained after Harvey's return, until it became supplemented by several district missions of different denominations. It may here be added that, in 1853, Congress appropriated $66,000 as additional compensation to the Wapakoneta and Hog Creek Shawnees, and their claims were thereby extinguished. Thus—

"'Mid the forests where they warred,
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters—
Ye may not wash it out."

Our purpose is now accomplished, and we cast a lingering farewell look upon that people whose history we have reviewed. We thus traced the connection with this territory of the disinherited offspring of the Algonquin nation, which knew no superiors, and acknowledged no equals. Springing from the head of the Great Spirit, all other tribes and nationalities were inferior, because they sprang from the inferior body. Endowed by superior wisdom, all other tribal or national wisdom was obtained through them, as the terrestrial fountain head. Brave, generous, and strong, they possessed a nomadic nature which makes their history almost coextensive with a continent. From the Atlantic to the Father of Waters they left their foot-prints, and from the great cold lakes to the broad warm gulf, the forests echoed their voices, and the streams reflected their images. Proud and arrogant in the knowledge of their strength, if that strength waned they substituted prudence for arrogance, but never compromised their superiority nor sacrificed their dignity. More than other tribes, they appreciated nature, and there found their storehouse of eloquence, for their imagery was the reflection of nature's heart. Their language was thus limited, but rich, and better calculated for lofty oratory than trivial conversation. Single words adorned whole ideas in poetic beauty.

They were in harmony with nature till the mutual sympathy caused the "very leaves of the forests to weep tears of pity" at the suffering produced by the pale-face intruder, whose contact, like a whirlwind, swept forest and savage alike before him in his destructive career. Such were the Shawnees at the advent of the whites, and although driven about and wronged, they still hoped to find a spot they could call their own, and from which they never would be driven. Destiny reserved no such boon for them as yet, and when they settled on the Auglaize and the lands were "guaranteed to them forever," the promises were false, and the hopes delusive. Contented if here they could remain, they were willing to even forsake their fathers' graves, relinquish their claims to their tribal lands, renounce their ancestral lives, and adopt the habits of civilized men. The Auglaize is a witness to the transformation, while Wapakoneta is a monument to the progress of the same race. Here they abandoned their wild past, and embraced the teaching of the whites. Instead of warring, they cultivated the soil; instead of the chase, they gathered harvests. For tradition, they accepted education, and for barbarity they accepted humanity. It was enough, and they were happy; but again they must leave all they love; all the associations of their new condition, and all the incentives to the new life they embraced.

Their hope was crushed, for the hand that plays with the heart-strings of association and affection is cruel and relentless. So in their case; the tender cords snapped asunder, and warriors, who knew not how to flinch before a tomahawk, nor yet to weep before the stake, were touched to galling tears. It was a night of gloom on which Destiny looked in pity, and provided in the Quakers a star of promise, until, in humanity, the sun of reality could rise. Let the dark past, with its suffering and its wrongs, be forever dissipated by the golden light of humanity which beams justice and happiness, not for the whites alone, but for the whole brotherhood of man.

POST-OFFICE.

Although some difference of opinion has prevailed touching the date of the establishment of post-offices in the Northwest, it may be stated that the first office was established in 1794, as shown by the subjoined correspondence.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, May 24, 1794.

DEAR SIR: It is proposed to attempt the carriage of a mail from Pittsburg to Wheeling by land and thence by water to Limestone. From Limestone by a new road on the southern side of the Ohio to the mouth of Licking, opposite to Fort Washington, where it will cross over. From

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Limestone the mail will be carried through the State of Kentucky; the post road through the wilderness in this case to be discontinued. I have given directions to have these boats constructed for the purpose, to be formed in the best manner for ease and expedition in pushing up stream, to be managed by five hands each. Hope they will be running some time in June.

Marietta will be a station for the boats to stop at as they pass, and doubtless it will be convenient to have a post-office there. Herewith I send a packet addressed to you to be put into the hands of the person you judge most suitable for postmaster. He will there see the forms in which the business is to be transacted, with which he should make himself acquainted. The law now sent will expire in a few days. It is substantially the same as the new law as to the *regulations*—the latter will be forwarded when prepared. The person you designate for postmaster should be careful and trusty, and there will be an advantage in having one whose residence will be near the landing place of the mail boats.

The advantages of a regular mail will be so great to your settlement, I am sure you will omit nothing to secure them.

I am, with respect and esteem, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

P. S.—I suppose a post-office may be eligible at Gallipolis, for which reason I send a second package addressed to you to be disposed of as you think fit. You will be so good as to favor me with an answer as soon as possible.

To GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM, Marietta.

MARIETTA, June 9, 1794.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 24th ult., with the packets referred to, has come to hand. I have engaged Mr. Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., to undertake the business of postmaster at this place. He is a gentleman of probity—is attorney for the United States in this county, and keeps his office within a few yards of where boats will naturally land, both on account of convenience and security.

With respect to Gallipolis, I am not so well acquainted as to fix on any one without some further information, which I expect to obtain in a few days. Yours, RUFUS PUTNAM.

Mr. R. J. Meigs, Jr., was thus the first postmaster in the Northwestern Territory. He held the office until October, 1795, when he was succeeded by Capt. Josiah Munroe, who continued postmaster to 1801.

Gen. Putnam selected Mr. Francis De Hebecourt for postmaster at Gallipolis.

OHIO.

IT is but a step from the territory to the State. The constitutional convention, comprising delegates from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, assembled for the purpose of framing and adopting a constitution for the United States, and terminated its labors and adjourned September 17, 1787. The old "Articles of Confederation" were too narrow for the structure of government then rearing by the people. From the old battle-scarred confederation they sought to hew out a new State, recognizing the people as the source, the object and the power of government. It must be "a government of the people, for the people, by the people," and to this end a Nation was founded, supreme in its attributes, because reflecting the will of a sovereign people. Rights, powers, functions, and prerogatives were reserved to the Nation, while others were delegated to the several States.

The Nation in its constitutional capacity became, and is the supreme power and supreme law. It was a new experiment; it was the launching of an untried vessel upon an unknown sea; but the fullness of time had come wherein "man is man and master of his fate," and when it was found desirable to make a "perpetual union" still "more perfect." That constitution everywhere sought an indissoluble union composed of indestructible States. It was "we the people of the United States in order to make a more perfect union," who sought to confirm and strengthen what had been pronounced a perpetual union. True, it was found necessary in later years to enlarge the provisions of the constitution, but at the period of its adoption it was as rounded, as symmetrical, and as finished as the differing opinions entertained by the framers would permit. Those liberalizing provisions which have been the outgrowth of years of development applied and still apply chiefly to the rights of individuals rather than to the powers of the Nation or the State. The integrity of the union was not an open question so far as the constitution could provide against conflicting views; but the rights of the individual, the manhood of man had not yet been recognized or secured. That instrument contained the word "white" and "white inhabitants," alone were known to the founders of the government. Slavery was an institution which became the fountain head of nullification, secession, and rebellion, that trinity of evil which impoverished a treasury, bathed a people in tears, and baptized a land in blood. But it hastened the consummation of freedom, hastened development, hastened the recognition of manhood's highest estate, and who will say liberty and manhood can be purchased at too high a price? Until the amendments were adopted "we, the people," only applied to a portion of the people, just as the clause, "all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as used in the Declaration, could only apply to a portion of the race, and that portion was determined only by a color line which shut away from the black man all rights which a white man was bound to respect. A storm of thought, succeeded by a tempest of armed force, gave to those expressions a literal significance, and the Nation withstood the shock to become in reality what it had before been but in name, "the land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed." When the shock did come, when armed rebellion sought to destroy the union, when the constitution became too narrow for the crisis of the hour, then above all constitutions and all written laws was seen the light and strength and justice of the unwritten law of nature, the law of self-preservation. Under that law, the life of the Nation was the first object to be secured, and after that came the liberty of the individual. The result was life to the Nation and liberty for every man beneath the flag, with a constitution so amended as to secure forever these inestimable jewels to generations yet unborn.

RATIFICATION.

The constitution itself provided that: "the ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

In accordance with this provision eleven of the thirteen States, by their conventions ratified the constitution, and it went into operation and became the supreme law on March 4, 1789, that being the date fixed by Congress under the convention resolutions of September 13, 1788. The order of the ratification by the several States will appear by the following list: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788.

Afterward the States of North Carolina and Rhode Island were admitted into the union by Congress, upon the presentation of authenticated forms of ratification; North Carolina being admitted Nov. 21, 1789, and Rhode Island May 29, 1790. The union of the old States was thus secured and perfected, but the constitution did not rest here. After

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providing for its own adoption by ratification, it further provided that "new States may be admitted by Congress into this union," upon equal terms with the original States which had fought out their independence of the mother country, and founded a new form of government, under new conditions, in a new world. Under this provision Vermont applied for admission into the Union in 1791; Kentucky in 1792; and Tennessee in 1796. Herein was the inauguration of the new order of things which, planted in hope, has flourished in strength. Brought forth in tearful, anxious travail, it was baptized in blood to live in hope. In the midst of these events in the east, what of the vast region west of Pennsylvania? We will see.

While the thirteen old colonies were thus declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that the old States had ceded their western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of the public territory, and in 1787 the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the *seventeenth* which accepted the Constitution of the United States.

It has since grown up to be great, populous, and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admission in 1803 the tide of migration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the valley of the Mississippi, and although no steamboat or railroad then existed, not even a stage coach helped the immigration, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—4500 persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain over twelve millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest State in the American Union. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory—40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having two hundred miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes its vessels touch on six thousand miles of interior coast, and through the Mississippi on thirty-six thousand miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through forty-two thousand miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains; but one broad, compact body of arable land, intersected with rivers, and streams, and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. From this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie ten thousand square miles of coal and four thousand square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt, and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent or as strong as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds, "that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government, and nailed its laws to a tree in the village; an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among the early immigration there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information"—qualified to promote the welfare of the community."

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of immigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever; and partly by the great security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawnees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy, the immigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in number, wealth, and education than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

The territory now comprised within the limits of Ohio was formerly a part of that vast region claimed by France between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, first known by the general name of Louisiana. In 1670, Marquette, a zealous French missionary, accompanied by Monsieur Joliet, from Quebec, with five boatmen, set out on a mission from Mackinac to the unexplored regions lying south of that station. They passed down the lake to Green Bay, thence from Fox River crossed over to the Wisconsin, which they followed down to its junction with the Mississippi. They descended this mighty stream a thousand miles to its confluence with the Arkansas. On their return to Canada they did not fail to urge in strong terms the immediate occupation of the vast and fertile regions watered by the Mississippi and its branches. About 1725, the French erected forts on the Mississippi, on the Illinois, on the Maumee, and on the lakes; still, however, the communication with Canada was through Lake Michigan. Before 1750, a French post had been fortified at the mouth of the Wabash, and a communication was established through that river and the Maumee with Canada. About the same time, and for the purpose of checking the progress of the French, the Ohio Company was formed, and made some attempts to establish trading houses among the Indians. The French, however, established a chain of fortifications back of the English settlements, and thus, in a measure, had the entire control of the great Mississippi Valley.

The English government became alarmed at the encroachments of the French, and attempted to settle boundaries by negotiations. These availed nothing, and both parties were determined to settle their differences by force of arms. The principal ground, whereon the English claimed dominion beyond the Alleghanies, was that the Six Nations owned the Ohio Valley, and had placed it, with their other lands, under the protection of England. Some of the western lands were also claimed by the British as having been actually purchased at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1744, at a treaty between the colonists and the Six Nations at that place. The claim of the English monarch to the late Northwestern

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Territory was ceded to the United States, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. The provisional articles which formed the basis of that treaty, more especially as related to the boundary, were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782. During the pendency of the negotiation relative to these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British commissioner, proposed the Ohio River as the western boundary of the United States, and but for the indomitable perseverance of the Revolutionary patriot, John Adams, one of the American commissioners, who opposed the proposition, and insisted upon the Mississippi as the boundary, the probability is that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been acceded to by the United States commissioners.

The States which owned western unappropriated lands, with a single exception, redeemed their respective pledges by ceding them to the United States. The State of Virginia, in March, 1784, ceded the right of soil and jurisdiction to the district of country embraced in her charter, situated to the northwest of the Ohio River. In September, 1786, the State of Connecticut also ceded her claim of soil and jurisdiction to the district of country within the limits of her charter, situated west of a line beginning at the completion of the forty-first point degree of north latitude, one hundred and twenty miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and from thence by a line drawn north parallel to and one hundred and twenty miles west of said line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it came to forty-two degrees and two minutes north latitude. The State of Connecticut, on the 30th of May, 1801, also ceded her jurisdictional claims to all that territory called the "Western Reserve of Connecticut." The States of New York and Massachusetts also ceded all their claims.

The above were not the only claims which had to be made prior to the commencement of settlements within the limits of Ohio. Numerous tribes of Indian savages, by virtue of prior possession, asserted their respective claims, which also had to be extinguished. A treaty for this purpose was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, October 27, 1784, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, by the third article of which treaty the said Six Nations ceded to the United States all claims to the country west of a line extending along the west boundary of Pennsylvania, from the mouth of the Oyounayea to the Ohio River.

Washington County was formed July 27, 1788, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, being the first county formed within the limits of Ohio. Its original boundaries were as follows: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River, where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River; thence up the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami, on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawnee Town to Sandusky; thence south to Scioto River, and thence with that river to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning.

Hamilton was the second county established in the Northwest Territory; it was formed January 2, 1790, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, and named from General Alexander Hamilton. Its original boundaries were thus defined: Beginning on the Ohio River at the confluence of the Little Miami, and down the said Ohio to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said Miami to the standing stone forks or branch of said river, and thence with a line to be drawn due east to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami River to the place of beginning

Wayne County was established by proclamation of General St. Clair, August 15, 1796, and was the third county formed in the Northwest Territory. Its original limits were very extensive, and were thus defined in the act creating it: Beginning at the mouth of Cuyahoga River upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to the east boundary of Hamilton County, which is a due north line from the lower Shawnee Town upon the Scioto River; thence by a line west-northerly to the south part of portage between the Miamis of Ohio and the St. Marys River; thence by a line also west-northerly to the southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west-northerly to the south part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof, including lands upon the streams emptying into said lake; thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga River, the place of beginning. These limits embrace what are now parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and all of Michigan, and the towns of Ohio City, Chicago, St. Marys, Mackinaw, etc. Since then States and counties have been organized out of this territory.

It will be observed in the Virginia Military Districts in Ohio, which comprise the lands between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, that when the State of Virginia, in 1783, ceded to the United States all her right of soil and jurisdiction to all the tract of country she then claimed northwest of the Ohio River, it was provided that the Virginia troops of the Continental establishment should be paid their legal bounties from these lands (and here it may not be amiss to define these land denominations). The United States Military Lands were so called from the fact that they were appropriated by an act of Congress, in 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. The patent to the soldiers or purchasers of these lands, as well as of all other Ohio lands, is derived from the general government. The district was not surveyed into ranges and townships, or any regular form, and hence the irregularity in the shape of the townships as established by the county commissioners for civil purposes; any individual holding a Virginia Military Land warrant might locate it wherever he desired within the district, and in such shape as he pleased, whenever the land had not been previously located.

We now turn to a chronological review of these circumstances and events.

By the treaties with the Indians of 1785-6, Congress acquired the lands watered by the Muskingum, Scioto, and Little and Great Miami rivers.

Territory Northwest of the Ohio.—By ordinance of July 13, 1787, formed out of the cession of Virginia, being that part of the territory south of the 41st parallel, and out of other territory acquired from Great Britain by the treaty of 1783, being the part of the territory north of the 41st parallel. Article 5 of this ordinance provided that there should be formed from this territory not less than three nor more than five States; that three of the States should extend from the Ohio River northward—that the boundaries between these three States should be established as in the ordinance described—and that Congress should have authority to form one or two other States out of that part of the territory which lay north of an east and west line drawn through the southernmost extremity of Lake Michigan.

The provisions of this article have been carried into effect by the erection, on the Ohio River, of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, separated by the boundaries prescribed by the ordinance, and out of the land north of them, of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of the State of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi River.

Territory South of the Ohio River.—By the act of May 26, 1790, declared to be "one district" for the purpose of temporary government, and its government constituted like that of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, except as otherwise provided in the act of April 2, 1790, accepting from North Carolina the cession of the State of Tennessee. The district included the territory comprehended in the present States of Kentucky and Tennessee and the territory ceded to the United States by the State of South Carolina. It was limited on the south by the original State of Georgia, and which were ceded by the State of Georgia, in 1802 and which by act of March 27, 1804, became a part of the Mississippi territory.

In 1788 another treaty was made by which the country was purchased from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to the Wabash, lying south and east of a certain line mentioned in the treaty. The Indians were dissatisfied with this treaty and it was not relied on by our Government. In 1795 twelve tribes attended on Gen. Wayne and treated with him for the sale of a considerable portion of the territory, included within the

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limits of Ohio. In 1805 seven tribes sold to the United States all that part of New Connecticut lying west of the Cuyahoga River. In this treaty the Connecticut people joined, and paid four thousand dollars to the Indians and agreed to pay them twelve thousand dollars additional. In 1807 that part of this which lies north of the Maumee and east of a meridian line, passing through the mouth of the Auglaize River was purchased of the Indians. In 1808 a strip of territory two miles wide was acquired by treaty, running from the western boundary of the Western Reserve to the Maumee River at the rapids. In the same treaty another strip one hundred and twenty feet in width was acquired, running along the bank of the Maumee. By these treaties the United States acquired the four-fifths of the State of Ohio.

That portion of the ceded tracts above latitude 41° north, extending from Pennsylvania on the east, to the western limits of Sandusky and Seneca counties, was given by Congress to Connecticut, and is called the *Western Reserve*, or New Connecticut. It extends one hundred and twenty miles from east to west, and on an average is fifty miles in width from north to south. Its area contains about three millions eight hundred thousand acres. Five hundred thousand acres of this tract, off the west end, the State of Connecticut gave to certain sufferers by fire in the Revolutionary War. A part of the ceded lands lying along the Ohio River, including the mouths of the Muskingum and Hockhocking rivers, was sold by the old Congress to the *Ohio Company*. This was the first sale of lands before the present Constitution of the United States was adopted. It was sold for one dollar per acre, payable in Congress notes, at twenty shillings in a pound, whereas the interest on those notes made them worth twenty-eight shillings and six pence on the pound at that time. These securities were funded under the Constitution of the United States, and became a part of the national debt. Benjamin Stites, Esq., of old Redstone Fort (now Brownsville, Pa.), who had examined the valley of the Shawnese soon after the treaty of 1786, by his statement induced John Cleves Symmes to visit that region. Symmes found them all and more than all they had been represented to be, and upon the 29th of August, 1787, wrote to the President of Congress asking that the Treasury Board might be empowered to contract with them for the country between the Miamis.

John Cleves Symmes of New Jersey was the next purchaser of land in Ohio, as he bought of the old Congress land lying between the mouths of the two Miamis and extending northerly so as to contain six hundred thousand acres; he gave sixty-six cents an acre for this land.

In addition to the above facts, let us detail the circumstances which led to the cession of the *Northwestern* Territory, and the States which relinquished their lands for the common benefit of the United States.

In September, 1780, the Congress of the Confederation passed a resolution, stating that, if these unappropriated lands were ceded to the United States, they should be formed into distinct republican States, and become members of the Federal Union and have the same rights as the thirteen original States; that each State shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, and that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any State shall have incurred since the commencement of the Revolutionary War, in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be reimbursed.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following States made cession of territory to the United States at the date specified: New York, March 1, 1781; Virginia, March 1, 1781, and December 30, 1788; Massachusetts, April 19, 1785; Connecticut, September 14, 1786, and confirmed May 30, 1800; South Carolina, August 9, 1787; North Carolina, February 25, 1791; and Georgia, April 24, 1820.

These lands were designated and situated as follows: *Virginia land* lay between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, which was given to her soldiers of the Revolution as a reward for their services, and was called the *Virginia Military Tract*. The United States had promised lands to the soldiers of the Revolution, and so Congress laid off a tract for that purpose, lying south of New Connecticut, extending from the Ohio River on the east to the Scioto on the west, and called the *United States Military Tract*. There were some refugees during the Revolutionary War from Nova Scotia, to whom Congress gave a strip of land extending from the Muskingum, opposite Zanesville, to the Scioto at Columbus. It is several miles in width. The remaining part of the State was surveyed and sold by Congress. In the United States lands, the Virginia military, and Symmes's purchase, the original owner obtained his patent from the United States Land Office, while land ceded to Ohio by Congress on condition of making certain canals, were deeded to purchasers by the Governor and Secretary of State.

The act of Congress of December 30, 1788, provided that the territory of the United States should be divided into not more than five, nor less than three States; but on August 7, 1789, the act was modified, and by a subsequent act of May 7, 1800, the Northwestern Territory was divided into two separate governments.

The people of the eastern division petitioned Congress, which passed an act April 30, 1802, authorizing them to form a constitution; and in addition thereto Congress offered the people of the State, after it should be organized, the one thirty-eighth part of their whole territory for the use of schools; also certain lands on which they supposed salt water might be procured; five per cent. of all the net proceeds of sales of lands owned by Congress, three per cent. of which was to be laid out in making roads in the State, and two per cent. on a road to be made from Cumberland, in Maryland, to the State of Ohio. This road is familiarly known as the National Turnpike.

These offers were all made on condition that the people of the territory would adopt a constitution founded on republican principles, which would harmonize with the ordinances of 1787, so far as being consistent with their being a separate State, and to be in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States. Such were the requirements of the act of 30th of April, 1802. The convention met November 1, 1802, and finally adopted the constitution November 29, 1802, making Chillicothe the seat of government for the new State. Edward Tiffin, Esq., had the honor of being president of the convention, and Thomas Scott, secretary.

On February 19, 1803, Congress passed an act, admitting Ohio as a State into the Union, with one representative in Congress, although the constitution had never been submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval. The counties in existence before the adoption of the constitution were Hamilton, Ross, Wayne, Adams, Knox, Jefferson, Washington, Trumbull, and Belmont. These counties constituted the Northwestern Territory, now embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

We now cast a glance at the territorial government before reviewing the affairs of the State.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor of the Northwestern Territory in 1791. In the session of Congress of 1800 the Northwestern Territory was divided into two territories, Ohio and Indiana. Ohio embraced the present States of Ohio and Michigan, while Indiana comprised Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Ohio Territory contained eighty thousand square miles, whereas Indiana contained one hundred and eighty thousand square miles. Gen. St. Clair was the commissioned Governor of Ohio Territory, while Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was Governor of Indiana.

On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair issued his proclamation, directing the electors, who then numbered five thousand free white males, to elect representatives to a General Assembly to be held at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, of which Edward Tiffin was speaker. This was the first Legislature of the whole Northwest Territory before its division, and by which Gen. William Henry Harrison was elected the delegate to Congress.

The 1st Constitutional Convention convened at Chillicothe, Nov. 1, 1802. Constitution adopted. The 2d met at Columbus, May 6, 1850. The 3d assembled at Columbus, May 13, 1873. Constitution rejected, leaving the constitution of 1852 in full force and effect.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

We, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our common welfare, do establish this Constitution:

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ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted, that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. The people have the right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; to instruct their Representatives; and to petition the General Assembly for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

Sec. 6. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Sec. 7. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given, by law, to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws, to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

Sec. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it.

Sec. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 10. Except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and in cases of petit larceny and other inferior offences, no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district, in which the offence is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

Sec. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be transported out of the State, for any offence committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person and things to be seized.

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

Sec. 16. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice administered without denial or delay.

Sec. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

Sec. 18. No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised, except by the General Assembly.

Sec. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner in money; and in all other cases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

Sec. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. Senators and Representatives shall be elected biennially, by the electors in the respective counties or districts, on the second Tuesday of October. Their own term of office shall commence on the first day of January next thereafter, and continue two years.

Sec. 3. Senators and Representatives shall have resided in their respectives counties or districts one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State.

Sec. 4. No person holding office under the authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of this State, shall be eligible to, or have a seat in, the General Assembly; but this provision shall not extend to township officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, or officers of the militia.

Sec. 5. No person hereafter convicted of an embezzlement of the public funds, shall hold any office in this State; nor shall any person, holding public money for disbursement, or otherwise, have a seat in the General Assembly, until he shall have accounted for, and paid such money into the treasury.

Sec. 6. Each House shall be judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members; a majority of all the members elected to each House shall be a quorum to do business; but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The mode of organizing the House of Representatives, at the commencement of each regular session, shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. Each House, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall choose its own officers, may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members for disorderly conduct; and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not the second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary to provide for its safety and the undisturbed transaction of its business.

Sec. 9. Each House shall keep a correct journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. At the desire of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal; and, on the passage of every bill, in either House, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal; and no law shall be passed in either House without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected thereto.

Sec. 10. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest

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against any act or resolution thereof; and such protest, and the reasons therefor, shall, without alteration, commitment, or delay, be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 11. All vacancies which may happen in either House shall, for the unexpired term, be filled by election, as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 12. Senators and Representatives, during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned elsewhere.

Sec. 13. The proceedings of both Houses shall be public, except in cases which, in the opinion of two-thirds of those present, require secrecy.

Sec. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excluded; nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be in session

Sec. 15. Bills may originate in either House; but may be altered, amended or rejected in the other.

Sec. 16. Every bill shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the House in which it shall be pending shall dispense with this rule. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; and no law shall be revived or amended, unless the new act contain the entire act revived, or the section or sections amended; and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed.

Sec. 17. The presiding officer of each House shall sign, publicly, in the presence of the House over which he presides, while the same is in session and capable of transacting business, all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of this State shall be, "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.*"

Sec. 19. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, or for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office under the State, which shall be created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly, in cases not provided for in the Constitution, shall fix the term of office and the compensation of all officers; but no change therein shall affect the salary of any officer during his existing term, unless the office be abolished.

Sec. 21. The General Assembly shall determine by law before what authority, and in what manner, the trial of contested elections shall be conducted.

Sec. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law; and no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years.

Sec. 23. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members elected must concur therein. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and the Senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators.

Sec. 24. The Governor, Judges, and all State officers, may be impeached for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the authority of this State. The party impeached, whether convicted or not, shall be liable to indictment, trial, and judgment, according to law.

Sec. 25. All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, biennially. The first session under this Constitution shall commence on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Sec. 26. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the State; nor shall any act, except such as relates to public schools, be passed, to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 27. The election and appointment of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law; but no appointing power shall be exercised by the General Assembly, except as prescribed in this Constitution, and in the election of United States Senators; and in these cases the vote shall be taken "*viva voce.*"

Sec. 28. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass retroactive laws, nor laws impairing the obligation of contracts; but may, by general laws, authorize courts to carry into effect, upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, the manifest intention of parties and officers, by curing omissions, defects and errors in instruments and proceedings, arising out of their want of conformity with the laws of this State.

Sec. 29. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by preëxisting law, unless such compensation or claim be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

Sec. 30. No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles of territory, nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws creating new counties, changing county lines, or removing county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the several counties to be effected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of all the electors voting at such election, in each of said counties; but any county now or hereafter containing one hundred thousand inhabitants, may be divided, whenever a majority of the voters, residing in each of the proposed divisions, shall approve of the law passed for that purpose; but no town or city within the same shall be divided, nor shall either of the divisions contain less than twenty thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 31. The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive a fixed compensation, to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or perquisites, either in the payment of postage or otherwise; and no change in their compensation shall take effect during their term of office.

Sec. 32. The General Assembly shall grant no divorce, nor exercise any judicial power not herein expressly conferred.

ARTICLE III.—Executive.

Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and an Attorney General, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, on the second Tuesday of October, and at the places of voting for members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General, shall hold their offices for two years; and the Auditor for four years. Their terms of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. The returns of every election, for the officers named in the foregoing section, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the President of the Senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish them, and declare the result, in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected; but if any two or more shall be highest, and equal in votes, for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses.

Sec. 4. Should there be no session of the General Assembly in January next after an election for any of the officers aforesaid, the returns of such election shall be made to the Secretary of State, and opened, and the result declared by the Governor, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in the Governor.

Sec. 6. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in

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the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 7. He shall communicate at every session, by message, to the General Assembly, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 8. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they have been convened.

Sec. 9. In case of disagreement between the two houses, in respect to the time of adjournment, he shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper, but not beyond the regular meetings thereof.

Sec. 10. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 11. He shall have power, after conviction, to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, for all crimes and offences, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject, however, to such regulations, as to the manner of applying for pardons, as may be prescribed by law. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence, and report the case to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the General Assembly, at every regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted; stating the name and crime of the convict, the sentence, its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons therefor.

Sec. 12. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially; and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

Sec. 13. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name, and by the authority, of the State of Ohio; sealed with the Great Seal, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 14. No member of Congress, or other person holding office under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall execute the office of Governor, except as herein provided.

Sec. 15. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal, or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office, for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 16. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore*.

Sec. 17. If the Lieutenant Governor, while executing the office of Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 18. Should the office of Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary, or Attorney General, become vacant, for any of the causes specified in the fifteenth section of this article, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it shall have happened; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the full term fixed in the second section of this article.

Sec. 19. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 20. The officers of the executive department, and of the public State Institutions, shall, at least five days preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE IV.—JUDICIAL.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and in such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, in one or more counties, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year, at the seat of government, and such other terms, at the seat of government, or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.

Sec. 3. The State shall be divided into nine common pleas districts, of which the county of Hamilton shall constitute one, of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and each of said districts, consisting of three or more counties, shall be subdivided into three parts, of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable; in each of which, one judge of the court of common pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of common pleas shall be held, by one or more of these judges, in every county in the district, as often as may be provided by law; and more than one court, or sitting thereof, may be held at the same time in each district.

Sec. 4. The jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas, and of the judges thereof, shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 5. District courts shall be composed of the judges of the court of common pleas, of the respective districts, and one of the judges of the supreme court, any three of whom shall be a quorum, and shall be held in each county therein, at least once in each year; but if it shall be found inexpedient to hold such court annually, in each county, of any district, the General Assembly may, for such district, provide that said court shall hold at least three annual sessions therein, in not less than three places: Provided, that the General Assembly may, by law, authorize the judges of each district to fix the times of holding the courts therein.

Sec. 6. The district court shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. There shall be established in each county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 8. The probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county, or counties, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 9. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected, by the electors, in each township in the several counties. Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 10. All judges, other than those provided for in this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

Sec. 11. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold for the term of one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years; and, at all subsequent elections, the term of each of said judges shall be for five years.

Sec. 12. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

Sec. 13. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant, before the

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expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

Sec. 14. The judges of the supreme court, and of the court of common pleas, shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, under the authority of this State or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this State, given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

Sec. 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of the judges of the supreme court, the number of the districts of the court of common pleas, the number of judges in any district, change the districts, or the subdivision thereof, or establish other courts, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein; but no such change, addition, or diminution, shall vacate the office of any judge.

Sec. 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk of the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the General Assembly may provide by law, for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the judge of the probate court to perform the duties of clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by the law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. Judges may be removed from office, by concurrent resolution of both houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein; but no such removal shall be made, except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered on the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice thereof, and an opportunity to be heard.

Sec. 18. The several judges of the supreme court, of the common pleas, and of such other courts as may be created, shall, respectively, have and exercise such power and jurisdiction, at chambers, or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly may establish courts of conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment, in any case, except upon submission, by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide such judgment.

Sec. 20. The style of all processes shall be, "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority of the State of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio."

ARTICLE V.—Elective Franchise.

Section 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

Sec. 3. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to exclude from the privilege of voting, or of being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

Sec. 5. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, shall, by being stationed in any garrison, or military or naval station, within the State, be considered a resident of this State.

Sec. 6. No idiot, or insane person, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

ARTICLE VI.—Education.

Section 1. The principal of all funds arising from the sale, or other disposition of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to the State for educational and religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate, and undiminished; and the income arising therefrom, shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect, or sects, shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State.

ARTICLE VII.—Public Institutions.

Section 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the State, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. The directors of the Penitentiary shall be appointed or elected in such manner as the General Assembly may direct; and the trustees of the benevolent, and other State institutions, now elected by the General Assembly, and of such other State institutions as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and, upon all nominations made by the Governor, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next session of the General Assembly, and until a successor to his appointee shall be confirmed and qualified.

ARTICLE VIII.—Public Debt and Public Works.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money, arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. In addition to the above limited power, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money, arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever; and all debts, incurred to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State, shall be so contracted as to be payable by the sinking fund, hereinafter provided for, as the same shall accumulate.

Sec. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall hereafter be created by, or on behalf of the State.

Sec. 4. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual association or corporation whatever; nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company or association in this State, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, city, or township, or of any corporation whatever, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever; or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association.

Sec. 7. The faith of the State being pledged for the payment of its

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public debt, in order to provide therefor, there shall be created a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and, annually, to reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly, and each and every year, by compounding, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The said sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the State, of any other funds or resources that are, or may be, provided by law, and of such further sum, to be raised by taxation, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. The Auditor of State, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, are hereby created a board of commissioners, to be styled "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

Sec. 9. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall, immediately preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, make an estimate of the probable amount of the fund, provided for in the seventh section of this article, from all sources except from taxation, and report the same, together with all their proceedings relative to such fund and the public debt, to the Governor, who shall transmit the same, with his regular message, to the General Assembly; and the General Assembly shall make all necessary provision for raising and disbursing said sinking fund, in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners faithfully to apply said fund, together with all moneys that may be, by the General Assembly, appropriated to that object, to the payment of the interest, as it becomes due, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt of the State, excepting only the school and trust funds held by the State.

Sec. 11. The said commissioners shall, semi-annually, make a full and detailed report of their proceedings to the Governor, who shall immediately cause the same to be published, and shall also communicate the same to the General Assembly, forthwith, if it be in session, and if not, then at its first session after such report shall be made.

Sec. 12. So long as this State shall have public works which require superintendence, there shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of three members, who shall be elected by the people, at the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years; and one member of said board shall be elected annually thereafter, who shall hold his office for three years.

Sec. 13. The powers and duties of said Board of Public Works and its several members, and their compensation, shall be such as now are or may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.—Militia.

Section 1. All white male citizens, residents of this State, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia and perform military duty in such manner, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Majors General, Brigadiers General, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains and Subalterns shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and such other staff officers as may be provided for by law. Majors General, Brigadiers General, Colonels or commandants of regiments, battalions or squadrons, shall severally appoint their staff, and Captains shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff, ranking as such; and shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

ARTICLE X.—County and Township Organizations.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October, until otherwise directed by law, by the qualified electors of each county, in such manner and for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Sheriff or County Treasurer for more than four years in any period of six years.

Sec. 4. Township officers shall be elected on the first Monday of April, annually, by the qualified electors of their respective townships, and shall hold their offices for one year from the Monday next succeeding their election, and until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 5. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury, except by authority of law.

Sec. 6. Justices of the peace, and county and township officers may be removed in such manner and for such cause as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The commissioners of counties, the trustees of townships, and similar boards, shall have such power of local taxation for police purposes as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI.—Apportionment.

Section 1. The apportionment of this State for members of the General Assembly shall be made every ten years, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the following manner: The whole population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, or in such other mode as the General Assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number one hundred, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives for ten years next succeeding such apportionment.

Sec. 2. Every county, having a population equal to one-half of said ratio, shall be entitled to one Representative; every county containing said ratio, and three-fourths over, shall be entitled to two Representatives; every county containing three times said ratio, shall be entitled to three Representatives; and so on, requiring after the first two, an entire ratio for each additional Representative.

Sec. 3. When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio so large that, being multiplied by five, the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional Representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios, among the several sessions of the decennial period, in the following manner: If there be only one ratio, a Representative shall be allotted to the fifth session of the decennial period; if there are two ratios, a Representative shall be allotted to the fourth and third sessions, respectively; if three, to the third, second, and first sessions, respectively; if four, to the fourth, third, second, and first sessions, respectively.

Sec. 4. Any county, forming with another county or counties a representative district, during one decennial period, if it have acquired sufficient population at the next decennial period, shall be entitled to a separate representation, if there shall be left, in the district from which it shall have been separated, a population sufficient for a Representative; but no such change shall be made, except at the regular decennial period for the apportionment of Representatives.

Sec. 5. If in fixing any subsequent ratio, a county, previously entitled to a separate representation, shall have less than the number required by the new ratio for a Representative, such county shall be attached to the county adjoining it having the least number of inhabitants; and the representation of the district so formed shall be determined as herein provided.

Sec. 6. The ratio for a Senator shall forever hereafter be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number thirty-five.

Sec. 7. The State is hereby divided into thirty-three senatorial districts, as follow: The county of Hamilton shall constitute the first senatorial district; the counties of Butler and Warren, the second; Montgomery and Preble, the third; Clermont and Brown, the fourth; Greene, Clinton and Fayette, the fifth; Ross and Highland, the sixth; Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson, the seventh; Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton, the eighth; Athens, Hocking and Fairfield, the ninth; Franklin and Pickaway, the tenth; Clark, Champaign, and Madison, the eleventh; Miami, Darke and Shelby, the twelfth; Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin, the thirteenth; Washington and Morgan, the fourteenth; Muskingum and Perry, the fifteenth; Delaware and Licking, the sixteenth; Knox and Morrow, the seventeenth; Coshocton and Tuscarawas, the

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eighteenth; Guernsey and Monroe, the nineteenth; Belmont and Harrison, the twentieth; Carroll and Stark, the twenty-first; Jefferson and Columbiana, the twenty-second; Trumbull and Mahoning, the twenty-third; Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, the twenty-fourth; Cuyahoga, the twenty-fifth; Portage and Summit, the twenty-sixth; Medina and Lorain, the twenty-seventh; Wayne and Holmes, the twenty-eighth; Ashland and Richland, the twenty-ninth; Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa, the thirtieth; Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot, the thirty-first; Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams, the thirty-second; and Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam, the thirty-third. For the first decennial period after the adoption of this Constitution, each of said districts shall be entitled to one Senator, except the first district, which shall be entitled to three Senators.

Sec. 8. The same rules shall be applied, in apportioning the fractions of senatorial districts, and in annexing districts which may hereafter have less than three-fourths of a senatorial ratio, as are applied to representative districts.

Sec. 9. Any county forming part of a senatorial district, having acquired a population equal to a full senatorial ratio, shall be made a separate senatorial district, at any regular decennial apportionment, if a full senatorial ratio shall be left in the district from which it shall be taken.

Sec. 10. For the first ten years after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the apportionment of Representatives shall be provided in the schedule, and no change shall ever be made in the principles of representation as herein established, or in the senatorial districts, except as above provided. All territory belonging to a county at the time of any apportionment shall, as to the right of representation and suffrage, remain an integral part thereof during the decennial period.

Sec. 11. The Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, or any two of them, shall, at least six months prior to the October election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and at each decennial period thereafter, ascertain and determine the ratio of representation, according to the decennial census, the number of Representatives and Senators each county or district shall be entitled to elect, and for what years within the next ensuing ten years; and the Governor shall cause the same to be published in such manner as shall be directed by law.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

Sec. 12. For judicial purposes, the State shall be apportioned as follows:

The county of Hamilton shall constitute the first district, which shall not be subdivided; and the judges therein may hold separate courts or separate sittings of the same court at the same time.

The counties of Butler, Preble and Darke shall constitute the first subdivision; Montgomery, Miami and Champaign, the second; and Warren, Clinton, Greene and Clark, the third subdivision of the second district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Marion, shall constitute the first subdivision; Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton, the second; and Wood, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, the third subdivision of the third district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron, shall constitute the first subdivision; Lorain, Medina and Summit, the second; and the county of Cuyahoga, the third subdivision of the fourth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Clermont, Brown and Adams, shall constitute the first subdivision; Highland, Ross and Fayette, the second; and Pickaway, Franklin and Madison, the third subdivision of the fifth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Licking, Knox and Delaware, shall constitute the first subdivision; Morrow, Richland and Ashland, the second; and Wayne, Holmes and Coshocton, the third subdivision of the sixth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Fairfield, Perry and Hocking, shall constitute the first subdivision; Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence, the second; and Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Washington, the third subdivision of the seventh district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Muskingum and Morgan, shall constitute the first subdivision; Guernsey, Belmont and Monroe, the second; and Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas, the third subdivision of the eighth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana, shall constitute the first subdivision; Trumbull, Portage and Mahoning, the second; and Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula, the third subdivision of the ninth district; and, together, shall form such district.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall attach any new counties that may hereafter be erected, to such districts, or subdivisions thereof, as shall be most convenient.

ARTICLE XII.—FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax for county or State purposes.

Sec. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation, but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall provide by law for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property, effects or dues of every description (without deduction), of all banks now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide for raising revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of the State for each year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt.

Sec. 5. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

Sec. 6. The State shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement.

ARTICLE XIII.—CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

Sec. 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed.

Sec. 3. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but, in all cases, each stockholder shall be liable, over and above the stock by him or her owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to a further sum, at least equal in amount to such stock.

Sec. 4. The property of corporations, now existing or hereafter created, shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals.

Sec. 5. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages by general laws; and restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Sec. 7. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing associations with banking powers, shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage thereof, and be approved by a majority of all the electors voting at such election.

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ARTICLE XVI.—Jurisprudence.

Section 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, and prescribe their tenure of office, compensation, and the mode of filling vacancies in said commission.

Sec. 2. The said commissioners shall revise, reform, simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts of record of this State; and, as far as practicable and expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law, now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity.

Sec. 3. The proceedings of the commissioners shall, from time to time, be reported to the General Assembly, and be subject to the action of that body.

ARTICLE XV.—Miscellaneous.

Section 1. Columbus shall be the seat of government until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 2. The printing of the laws, journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the General Assembly, with the printing required for the executive and other departments of State, shall be let, on contract, to the lowest responsible bidder, by such executive officers, and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall, from time to time, be published, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State unless he possess the qualifications of an elector.

Sec. 5. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, assist in the same as second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, shall hold any office in this State.

Sec. 6. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, shall forever be prohibited in this State.

Sec. 7. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this State, before entering upon the discharge of its duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

Sec. 8. There may be established in the Secretary of State's office, a bureau of statistics, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVI.—Amendments.

Section 1. Either branch of the General Assembly may propose amendments to this Constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State, where a newspaper is published, for six months preceding the next election for Senators and Representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 3. At the general election, to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise, alter or amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the State; and, in case a majority of all the electors, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this Constitution, agreed upon by any convention assembled in pursuance of this article, shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the State, and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1. All laws of this State, in force on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force until amended or repealed.

Sec. 2. The first election for members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 3. The first election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State and Attorney General, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. The persons holding said offices, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue therein until the second Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Sec 4. The first election for judges of the supreme court, courts of common pleas and probate courts, and clerks of the courts of common pleas, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and the official term of said judges and clerks, so elected, shall commence on the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. Judges and clerks of the courts of common pleas and supreme court, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office, with their present powers and duties, until the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. No suit or proceeding, pending in any of the courts of the State, shall be affected by the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 5. The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, Directors of the Penitentiary, Directors of the Benevolent Institutions of the State, the State Librarian, and all other officers, not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office until their terms expire, respectively, unless the General Assembly shall otherwise provide.

Sec. 6. The superior and commercial courts of Cincinnati, and the superior court of Cleveland, shall remain until otherwise provided by law, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the judges and clerks of said courts, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms of office, respectively, or until otherwise provided by law; but neither of said courts shall continue after the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and no suit shall be commenced in said two first-mentioned courts, after the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, nor in said last-mentioned court, after the second Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and all business in either of said courts, not disposed of within the time limited for their continuance, as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the court of common pleas.

Sec. 7. All county and township officers, and justices of the peace, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office until their terms expire, respectively.

Sec. 8. Vacancies in office, occurring after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall be filled, as is now prescribed by law, and until officers are elected or appointed, and qualified, under this Constitution.

Sec. 9. This Constitution shall take effect on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 10. All officers shall continue in office until their successors shall be chosen and qualified.

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Sec. 11. Suits pending in the supreme court in banc, shall be transferred to the supreme court, provided for in this Constitution, and be proceeded in according to law.

Sec. 12. The district courts shall, in their respective counties, be the successors of the present supreme court; and all suits, prosecutions, judgments, records and proceedings, pending and remaining in said supreme court, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the respective district courts of such counties, and be proceeded in as though no change had been made in said supreme court.

Sec. 13. The said courts of common pleas, shall be the successors of the present courts of common pleas in the several counties, except as to probate jurisdiction; and all suits, prosecutions, proceedings, records and judgments, pending or being in said last mentioned courts, except as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the courts of common pleas, created by this Constitution, and proceeded in as though the same had been therein instituted.

Sec. 14. The probate courts provided for in this Constitution, as to all matters within the jurisdiction conferred upon said courts, shall be the successors, in the several counties, of the present courts of common pleas; and the records, files and papers, business and proceedings, appertaining to said jurisdiction, shall be transferred to said courts of probate, and be there proceeded in, according to law.

Sec. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, elections for judges and clerks shall be held, and the poll books returned, as is provided for Governor; and the abstract therefrom, certified to the Secretary of State, shall be by him opened, in the presence of the Governor, who shall declare the result, and issue commissions to the persons elected.

Sec. 16. Where two or more counties are joined in a senatorial, representative or judicial district, the returns of elections shall be sent to the county having the largest population.

Sec. 17. The foregoing Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the several election districts of this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the Constitution, "New Constitution, Yes;" those against the Constitution, "New Constitution, No." The polls at said election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, A. M., and closed at six o'clock, P. M.; and the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made and certified to the Secretary of State, as provided by law for annual elections of State and county officers. Within twenty days after such election, the Secretary of State shall open the returns thereof, in the presence of the Governor; and, if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election are in favor of the Constitution, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, stating that fact, and said Constitution shall be the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and not otherwise.

Sec. 18. At the time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the additional section, in the words following, to wit: "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom," shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector, and deposited in a separate box. Upon the ballots given for said separate amendment, shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words, "License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes;" and upon the ballots given against said amendment, in like manner, the words, "License to sell intoxicating liquors, No." If, at the said election, a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment, shall contain the words, "License to sell intoxicating liquors, No," then the said amendment shall be a separate section of article fifteen of the Constitution.

Sec. 19. The apportionment for the House of Representatives, during the first decennial period under this Constitution, shall be as follows:—

The counties of Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Lake, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby and Union, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Franklin, Licking, Montgomery and Stark, shall each be entitled to two Representatives in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Highland, Huron, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Portage, Seneca, Summit and Warren, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative in each session, and one additional Representative in the fifth session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashtabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guernsey, Jefferson, Knox, Monroe, Morgan, Richland, Trumbull, Tuscarawas and Washington, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative in each session, and two additional Representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period.

The counties of Belmont, Columbiana, Ross and Wayne, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative in each session, and three additional Representatives, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third session of the decennial period.

The county of Muskingum shall be entitled to two Representatives in each session, and one additional Representative in the fifth session of the decennial period.

The county of Cuyahoga shall be entitled to two Representatives in each session, and two additional Representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period.

The county of Hamilton shall be entitled to seven Representatives in each session, and four additional Representatives, one in the first, one in the second, one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period.

The following counties, until they shall have acquired a sufficient population to entitle them to elect, separately, under the fourth section of the eleventh article, shall form districts in manner following, to wit: The counties of Jackson and Vinton, one district; the counties of Lucas and Fulton, one district; the counties of Wyandot and Hardin, one district; the counties of Mercer and Van Wert, one district; the counties of Paulding, Defiance and Williams, one district; the counties of Putnam and Henry, one district; and the counties of Wood and Ottawa, one district; each of which districts shall be entitled to one Representative in every session of the decennial period.

Done in Convention, at Cincinnati, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

WILLIAM MEDILL, *President.*

Attest: WM. H. GILL, *Secretary.*

LOCAL INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

During the war of 1812 the old posts or forts which stood as monuments of the march of General Wayne, were to some extent called into prominence and kept in existence until 1817, when the treaty at the foot of the Rapids obviated their further use. These posts were Recovery, Loramie, St. Marys or Barbee, and Adams. In September, 1812, General Harrison had his headquarters at St. Marys for a short time, this being one point for the rendezvous of troops in anticipation of the contemplated advance against Detroit and Malden. At this juncture the base line of his operations was one drawn from Upper Sandusky along "the southerly side of the swampy district of St. Marys." About two thousand two hundred troops collected at St. Marys, and at this place Col. Richard M. Johnson, of gallant bearing and famous memory, joined General Harrison with three hundred mounted Kentuckians.

Colonel Adams with seven hundred mounted men had advanced as far as Shane's Crossing of the St. Marys, making a forced march to the relief of Ft. Wayne.

Colonel Allen's regiment with one company from the regiment of Col. Scott and two from that of Col. Lewis had been detached by the General from Piqua on the same mission as that of Col. Adams.

On September 6th, the whole force moved forward from Piqua, and early on the 8th overtook the command of Col. Allen on the St. Marys River, where the Colonel had been ordered by express from the General to halt and construct blockhouses for the protection of the sick and as a storehouse for provisions. This was Girty's Town, since called St. Marys, located on the river of the same name, in Auglaize County. Major R. M. Johnson arrived here with his corps of mounted men on the evening of

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the same day. These volunteers consisted of the companies of Captains Arnold, Johnson, and Ward. The whole force then centred at this point mustered about twenty-two hundred. Late the next day (September 9th) the whole force reached Shane's Crossing and joined Colonel Adams's regiment of Ohio volunteers.

Pending operations in this quarter Col. Jennings was detached to erect a fort at a point intermediate between St. Marys and Defiance. This fort was built upon the Auglaize River, and named Fort Jennings.

After an absence at Ft. Wayne, General Harrison returned to St. Marys on the 20th of September, and the next day wrote as follows to General Winchester:—

ST. MARYS, 21st September, 1812.

SIR:

Colonel Jennings's regiment is now here. I shall immediately set it to open the road to Fort Defiance, and will direct the contractor and commissary to push on their provisions. The Secretary of War, in a letter received from him, since I saw you, urges me to join you (supposing that I was then in Kentucky), with a reinforcement of the troops subject to my orders. As I have declined the appointment tendered me of brigadier, I cannot comply with his request, as the commission which I have is of higher grade than yours. I must, therefore, carry the wishes of the President into effect, so far as to place at your disposal the regiments of Barbee and Jennings, and the quota of this State which I have heretofore required of Governor Meigs. The officers commanding these corps will be directed to report to you and receive your orders. I shall retain the separate command of the mounted men and Pogue's regiment, and will communicate to you by express the particular object at which I shall aim. Be so obliging as to send orders to Colonels Barbee and Jennings. The former is at Piqua, and the latter I shall place on the road to Defiance, as I have above intimated.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES WINCHESTER.

The following order was at once issued to Colonel Wm. Jennings:—

HEADQUARTERS, ST. MARYS, 24th September, 1812.

SIR:

It has become necessary to open a road from this place to Fort Defiance by the way of Tawatown, and to build a block-house in the intermediate, as nearly central as a good situation can be had. You will, with your regiment, proceed to this duty immediately. Some of the friendly Indians will be employed as guides, and Mr. Wm. Conner will attend you and act as interpreter. A number of wagons and pack-horses will set out from this place to-morrow morning; it will be proper to send two companies to escort them, with directions to open the road only wide enough to allow the wagons to pass, and direct them to proceed with the utmost expedition.

It will also be proper that the pack-horses should be detached ahead as soon as they arrive within twenty-five or thirty miles of Defiance, under an escort of thirty men; the remaining part of the regiment will follow the wagons, and open the road, so as to have all the small timber removed at least to the distance of thirty feet; upon your arrival at the spot upon which you may think proper to erect the block-house, you will immediately clear a place and proceed to build it. It should be of the largest size of such buildings—not less than 25 feet in the bottom story. You will be reinforced or relieved by Colonel Pogue or Colonel Barbee's regiments, if there should be occasion for it before the work is completed.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

Col. WM. JENNINGS, commanding 2d Regiment Kentucky quota Militia.

Capt. Collins, who commanded a company of riflemen from Butler County, opened a wagon way along the old army trace from Loramie to St. Marys. This company was stationed here during the winter of 1813. The Captain gives an amusing and characteristic account of the election of Richard M. Johnson, as colonel of his regiment. He says: "The troops were drawn up on parade in a solid column. There was a gentleman of good appearance in front, facing the column, engaged in delivering a speech to the soldiers." After Capt. Collins had taken a position where he could see and hear, he recognized in the orator, Richard M. Johnson, a lawyer, whom he had formerly seen in Kentucky, and who he understood was a member of Congress from that State. The regiment was about to elect a colonel, and he was a candidate for that office. In the course of his remarks he observed, if they should elect him as their commander, he would in all times of danger, take a position where he would be most likely to receive the first fire of the enemy. He literally and most gallantly afterwards redeemed this pledge at the battle of the Thames. He was elected. It was while at St. Marys that General Harrison received his commission as a Major-General in the regular army of the United States; having before that term been acting under a commission from Gov. Scott, of Kentucky, of all his forces in the field. This company of Capt. Collins did good service in opening roads and making water-craft to transport supplies down the St. Marys River. While here Col. Johnson was ordered to destroy an Indian town on the north side of the wet prairie—now the Reservoir. This was what has since been called "Old Town," and belonged to the Shawnees, but was totally destroyed and never reoccupied.

From St. Marys, Gen. Harrison, with the main body of his forces, moved over to the Auglaize, down to Fort Jennings, and afterwards to Defiance.

On Sept. 30, 1813, the companies of Captains Roper, Clarke, and Bacon were ordered to elect a major and form a battalion, which should unite and form a regiment with the company of Johnson, and elect a colonel. Roper was elected major, and Johnson colonel, while Captain Arnold succeeded Johnson as major, and Lieutenant Ellison succeeded Arnold as captain. This regiment, now in command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, with the Ohio regiment of Col. Findley, formed a brigade which was placed in command of Brigadier-General Tupper, of Ohio. This brigade was to advance up the St. Josephs, toward Detroit; but about noon of the day on which the organization was effected, an express from Gen. Winchester brought intelligence of his encounter with Indians, and that near Detroit he found British troops, with artillery, acting in concert with the Indians. A few minutes later an express arrived from Gov. Meigs, with a letter from Gen. Kelso, who was in command of a detachment of Pennsylvania troops on Lake Erie. This letter stated that on Sept. 16, 2000 Indians, with some regulars and militia, and two pieces of artillery, left Malden, to attack Ft. Wayne. On receipt of these despatches, orders were issued for a forced march, and three days' provisions; large quantities of ammunition and other necessaries were issued, so that, in three hours, the whole force at St. Marys was in motion to join Winchester, who was believed to have met the allied forces of Upper Canada. On October 1st a heavy rain fell, rendering the roads heavy, and almost impassable. The horsemen held the flanks and the infantry halted for dinner, when the cavalry pushed to the front, and the same evening passed the camp of Col. Jennings. The rain continued all night, the weather was unseasonably cold, and the lack of tents rendered the position of the troops very uncomfortable. The footmen were halted at Ft. Jennings; but Gen. Harrison, on Oct. 2, met another express from General Winchester, with intelligence of the retreat of the enemy. On receipt of this message, the General ordered Col. Barbee to return with his regiment to St. Marys, and Col. Pogue to cut a road from Ft. Jennings to Defiance. This disappointment of the troops to meet the enemy, caused dissatisfaction; and even the General was displeased to find the first despatches of an exaggerated character. He, however, pushed on, and reached Winchester's camp the same evening. The troops came up the next morning, and advanced to the mouth of the Auglaize, where they went into camp. At Winchester's camp scarcity of supplies had produced suffering and discontent. To allay this, both Harrison and Hardin addressed the soldiers in very affecting terms. The former assured them that ample supplies lay at St. Marys, that a road was opening to that point, and that in the evening he expected a large quantity of provisions; and, in conclusion, he said: "If you, fellow soldiers from Kentucky, so famed for patriotism, refuse to bear the hardships incident to war, and to defend the rights of your insulted country, where shall I look for men to go with me?"

These assurances and appeals restored harmony in the camp. Harrison now selected a site for a new fort on the Auglaize, close by the ruins

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of the old one. A fatigue party of 250 men was placed in command of Major Joseph Robb, who was detailed to cut timber for the new buildings. General Winchester now moved from the Miami, and encamped about a mile above the mouth of the Auglaize. General Harrison and Col. Johnson, with his original regiment, returned to St. Marys, where the companies of Johnson, Ward, and Ellison were honorably discharged on Oct. 7.

Col. Pogue's regiment had orders, after cutting the way to Defiance, to return to the Ottawa towns on the Auglaize, twelve miles from St. Marys, and there erect a fort. On Oct. 4, General Harrison ordered General Tupper to proceed with his mounted men the next morning down the Miami to the Rapids, or farther, if necessary, to disperse any bands of the enemy who were reported to be rioting on the corn of the settlers, who had fled to other settlements for safety. He was then to return by Defiance to St. Marys.

Accordingly, eight days' rations were issued, but Tupper feigned the need of more ammunition than he had received, and this General Winchester could not supply. In the morning the order was unheeded, and at noon a party of Indians appeared on the opposite bank of the river, and fired upon three men, one of whom they killed, and then fled. They were pursued by several different bands of the troops, one of which, with Capt. Young, overtook them, but finding them about fifty strong, fired upon them, and retreated to the camp. In the morning, Logan, with six other Indians, was sent out to reconnoitre, and Col. Simrall organized a strong party to renew the pursuit; but at this time Winchester ordered Tupper to commence his expedition toward the Rapids, by a pursuit of these Indians. Again the General was not ready, as he was awaiting the return of the spies sent out in the morning to ascertain the trail of the enemy. These spies returned in the evening, and reported the Indians fifty in number, ten miles down the river. Again Tupper was urged to move; but again he was unwilling, and asserted his desire to go by the Ottawa towns instead of by Defiance. The same day the terms of about three hundred mounted riflemen expired, and disgusted with the conduct of the General, they refused to remain in the service. Discontent now manifested itself, as the Kentuckians did not wish to move with Tupper, unless accompanied by some of Winchester's field officers.

Col. Allen Trimble then tendered his services, and was accepted; but the General proceeded by way of the Auglaize to the Ottawa towns, as he had desired. Here he professed to expect reinforcements. His troops were now disheartened, and all but two hundred refused to move in the direction of the Rapids, and the command therefore retired to Urbana, where those troops who were obedient were honorably discharged. Tupper was ordered to be arrested by Harrison on charges preferred by Winchester, but when the officer went to make the arrest, he found Tupper had gone on an expedition of his own towards the Rapids; and as there was no officer in his brigade capable of succeeding him in command, it was deemed prudent to stay the proceedings for a time. Tupper afterward demanded a court of inquiry at Fort Meigs, but as no competent witnesses were present, he had to be acquitted.

As Harrison was returning from Defiance to St. Marys, he was informed by a Fort Wayne express that Indians were collecting at that place. On his arrival at St. Marys, he found a corps of five hundred mounted volunteers who had come to join the expedition to Detroit. They were in command of Col. Allen Trimble, and were ordered to Fort Wayne, with instructions to proceed from that post against the White Pigeon villages about sixty miles distant, on the St. Josephs. On his arrival at the fort, about half his men refused to go farther; but with part of his force he proceeded, and destroyed two villages. The Indians who were sent from Fort Wayne to bring in the Miami chiefs from the Mississinewa to council, were now at St. Marys, with a number of those chiefs.

They were ready to deny their hostility; but finding the General too well informed to be deceived, they begged the mercy of the government, and left five of their number, selected by General Harrison, to be held as hostages at Piqua, until the action of the President could be learned. The troops of Winchester were now employed several weeks in completing the new fort, which they had named for the commander, and in making canoes along the Miami. The regiment of Col. Barbee completed the fort at St. Marys, and named it Fort Barbee. Col. Pogue, with his regiment, built the fort at the Ottawa towns, on the Auglaize, twelve miles from St. Marys, and named it Fort Amanda, in honor of his wife. The regiment of Col. Jennings completed the fort, which the troops named for the Colonel. These regiments were at the same time employed in constructing boats and canoes, and in escorting provision trains between the posts. These were some of the exertions and movements made in our territory in preparation for the main expedition contemplated against Malden.

Fort Amanda was situated near the west bank of the Auglaize River, with about an acre of land. The pickets were from ten to twelve feet high, and sunk two or three feet in the ground. There were four block-houses, one at each corner; the second story projected over the pickets three or four feet, and was pierced with portholes, from which the soldiers could defend the fort in case of attack. The first story was occupied by soldiers and company officers as sleeping rooms. The block-house in the southeast corner was the largest, and used mainly as officers' quarters.

There was also a large cabin in the centre of the fort, which was used as a storehouse for supplies for the army, as the soldiers wintered all one winter, if not two, at this point. Again, the old fort was used as one of the first post-offices in Allen County, as well as the first place of preaching.

Fort Amanda served as an intermediate storehouse and point of concentration between St. Marys, Urbana, and Upper Sandusky on the one side, and Forts Wayne and Defiance on the other. Here a cemetery was established for the interment of the Nation's dead during the occupation of the fort. This cemetery was continued in use by the whites after the settlement, and is still a monument to that army. As conflicting reports are still current as to the number of soldiers here interred, an effort has been made to obtain information through all channels yielding a promise of data.

In this direction an application was made to the War Department through the courtesy of Hon. James A. Garfield—of revered memory and undying fame—with the result portrayed in the subjoined letter:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1880.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, M. C., House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of your correspondent, Mr. Sutton, referred to this office by your indorsement of the 19th instant, and to inform you that there is no record in this office of "Fort Amanda, Ohio," or its garrison.

The records of the "War of 1812" do not show the *place* of burial in any case, and nothing relating to the subject of Mr. Sutton's inquiry can be found in the records of this office, which for 1813 and 1814 are incomplete, having been partially destroyed by the British forces in 1814.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

As already intimated, St. Marys became a source of supplies, but in November the roads became so heavy that it was impossible to remove provisions. About the 1st of December Major Bodley, quartermaster of the Kentucky troops, made an effort to transport two hundred barrels of flour down the St. Marys River to the left wing of the army below Defiance. About twenty pirogues and canoes were laden and placed under command of Captain Jordon and Lieutenant Cardwell, with about twenty men. About a week later they reached Shane's crossing, having moved about one hundred miles by water, while the distance by land would scarcely exceed twenty miles. Here the freeze of one night blocked the river, and left them ice-bound. Lieutenant Cardwell returned over ice and swamp to Fort Barbee to report the situation. Major Bodley returned with him to the provisions and offered extra reward to any who would cut the ice and push forward. This was tried but soon proved impracticable, as two days' labor only advanced the boats about a mile.

The project was now abandoned, and the boats left under guard. About the middle of the month a thaw occurred which enabled the detachment to reach near Fort Wayne, when they were again frozen in.

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The voyage was then abandoned, sleds constructed, and the provisions transported to the fort by land. In the mean time much suffering had been occasioned to the army of General Winchester, as they were without flour from the 10th to the 22d.

Thus, until the concentration of the troops in the north a base line of supplies extended from St. Marys by the Auglaize to the Rapids, while the former place, protected by Fort Barbee, continued an important storehouse during all the preliminary preparations for the march against Malden and Detroit. The last commander of Fort Barbee was Captain John Whistler, who had been a soldier from his youth, came to America with Burgoyne's army, and was taken prisoner at Saratoga. Remaining in the United States after the war, he entered the Western army under St. Clair and survived the defeat of November, 1791, at which time he acted as sergeant. In 1793 an order came from the War Office offering the commission of ensign to any non-commissioned officer who would muster twenty-five recruits. In this way Captain Whistler obtained his first commission, and then rose to a captaincy, commanding, in succession, Forts Barbee (St. Marys), Wayne (Ft. Wayne), and Dearborn (Chicago).

Nothing transpired of moment within our local limits after the peace treaty with Great Britain in 1815 until the Indian treaty entered into at St. Marys in 1818. Generals Cass and McArthur acted as commissioners on the part of the United States on this occasion. The negotiations commenced September 17, and concluded October 6, 1818. The treaty ground extended from old Fort Barbee west, on the north side of the west branch of the St. Marys River up as far as the cemetery site of to-day. A large force of Indians attended this conference. Such famous chiefs as Tecumseh, Black-Hoof, Logan, Blue Jacket, and Captain Johnny belonged to the tribes represented.

In this treaty all Indian grants are called reservations. Thus the Shawnees had their reservation about Wapakoneta, while the Ottawas held grants farther down the Auglaize River. These tribes inherited strong prepossessions for lands on the St. Marys River, partly on account of the excellent quality of the land, but chiefly on account of its location between the chief Indian town on the Maumee, now Ft. Wayne, and the different settlements of whites. They always selected the forest lands, with reference to springs, water-courses, and fertility of soil. The treaty of 1818 extinguished the Indian title to all lands within the limits of Ohio, except a number of small tracts which were expressly reserved.

The following incident *apropos* of this occasion is related on the authority of Judge McCulloch:—

The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, with many leading citizens from these States and Kentucky, were present. Among the Indians was Kalositah, who was over six feet high, and weighed about two hundred pounds. He was further described by the Judge "as the most perfect specimen of physical manhood" he had "ever looked upon," and was confident he could out-jump or throw down any man in the Northwest. Pending the negotiations a grand hopping match occurred, and Kalositah distanced all competitors by clearing fifty feet at two hops and a jump. A match was then arranged with Tom Wilson, a noted wrestler, and the Indian. Kalositah offered to bet the Judge he could throw Wilson, and the Judge finally staked a silk necktie against a wrought silk belt worn by the Indian. The contestants took holds, and Kalositah allowed his antagonist to exert his utmost before himself taking the aggressive. Wilson employed every art and energy, but all in vain; the Indian appeared planted and could not be moved. At length Kalositah said, "Now me," and lifting Wilson, laid him upon the ground as he would a child. A second trial ended with the same result, and Wilson gave up the contest. Kalositah, thinking perhaps the contest was too easy, magnanimously returned the necktie to the Judge. Again, a stalwart negro from Kentucky was pitted against the Indian. This negro was believed able to throw almost any man he might meet. On this occasion the contest was sharp but decisive, for the "Now me" of the Indian was sooner heard, and was the same signal of his success. Stung to the quick, the negro arose in a passion, only to be again hurled to the ground. On rising the third time, he threatened to whip the Indian, but fighting was not allowed. It will not be considered amiss to relate another incident of the brave, although it occurred at West Liberty. In 1832 he wrestled with John Norris, a saddler of that town. The Indian probably came on a challenge from Norris, who appears to have possessed considerable conceit. If so, the latter made a grave mistake, for he is said to have been "no more a match for Kalositah than a poodle for a mastiff." The contest was scarcely worth the name, being brief and decisive. With his irresistible "grape-vine twist," Kalositah snapped a leg of his antagonist as if it had been a pipe-stem. The friends of Norris interposed, crying, "You have broken his leg, Kalositah; you have broken his leg." The imperturbable Indian only replied, "Leg must be rotten," and left Norris to be borne from the field.

The old Fort Barbee stood a little north of the old gravel pit, and in the southeast corner of the Lutheran Cemetery. One of the gate-posts was to be seen until late years. There was a block-house near. Old "Charley Murray," of whom we shall speak hereafter, had his cabin where the gravel pits are now. The boarding-house tents for the accommodation of the commissioners, their secretaries, agents, and officers, were put up along where the little brick house stands, south of Main Street. This boarding-house was built and kept by the Edsalls, who afterward removed to Shane's Prairie, and then to Fort Wayne. The Indians were encamped by tribes. The timber had all been cut off by the Indians who constituted Girty's Town. Afterwards it was cleared off during the occupation of the army of Harrison in the winter of 1812–13. This leads me to speak of those who were present. The Edsalls had lived at Fort Greenville, where they had kept boarding-house. Having knowledge of the approaching treaty, they came up from Greenville together with John Armstrong, afterwards Judge Armstrong. He came June, 1818, about a month before the negotiations commenced. He built his cabin near the sand-bank of Squire Dowty's, and cleared a patch a little farther up the creek. These were the first white settlers in this part of the county except old Charley Murray, who was at the time of the treaty in jail in Troy, O., awaiting his trial for the murder of Thracker. Two sisters of Thracker lived in the old block-house. Murray had some grudge against him and waylaid him between the two crossings of Loramie, at a deep hollow, ever since known as Thracker's Run, and caused a hired man of his, one Meyers, to shoot him. Murray was afterwards tried at Troy, but was acquitted upon the plea that Meyers was simple minded and fired without his orders. He used to say, however, that "nothing went right with him afterwards." Murray, with William A. Houston, in 1820 entered a large amount of land here, and soon afterwards laid out the town plat of St. Marys.

When Murray came, is not now very certain. It has been stated that Girty, being afraid to stay so near the white settlements, sold out his interests and stock in trade to Murray in 1795, and went down to the Maumee.

Judge Burnet, in his Notes, p. 70, says, "that the judges and lawyers who attended the General Court at Detroit, under the Territorial Government, took the route by Dayton, Piqua, Loramie's, St. Marys, and the Ottawa town on the Auglaize, and from thence down that river to Defiance; thence to the foot of the Rapids, and thence down the river Raisin to Detroit. But once they crossed the Maumee at Rock De Bœuff, and passed through a succession of wet prairies, and after two and a half days of incessant toil and difficulty they arrived at the Ottawa village. To their great mortification and disappointment, they were informed that 'Blue Jacket' had returned from Cincinnati a day or two ago with a large quantity of whiskey, and that his people were on a high frolic. They could not remain in the village, and had a wet, swampy path of twelve miles to pass over to the St. Marys, through a valley swarming with gnats and mosquitos. They started. Night overtook them in the middle of the swamp; there was no moon, and the forest very dense; they could not keep the path, nor see to avoid the quagmires on every side. After remaining in that uncomfortable condition five or six hours, expecting every moment that their horses would break away, daylight made its appearance. About sunrise they arrived at the old Fort St. Marys at the crossing of St. Marys, then occupied by Charles Murray and his squad, where they got breakfast, and proceeded on their way to Cincinnati."

We need not enter into a statement of the general operations and final results of the War of 1812. It was a national war, and its scope and effects cannot be compressed within the scope of a local history.

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The history of that war is written and its results are the inheritance of the nation to-day. The long contemplated attack against Malden and the contemplated naval armament were both realized by the land and naval forces of the northwest army, for General Harrison found Malden sitting in lonely ruins, after Commodore Oliver Hazzard Perry had sent from the bosom of Lake Erie, under date of September 10, 1813, at 4 o'clock P. M., the memorable message: "Dear General, we have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and a sloop." It is also needless to more than refer to the closing battle of the Thames, in which the American forces won as lasting fame as any army ever earned, and which was signalized by the death of the humane but savage chief, Tecumseh, and the ignoble flight of the inhuman yet civilized monster, General Proctor.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

was born February 9, 1773, at Berkley, on the banks of James River, twenty-five miles from Richmond, Virginia. Benjamin Harrison, his father, was one of the distinguished patriots of the American Revolution. In 1774, 1775, and 1776 he represented the State of Virginia in Congress, and was chairman of the Committee of the whole House when the Declaration of Independence was adopted. In the year 1777 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, which position he filled until 1782, when he became Governor of the State. The character of the father was effective in moulding that of the son, as the history of Gen. Harrison will amply show.

Passing over the youthful life of William Henry Harrison, we first find him entering public life as aid-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne. He was next appointed by Gen. Wayne as Secretary of the Northwestern Territory in the year 1797, he being then in his twenty-fourth year. The Northwestern Territory at that time was under the government of Gen. St. Clair and comprised the whole of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan.

In 1799 he was elected delegate to represent the Northwestern Territory in Congress, and served one year. In 1801 he was appointed by President Adams as Governor of that part of the Northwest Territory called the Indian Territory. It consisted of three settlements: 1. *Clarke's Grant* of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land at the falls of the Ohio, which had been granted to Gen. Clarke's regiment of Virginia troops as compensation for services during the Revolutionary war. 2. The old Friends' settlement at Vincennes and its vicinity on the Wabash. 3. A tract lying on the Mississippi and known as the French settlement, extending from Kaskaskia to Cahokia, about sixty-one miles.

All the immense region beyond these settlements was in the possession of the Indians, so that the duties of the Governor were more than nominal; they were arduous. The hostility of the Indians, as well as the intrigues of the British agents, must be met and opposed. British agents had established posts and factories within the bounds prescribed by the treaty of 1783, and resorted to every measure of intrigue and falsehood to induce the Indian nations to believe that the Americans were their enemies, and that on the other hand they were indebted to King George for everything they obtained.

General Harrison therefore took the ground that the Indians were the mere tools of British and foreign intrigue, and both in peace and war were troublesome neighbors. As a civil governor he was eminently qualified by education and talent as well as by experience in the art of Indian warfare. This fact is clearly established by reference to the numerous treaties with the Indians, by which seventy millions of acres of land were from time to time ceded to the United States, the condition of the savages themselves ameliorated, and the American citizens protected in the enjoyment of their property and rights.

General Harrison, to secure the confidence of the Indian nations, in 1801 had communicated with chiefs of all the tribes inhabiting the territory over which he presided—he having visited all the tribes west of the Mississippi and about Lakes Superior, Huron, and Erie repeatedly before the year 1801. The greatest difficulty he had to encounter arose from the ideas which were inculcated among the tribes by the British agents and traders. The idea prevailed that the United States had resolved to destroy the Indians, take possession of their land—which, however, was not to be accomplished by war, but by the introduction of smallpox, which would be communicated to them through the goods they would receive.

To counteract this belief Gen. Harrison resolved to have a public conference, at which he would explain the principles of the American Government and its wishes in regard to the Indian tribes. Accordingly on September 12, 1802, the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Eel River, Miamis, Weas, Piankishaws, and Kaskaskias assembled, but the Miamis and Delawares would not attend.

On September 17, 1802, an agreement was entered into between the General and these Indian nations, by their chiefs, whereby all difficulties were finally adjusted.

On August 13, 1803, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Kaskaskia tribe by which the whole of that extreme country formerly possessed by all the tribes of the Illinois Indians, with the exception of the Peorias, was ceded to the United States in consideration of an annuity of three hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents, and an additional five hundred dollars for the cession of eight millions of acres of excellent land.

On the 19th and 27th of August, 1804, he concluded treaties with the Delawares and Piankishaws, by which the United States acquired all the country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, as far up as the road leading from Vincennes to Louisville. It has a front of three hundred miles on the Ohio and about one hundred and forty on the Wabash River. The Piankishaws, in addition to their five hundred dollar annuity granted them by the treaty of Greenville, received seven hundred dollars in goods and two hundred dollars per annum for ten years, and the Delawares an additional annuity of three hundred dollars for the same length of time.

About July, 1804, the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States upwards of fifty-one millions of acres, the largest tract of land ever ceded in one treaty by the Indians since the settlement of North America. It commenced at the mouth of the Illinois River, and extended to the mouth of the Ouisconsing on the one side, and from the mouth of the Illinois to near the head of the Fox River on the other side; thence from the head of the latter a line is drawn to a point thirty-six miles above the mouth of the Ouisconsing, which forms the northern boundary.

The terms were two thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars in goods; an annuity of one thousand dollars, and also in goods six hundred dollars to the Sacs, and four hundred to the Foxes.

On April 30, 1803, France ceded to the United States for sixty millions of francs the whole colony or province of Louisiana, with its islands and dependencies. It was annexed to the territory of Indiana, and placed under the government of General Harrison, who presided over the most extensive territory ever before committed to the charge of any officer in the United States.

In the middle of August, 1805, a convention of chiefs for the Indian tribes assembled at Vincennes, and a treaty was concluded which settled the dispute made by the Delawares in 1804, but a further cession to the United States made of the land which lies to the south of the line drawn from the northeast corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and striking the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement, for which the Miamis received an annuity of six hundred dollars. The Eel River tribe an annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars. The Weas an annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars. The Pottawatomies an additional annuity of five hundred dollars for one year, and no longer, together with four thousand dollars paid them in gold.

September 30, 1809, Gen. Harrison contracted a treaty at Fort Wayne with the Miamis, Eel Rivers, Delawares, and Pottawatomie tribes for all that tract of country which shall be inclosed in the boundary lines established by the treaty of Fort Wayne. With the Kickapoos he made a separate treaty, and the number of acres in these cessions were two million nine hundred thousand acres, by giving annuities to each tribe.

Gen. Harrison fought the famous battle of Tippecanoe on the Wabash (the Indians being under the control of the Prophet), during the absence of Tecumseh, who was then in the South.

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November 7, 1811, Gen. Harrison marched from Fort Harrison on the Wabash, to the Prophet's town, on October 28, with an army of nine hundred men, composed of the Kentucky and Indiana militia, and the 4th United States Regiment, and encamped within nine miles of the Prophet's town, on November 5. He approached the town the next day, and the chief asserted that he desired peace. Harrison assented to a cessation of hostilities until the next day, but that night the sentinels discovered some Indians stealthily creeping upon them as they paced their solemn rounds. One of the sentinels fired, the shot was answered by the wild Indian shout of defiant war, and the battle was opened. The Prophet commanded from five hundred to one thousand men, who were placed under three chiefs, White Soon, Stone Eater, and a treacherous Pottawatomie chief named Winnemac. The Indians were routed and dispersed, and abandoned their town, which the army proceeded to destroy, tearing down the fortifications and burning the buildings. This battle was fought out on the general plan of Gen. Wayne's rules of Indian warfare, and was a most decisive victory, for which Gen. Harrison justly received great praise and commendation.

In the battle of Tippecanoe, the loss of Gen. Harrison was probably greater than that of the Indians. Thirty-eight Indians were left dead upon the field, while of the Americans fifty were killed and nearly one hundred wounded.

On May 15, 1812, General Harrison held a grand council with the Indians, the following tribes being represented—the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, Eel River, Miamis, Weas, Piankishaws, Shawnese, Kickapoos, and others who made strong professions of friendship for the United States.

On June 18, 1812, Congress declared war against Great Britain, when General Harrison, foreseeing the necessity of having the Indian tribes under his control, immediately commenced organizing the military for any emergency, he having received intelligence that a combination more formidable than any previous one existed among the Indian tribes.

On Aug. 22, 1812, Gen. Harrison was commissioned a Brigadier-General and assigned the command of all the forces in Indiana and Illinois countries, with instructions to coöperate with Gen. Hull and Governor Howe of the Missouri country.

On Aug. 25, 1812, Gen. Harrison received his commission as Major-General from Governor Scott of Kentucky, and was authorized to take command of a detachment now marching to Detroit to be reinforced with another regiment which he had called into service, and an additional body of mounted riflemen.

On Aug. 29, 1812, he left Cincinnati and marched to the relief of Fort Wayne, taking the route by Dayton and Piqua, arriving at the latter place September 3d. He detached Col. Allen's regiment with two companies of Col. Scott's to make forced marches for its relief, and a regiment of seven hundred mounted men under the command of Col. Adams advanced as far as Shane's crossing on the St. Marys. At Girty's town or St. Marys Gen. Harrison ordered block-houses to be built, and a corps of mounted volunteers under Major R. M. Johnson arrived, which made the army consist of twenty-two hundred men.

On September 12 Gen. Harrison reached the fort and the enemy fled at his approach and abandoned all their positions, which they had kept closely blockaded for many days. Fort Wayne being relieved, General Harrison destroyed the Indian towns on the Wabash, and at Elk Harbor on the waters of Lake Michigan, fifty miles distant.

September 17. The President then appointed Gen. Harrison to the command of the Northwest Army and the volunteers and militia of Kentucky and Ohio, numbering three thousand, making the whole army to consist of about ten thousand soldiers.

On September 19 General Harrison assumed command and gave the command of the Kentucky troops to Gen. Winchester. He then set out for St. Marys, where he arrived on the 20th and directed a large convoy to meet the detachment of Gen. Winchester at the site of old Fort Defiance, at the mouth of Auglaize River.

On September 21 it became necessary to open a road from St. Marys to Fort Defiance by way of Tawa town and build a block-house between the two stations—the block-house to be of the largest size of such buildings, and not less than twenty-five feet on the lower story.

The troops were in winter quarters at several posts, and nothing of great interest occurred until the 22d January, 1813, when the massacre at the River Raisin occurred. Let us glance at the facts. Gen. Harrison ordered Gen. Winchester to fall back to Fort Jennings, as Tecumseh was in his vicinity with a large force of British and Indians, supposed to be near three thousand, and to be on the alert. Instead of obeying this order Gen. Winchester sent Col. Lewis with six hundred men to protect the farms. Col. Lewis exceeded his orders and pushed forward to Frenchtown, eighteen miles from Malden. He there attacked and routed the British and Indian forces, and drove them two miles at the point of the bayonet.

The British hearing of this, sent large reinforcements from Malden and commenced a furious assault, by which Gen. Winchester's line was broken and scattered. McAfee states, in speaking of the Indians, "that their chiefs held a council in which they soon determined to kill all the wounded who were unable to march, in revenge for the warriors they had lost in the battle at Frenchtown. Soon afterwards they began to yell, and to exhibit in their frantic rage the most diabolical dispositions. They began first to plunder the houses of the inhabitants, and then broke into those where the wounded prisoners were lying, some of whom they abused and stripped of their clothes and blankets, and then tomahawked them without mercy. Some who were not in houses were killed and thrown into the flames, while others were tomahawked, inhumanly mangled, and left in the streets and highways.

The Americans in this sad affair lost upwards of two hundred and ninety in killed, massacred, and missing—only thirty-three escaped to the Rapids. The British took five hundred and forty-seven prisoners, and the Indians about forty-five. The loss of the British and Indians was between three and four hundred. Their whole force in the battle was about two thousand, one-half regulars and Canadians, commanded by Cols. Proctor and St. George; the other composed of Indians, commanded by Round Head and Walk-in-the-Water. Tecumseh was not present, being on the Wabash, collecting the warriors in that quarter.

February 1, 1813. Gen. Winchester's army being reinforced by Gen. Leftwich's brigade, increased the number to eighteen hundred, but Gen. Harrison deemed it advisable to go into winter quarters and selected a good position on the south side of the river Maumee and called it *Fort Meigs*.

Nothing of importance occurred until the 28th of April, when the British troops encamped at the old station on the Maumee, two miles below Fort Meigs. Gen. Proctor with his six hundred regulars, eight hundred Canadian militia, and eighteen hundred Indians, kept up a continued fire for three days against General Harrison's important works. During the night of the third day Gen. Clay approached Gen. Harrison with twelve hundred Kentuckians. The whole force was then concentrated, charged the enemy, driving them from their batteries, spiking their cannon, and capturing forty-one prisoners, including one officer. The fighting lasted but forty-five minutes, during which time one hundred and eighty men were killed and wounded.

In less than two months the British and Indians under Tecumseh to the number of five thousand, threatened a second attack on Fort Meigs, and on the 1st of August Proctor summoned the post to surrender, at the same time informing Croghan that if he did not yield, the fort would be stormed and the occupants be tomahawked and scalped. Ensign Shipp met officer Dickson, who bore the summons, and immediately replied "*that when the fort was taken there would be none left to massacre.*"

Gen. Harrison, who was at Fort Stephenson, situated at Lower Sandusky, from which point he could protect either Upper Sandusky or Fort Meigs, being only nine miles distant, sent a message to Col. Croghan, who was in command of the fort, to evacuate at once; but the message did not arrive until after the fort was surrounded. Croghan, however, returned for answer, "*We are determined to maintain the place, and by Heaven, we can!*" The British made the attack on the first day, but one hundred and sixty of the soldiers were killed and Proctor and his allies retreated. For this noble act Congress made Col. Croghan a Brigadier-General.

The second siege of Fort Meigs was abandoned by Proctor, who commanded an army of two thousand British and five hundred Indians; soon afterwards concentrated their forces at Malden, their principal

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stronghold in Upper Canada. After their retreat Gen. Harrison commenced preparations for carrying the war into their own country, and formed the bold project of capturing Malden and the conquest of Upper Canada.

On July 20, 1813, Gen. Harrison was informed that the naval armament, which had been built under Commodore Perry's supervision, was prepared to co-operate with him in the reduction of Malden. With a view to this he wrote to Governor Shelby of Kentucky, earnestly soliciting a body of militia, not less than four hundred nor more than two thousand, and requesting that he would accompany them in person. Kentucky immediately responded to the call, and Gov. Shelby took command of fifteen hundred men, among which was Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment of mounted men.

August 2. Com. Perry proceeded to Sandusky to receive orders from Harrison; who commanded him to advance at once to Malden and to bring the enemy to battle, while Gen. Harrison placed the army in a state for instant embarkation.

On the 10th of September, 1813, Com. Oliver Hazard Perry wrote the following letter to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and a sloop."

Gen. Harrison gave immediate orders to his soldiers to embark, and also the transportation of provisions, military stores, etc., to the margin of the lake, which was commenced, and from the 16th to the 24th of September, the troops and provisions were all transported to the place of rendezvous at Put in Bay, and on the 24th he issued his order for the embarkation of the army, and, in the language of a noble-hearted officer, said to his soldiers, "*Remember the River Raisin; but remember it only whilst victory is suspended. The revenge of a soldier cannot be gratified on a fallen soldier.*"

On the 27th the army embarked, and landed in Canada eager to encounter the enemy, but no enemy could be found! Malden was in ruins! The fort and works were a mass of smouldering ashes!!!

McAfee in his history of the war states that Tecumseh addressed Proctor in this language: "Father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat dog, that carries its tail upon its back, but when affrighted drops it between its legs and runs away."

The next important event in the life of Gen. Harrison was the *battle of the Thames* at the Moravian towns on October 5, 1813, with the British and Indians under Proctor with his veterans, and Tecumseh with his two thousand warriors. Gen. Harrison gave them battle by attacking their front and rear, when the whole army was captured and the field won. The Americans lost thirty killed and wounded, while their foes lost six hundred and forty-five, including twenty-five officers; among the number the celebrated Indian chief Tecumseh. Tecumseh fell respected by his enemies as a great and magnanimous chief. He had been in almost every engagement with the whites since Gen. Harmer's defeat in 1791, and at his death scarcely exceeded forty years of age. The stamp of greatness from the hand of nature he had received, and had his lot been cast in a different state of society, he would have ranked as one of the most distinguished individuals of his day.

This victory destroyed the force of the enemy in Upper Canada and put an end to the war in the Northwestern Territory, and on the 11th day of May, 1814, Gen. Harrison resigned his position as commander-in-chief of the Western forces. In the year 1816 he was triumphantly elected by the people of Ohio to fill a seat in Congress in place of Hon. John McLean, who had resigned. He was presented with a gold medal by Congress for his services. At the expiration of his services in Congress, in 1819, he was elected by the people of Ohio to the State Senate. In 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio. In 1826 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia. After his return he settled at North Bend on the Ohio River sixteen miles below the city of Cincinnati, O., and in November, 1840, he was called from his retirement to the Presidency of the United States, and was inaugurated March 4, 1841. He did not live to fulfil the high hopes centred upon him by the people, for on the 4th of April, 1841, one month after his inauguration, he laid down the burdens of the past and the responsibilities of the present, and, taking these for a couch, was embraced by the dreamless sleep of death.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN JOHNSTON.

Another of our early settlers and pioneer citizens has departed this life, a man who was one of the prominent landmarks of the past, and whose life shed lustre upon the noble name of the pioneer.

A telegraphic dispatch received from Washington yesterday announced the death of the venerable Col. John Johnston. He was found dead on his bed at the United States Hotel in that city yesterday morning. We are not as yet informed of the cause of his sudden demise. He had reached the remarkable age of 86 years.

Col. John Johnston was born in the year 1775, and was educated and passed his boyhood in the State of Pennsylvania.* He came to the West in 1793 as an attache to the quartermaster's department of Gen. Wayne's army. When he first landed upon the site of this city it consisted of a few log cabins near Fort Washington. The boundless west was an almost broken wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians, with a few scattering settlements of whites.

In the winter of 1794–5 he was made a Mason at Bourbon Court House, now Paris, Kentucky, in a lodge working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, of which Washington was a member. Soon after he returned to Philadelphia, and was for some years in the employ of the government in the War Office. He frequently saw the Father of his country in the lodge-room and at other places, and heard "Washington's farewell address" to his countrymen.

As secretary of a lodge in Philadelphia he marched in procession and participated in the funeral ceremonies in honor of the memory of the departed Patriot in the winter of 1800. At his death Col. Johnston was a member of McMillan Lodge of this city.

In the year 1801 he was appointed United States Agent at Fort Wayne. He was afterwards appointed Indian agent, which post he held for the extraordinary period of twenty-eight years, a striking evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the various administrations, and which divested their action of any party considerations. His station was at Piqua. Millions of money passed through his hands, every dollar of which was strictly accounted for.

The ancestors of the deceased were of the Episcopal Church, and he, together with the Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, and the Rev. Samuel Johnston, of Cincinnati, organized the diocese of that church in Ohio. He was one of the original trustees of Kenyon College. Leaving the Indian agency in 1828 he was afterwards appointed a Canal Commissioner with Alfred Kelly, Gen. Bearsley, M. T. Williams and others.

He made the last treaty with the Wyandotte Indians in the years 1841–42 for their reservation, after which they were removed west of the Mississippi. The Senate hesitated to confirm the treaty, as he had, with his characteristic love of justice, allowed the Indians full value for their land, instead of taking advantage of their ignorance, as is too often done. Thus the last tribe of Indians were removed from the State.

His object in visiting Washington recently was to urge a claim amounting to about $15,000, due him for services as Indian agent. He was throughout his long intercourse with the Indians a great favorite with them, and exerted a decisive influence in inducing a number of tribes to aid the Americans instead of the British in the war of 1812.

Col. Johnston was the oldest living subscriber to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, having commenced taking it as nearly as he could estimate, about sixty-six years ago, and continued without interruption to his death. He never changed his locality, even for a brief period, without ordering his paper changed, so he would receive it without interruption. It had been his never-failing companion throughout a long and chequered career, and he felt all the attachment for it that he would for a near and dear friend of his early years. He entertained the same feeling for the *National Intelligencer*, which he had taken about sixty years. Both were indissolubly linked with the hallowed names of a multitudinous array of noble compeers who had gone before him, and a countless throng of glorious recollections, embracing the history of a nation.

In politics Col. Johnston was moderate and conservative, and during the recent canvass was a warm friend and advocate of John Bell for the Presidency.

* In his own life he says: "My early years were spent at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the mercantile establishment of Judge John Creigh.

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Our old and esteemed friend, John D. Jones, Esq., married one of Col. Johnston's daughters, and for many years he has been in the habit of dividing his time, as the inclination might prompt him, between his relatives and friends here, and in Piqua and Dayton. Most of our city readers were doubtless familiar with his tall, commanding, and military looking form, so often seen promenading our streets, still unbent with the weight of more than fourscore years, and that fine pleasing and benevolent face that so prepossessed every one who saw it.

He was for a time President of the Historical Society of Ohio, and took a lively interest and active part in the forming of the Pioneer Association of this city, of which he also served as President for one year, and contributed many valuable and interesting reminiscences.

His remains will probably be taken to Piqua for interment. Sojourning temporarily in the capital of the nation, during the perilous times that are now upon us, it may well be imagined how deep and powerful the solicitude felt by the venerable and pure patriot for his beloved country. If that country is to be rent in twain, he died none too soon—but we would that he had lived to see, as we fondly trusted he would, its alienated parts united once more in the bonds of fraternal peace and a common brotherhood.

He was one of the companions of the immortal Daniel Boone.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

STEPHEN JOHNSTON

Was a brother of Col. John Johnston, and is the father of Stephen Johnston, Attorney-at-Law, and resides in Piqua, Ohio. He was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in November, 1880.

His father was a clerk in the United States factory store which had been erected near the fort, some time subsequent to the erection of Fort Wayne in 1794, for the purpose of supplying the Indians with agricultural implements.

History tells us that Mr. Stephen Johnston feeling very solicitous about the safety of his wife, who had been sent to the frontier in a delicate condition, accompanied by Peter Oliver and a discharged militia man named John Mangen, attempted to elude the vigilance of the Indians, and visit the place of her abode. They left at 10 o'clock at night. Stephen Johnston was fired upon by six Indians and instantly killed in sight of the fort. Before the Indians could reload their pieces the other two men made good their retreat to the fort, and for a reward of twenty dollars an Indian was induced to bring in the body of Mr. Johnston.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

Among the pioneers of this section must be mentioned John Chapman, more popularly known as "Johnny Appleseed," who traversed this whole region propagating his peculiar ideas and planting nurseries along his path. From Pennsylvania he entered Ohio, and planted those nurseries which became the parent stock of the orchards of the pioneers. Being of poor parentage and ushered in o life in the midst of the agitations and vicissitudes attending the revolutionary period, he obtained only sufficient education to enable him to read and write. Religiously inclined, he at an early age embraced the doctrine of Emanuel Swedenborg, to which he adhered throughout his life. His benevolence was unbounded. He generally went bare-headed; but if he wore a hat or pair of shoes and saw any person whom he thought needed them, he would take them off and give them to that person. Miss Rosella Rice of Perryville, Ashland County, O., has given the following pen account of this peculiar man, he being a frequent visitor at her father's house.

"No one knows why Johnny was so eccentric; some people thought he had been crossed in love, and others that his passion for growing fruit trees and planting orchards in those early and perilous times had absorbed all the tender and domestic feelings natural to mankind. An old uncle of ours tells us the first time he ever saw Johnny was in 1806, in Jefferson County, O. He had two canoes lashed together, and was taking a lot of apple seeds down the Ohio River. About that time he planted sixteen bushels of seed on one acre of that grand old farm on the Walhonding River, known as the Butler farm. All up and down the Ohio and Muskingum, and their then wild and pretty tributaries did poor Johnny glide along, alone, with his rich freight of seeds, stopping here and there to plant nurseries. He always selected rich, secluded spots of ground. One of them we remember now, and even still it is picturesque, beautiful, and primal. He cleared the ground himself, a quiet nook over which the tall sycamores reached out their long arms as if for protection. Those who are nurserymen now, should compare their facilities with those of poor Johnny going about with a load in a canoe, and, when occasion demanded, with a great load on his back To those who could afford to buy, he always sold on very fair terms. To those



John Chapman.

who couldn't he always gave or made some accommodating trade, or took a note, payable—some time—and rarely did that time ever come. Among his many eccentricities, was one of braving pain like an undaunted Indian warrior. He gloried in suffering. Very often he would thrust pins and needles into his flesh without a tremor or a quiver; and if he had a cut or a sore, the first thing he did was to sear it with a hot iron and then treat it as a burn. He hardly ever wore shoes except in winter; but if travelling in summer time and the roads hurt his feet, he would wear sandals and a big hat that he made himself with one side very large and wide, and bent down to keep the heat from his face. No matter how oddly he was dressed or how funny he looked, we children never laughed at him, because our parents all loved and revered him as a good old man, a friend and benefactor. Almost the first thing he would do when he entered a house and was weary, was to lie down on the floor, with his knapsack for a pillow, and his head towards the light of the door or window, when he would say: 'Will you have some fresh news right from heaven?' and carefully taking out his old, worn books, a Testament and two or three others, the exponent of the beautiful religion that Johnny so zealously lived out—the Swedenborgian doctrine. We can hear him read now, just as he did that summer day, when we were busy quilting up stairs, and he lay near the door, his voice rising denunciatory and thrilling—strong and loud as the roar of the waves and winds, then soft and soothing as the balmy airs that stirred the morning-glory leaves about his gray head. His was a strange, deep eloquence at times. His language was good and well chosen, and he was

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undoubtedly a man of genius. Sometimes, in speaking of fruits, his eyes would sparkle and his countenance grow animated and really beautiful, and if he was at the table his knife and fork would be forgotten. In describing apples, we could see them just as he, the word painter, pictured them—large, luscious, creamy-tinted ones, or rich, fragrant, and yellow, with a peachy tint on the sunshiny side, or crimson red, with the juice ready to burst through the tender rind."

Thomas S. Humerickhouse, in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture for 1846, speaks of him as a scientific as well as early producer of apple trees. He says: "Obscure and illiterate though he was in some respects, he was another Dr. Van Mons, and must have been endued with the instinct of his theory." He was one of those quaint characters whose simple lives contain lessons that would add lustre to many a more pretentious name.

Born in the city of Boston in the year 1775, at an early age he penetrated the then wilderness region of Western Pennsylvania, where he developed the singular peculiarity which afterward secured for him the name by which he was familiarly known. From Pennsylvania he drifted in 1801 to the territory of Ohio, his entire outfit consisting of a horse and wagon loaded with apple-seed, obtained from the cider-presses of Western Pennsylvania. Selecting a number of fertile spots in Licking County, Ohio, he planted his apple-seeds and was not again seen in that region for several years. In the mean time, however, he was planting his curious nurseries in different parts of the West, extending from the great lakes on the North, to the Ohio River on the South, and as far West as the western boundary of Indiana.

Always in advance of the settlements, he penetrated the western wilderness and planted his apple-seeds often in the midst of primeval forests, where, as the columns of civilization advanced, the pioneers found the means of establishing orchards, many of which stand to-day as monuments of the simple-hearted man whose entire life was given up to his singular pursuit.

Some five or six years after the time he disappeared from Licking County he was seen pursuing his way down the Ohio River, with two canoes laden with apple-seed. Reaching the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, he ascended the latter, and on its banks, as well as those of its tributaries, he planted his apple-seeds, laying the foundation of what proved, in the course of time, to be one of the most profitable industries of central and northern Ohio. It must be borne in mind, in order to fully appreciate the enthusiasm of Chapman in following out the work to which he was devoting his life, that the regions he penetrated were still untouched by the hand of the settler, and that alone, in the midst of the illimitable wilderness, he labored cheerfully for the generations which were to come after him.

There is something touchingly beautiful in the picture of this man, hundreds of miles from human habitations, often surrounded by dangers, companionless in the midst of the oppressive silence of nature, pursuing his labor of love uncomplainingly and without hope of reward. Subsequent to the voyage in canoes, of which we have spoken, he penetrated the Northwest, skirting the southern shore of Lake Erie, planting by the way until he reached Detroit. In this, and other trips, he afterwards made, he either carried himself, or packed on horseback, the seed he was so generously distributing. His plantings were so extensive that it was necessary for him to make frequent trips for a new supply of seed to the cider-presses of western Pennsylvania. As time went on, and the country became settled, Chapman's nurseries, which were scattered over a wide area of country, furnished the means for the immediate planting of orchards, and were largely availed of by the men who were wresting from the wilderness homes for themselves and families. Thus what seemed originally the whim of a simple-minded man, in the end proved a source from which he drew the means to supply his wants. He cared nothing for money, and would take in exchange even cast-off clothing. A few pounds of flour or corn meal would purchase of him enough trees to plant a large orchard; while if his customers were poor, he could not be prevailed upon to accept anything, and would often with his own hands plant their orchards. It is related of him that he would often take the notes of farmers for trees, and considering the transaction closed, never ask for payment, or think of the matter again. What money he got he gave to those who were struggling to make homes on the border. Without a home himself, or family ties of any description, he was instrumental in establishing for others that which he deemed unnecessary for himself.

He held the Brahminical doctrine that man had no right to kill a living thing, and during his life he was never known to kill even an insect. In early days in the West, it was a common practice for people to turn disabled or useless animals out to die. These animals Chapman would carefully collect, house and feed during the winter months, and in the summer find for them the best and greenest pastures. Many of them, under his tender care, were restored to usefulness. These he would never sell, but would give away, only stipulating that they should be well cared for and never abused.

A volume might be filled with anecdotes of this strange man, whose life seemed a constant effort to do good. Content himself with the poorest garb and the most meagre fare, every thought of his heart seemed centered, in his simple way, around the problem that has disturbed many a broader mind—how to accomplish the most good within the limits of a life. He died near Fort Wayne, Ind., in the spring of 1845, at the age of seventy-two years.

The subjoined Article of Agreement will clearly identify him with this territory.

Article of Agreement.—Article of agreement made this twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; between William B. Hedges of the one part and John Chapman of the other part: Witnesseth that the said Hedges leases a certain enclosed lot or piece of ground lying below the little Branch, below Shanesville, between the little lane and the river, to John Chapman, for the purpose of sowing apple-seeds on, and is to be cultivated in a nursery for the space of ten years, more or less, as the case may require for the present year's sowing seed to come suitable for transplanting or setting out. For which the said Chapman is to pay to the said Hedges one thousand apple trees, to be taken as they average, suitable for market or transplanting on equal proportion for the space of ten years, so soon as they become fit for market. That is to say on an average of one hundred apple trees per year, or in that proportion when they are fit to set out, etc.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seals interchangeably. The date above written.

JOHN CHAPMAN. [Seal'd.]
WM. B. HEDGES. [Seal'd.]

Attest—JOHN GREAVE,
A. R. HUNTER.

It is further understood on the within article that the said Chapman is not to be obliged to take or remove the remainder of the apple trees off the lot at the expiration of the ten years, but is to pay one hundred apple trees a year rent for every year that they may stand, or in that proportion, for what time they may stand, until taken off, etc.

Signed—JOHN CHAPMAN,
WM. B. HEDGES.

Attest—JOHN GREAVE,
A. R. HUNTER.

THE FIRST POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO, AND THE LIST OF POSTMASTERS.

The act of March 3, 1819, established, among others, the following postroads:—

From Troy, by Piqua, St. Marys, Fort Wayne and Fort Defiance, to Fort Meigs.

From Piqua to Hardin.

The act of May 24, 1828, established a route, from Hardin by Wapaughkonnetta and Fort Brown, to Defiance.

Hardin to Defiance, once a week, 75 miles, was accepted by Samuel Marshall for $249. This contract expired December 31, 1831.

The following bids were received in reply to the Postmaster-General's advertisement for proposals for carrying the mail in Ohio, from Jan. 1, 1832, to Dec. 31, 1835:—

No. 1572. Piqua via Hardin, Wapakonnetta, Kalida, and Sugar Grove to Defiance, 96 miles and back, once a week (no copy of this advertisement is known to be retained. It was probably destroyed when

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the General Post Office was burned in 1836. The route is taken from the route register of the contract term), was accepted by A. R. Chase for $288. Acceptances sent to Conneaut, Ohio.

Contract was made with Thos. W. Mansfield at $350, from Sept. 1, 1832. (This name appears upon the route register as William Mansfield, Troy, Ohio.)

The advertisement of July 2, 1835, inviting proposals for carrying the mail in Ohio from Jan. 1, 1836, to Dec. 31, 1839, contains the following:

No. 1553. From Piqua (1477) by Hardin, Wapahkonnetta, Lima, Kalida, and Sugar Grove to Defiance, 96 miles and back, once a week. Leave Piqua every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Defiance on Thursday by 6 p. m. Leave Defiance every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Piqua on Sunday by 6 p. m.

Under this advertisement the following bid was awarded to Edward Johnson for $249.

Contract with Edward Johnson dated November 30, 1835. Johnson failed, and contract was made with Hugh Marshall, of Piqua, Ohio, dated August 31, 1836, to commence August 9, 1836; to expire December 31, 1839.

"February 19, 1838. The Postmaster-General directs that a second weekly mail be carried on this route at $588 per annum additional.

"October 2, 1838. The Postmasters at Piqua and Defiance certify that the order of February 19, 1838, was complied with on the 1st of April, 1838."

The Route Register of this contract shows the additional post-offices of Rumley, between Hardin and Wapahkonnetta; Bening, between Lima and Kalida, and Fort Brown, between Sugar Grove (changed to Franconia) and Defiance.

Fort Defiance, Williams Co., Ohio, established May 19, 1821, Timothy S. Smith, Postmaster. Bondsmen for $700, Peter G. O'Hare, Samuel Ewing. Name changed to *Defiance* March 10, 1824, and new bond given, with Guy N. Conant and H. Conant as sureties. The following were appointed Postmasters:—

Sept. 22, 1825, Isaac Hull, Jr.
June 30, 1826, Benj. Leavitt.
Jan. 13, 1830, Joseph Hull.
March 12, 1831, Foreman Evans.
Oct. 2, 1837, Jonas Colby.
July 6, 1841, Sereno Lyman.
March 18, 1842, Orlando Evans.
Feb. 13, 1845, Samuel S. Case, *Defiance Co.*
Oct. 5, 1847, William Richards.
June 20, 1851, Henry C. Bouton.
May 16, 1853, William Moore.
Oct. 15, 1860, William E. Enos.
March 26, 1861, Chas. W. Evans.
March 11, 1865, Chas. W. Evans. (Reappointed, Presidential.)
Aug. 4, 1868, Jos. Ralston. (Special Agent acting.)
Mar. 3, 1869, Joseph Ralston. (P. and Senate.)
Feb. 20, 1871, Francis Brooks. "
Feb. 26, 1875, Geo. W. Deatrich. "
Feb. 22, 1879, George W. Deatrich. (Reappointed.)

Hardin, Shelby Co., Ohio, established Jan. 28, 1820, James Wells, Postmaster. Bond $700, with Samuel Marshall and Robert Aldrich, sureties. The following were appointed Postmasters:—

April 15, 1825, John Marshall.
May 31, 1841, David Carey.
Jan. 6, 1843, John Marshall. (Declined.)
Feb. 3, 1843, George G. Murphy.
May 23, 1844, Wilson V. Cowan.
June 26, 1845, Jonathan Hailman.
April 8, 1847, Thos. C. McQueitz.
Dec. 30, 1847, Calvin P. Lenox.
Feb. 7, 1854, Samuel M. Cowan.
Name changed to "Cowan's Station" May 16, 1854.
May 16, 1854, Samuel M. Cowan.
Jan. 25, 1855, Wilson V. Cowan.
Dec. 6, 1855, James F. Malcom.
Name changed to "Hardin" May 12, 1856.
May 12, 1856, William Marshall.
Sept. 10, 1856, James Birdsall.
June 19, 1857, Fleming Hall.
Dec. 27, 1858, Mark Wilson.
April 17, 1865, Armstrong L. Marshall.
Jan. 7, 1869, Miller McVay.
July 5, 1870, Isaac Betts.
June 21, 1880, Robert Ewing, Jr.

Kalida, Putnam Co., Ohio, established Dec. 4, 1834, Winchton Risley, Postmaster. Bond $300; sureties, Orville Risley and Moses Lee. The following were appointed Postmasters:—

May 31, 1841, George Skinner.
Jan. 23, 1845, Milton M. Gillet.
May 16, 1845, Winchton Risley.
April 8, 1848, James H. Vail.
June 16, 1849, George Skinner.
May 16, 1853, Andrew J. Taylor.
Jan. 11, 1856, Clark H. Rice.
May 20, 1861, Miss Cath'ne Thrift.
Jan. 19, 1866, Miss Jennie E. Thrift.
Jan. 10, 1867, William H. Thrift.
May 16, 1877, Harry K. Tingle.

Lima, Allen Co., Ohio. Established Feb. 1, 1832, with Lewis Srouf, Postmaster. Bond $400; sureties do not appear of record. The following were appointed Postmasters:—

April 16, 1832, John Ward.
June 23, 1832, Henry Lippincott.
April 30, 1833, Charles Baker.
Nov. 8, 1837, Wm. Cunningham.
April 25, 1839, John W. Thomas.
July 7, 1841, John B. Walmsley.
May 16, 1843, Samuel A. Baxter.
Dec. 27, 1844, B. A. Satterthwait.
April 2, 1851, John Keller.
June 10, 1853, Samuel Sanford.
Sept. 26, 1856, Orrin Curtis.
March 22, 1861, John B. Beaty.
Oct. 19, 1861, Cornelius Parmenter.
March 11, 1865, Cornelius Parmenter. (Reappointed, President.)
March 28, 1867, William H. Harper.
April 5, 1869, Cornelius Parmenter.
March 12, 1873, Cornelius Parmenter. (Reappointed, President.)
Nov. 8, 1877, George P. Waldorf.

Piqualown, Miami Co., Ohio. Established Jan. 19, 1811, Armstrong Brandon, Postmaster. Bond $500; sureties do not appear of record. The following were appointed Postmasters:—

Oct. 1, 1816, William Johnston.
May 6, 1820, John Johnston.
July 24, 1824, name changed to *Piqua*, James Defrees.
June 17, 1831, John Carson.
May 28, 1841, John W. Gordon.
April 21, 1845, Joseph Housum.
July 19, 1852, Henry C. Landis.
April 5, 1853, John Marshall. (Presidential.)
April 5, 1857, John Marshall. (Reappointed.)
Feb. 11, 1858, Jonas Ward.
March 30, 1861, Andrew J. Roe.
March 17, 1865, Jos. M. Patterson.
March 28, 1871, Jos. M. Patterson. (Reappointed.)
Dec. 15, 1875, Jos. M. Patterson. (Reappointed.)
Jan. 13, 1880, La Roy S. Jordan.

Sugar Grove, Putnam Co., Ohio. Established Feb. 18, 1827, Sebastian Sroufe, Postmaster. Bond $300; sureties: A. Crossley, F. D. Sroufe. The following were appointed Postmasters:—

March 17, 1830, Lewis Sroufe.
Name changed to *Franconia*, August 25, 1837
May 24, 1833, Silas McClish.
Jan. 28, 1837, Daniel Ridenour.
June 11, 1838, Silas McClish.
Aug. 27, 1845, Pearson B. Holden.
Feb. 18, 1847, Silas McClish.
Sept. 20, 1854, Peter Myers.
July 31, 1867, Post Office *Franconia* discontinued.

Wapahkonetta,* Allen Co., Ohio. Established Jan. 5, 1829, Robert Broderick, Postmaster. Bond $300; sureties: G. C. Johnston, N. F. Broderick. The following were appointed Postmasters:—

July 28, 1829, John Elliott.
March 20, 1833, Jeremiah Ayres.
Feb. 8, 1844, Samuel M. Cowan.
June 26, 1845, Benj. H. Lanning.
Oct. 19, 1846, James H. Skinner.
May 15, 1849, William M. Crane. (Auglaize Co.)
August 7, 1851, Thomas E. Nichols.
May 22, 1852, John S. Williams.
July 6, 1853, Thornton J. Young.
Jan. 27, 1863, Alben L. Whiteman.
July 30, 1866, Robert McMurray.
April 16, 1869, Alben L. Whiteman.
Dec. 18, 1874, Alben L. Whiteman. (Reappointed, Pres. and Senate.)
Dec. 18, 1878, Alben L. Whiteman. (Reappointed, Pres. and Senate.)

* The present spelling of the name of this office, "*Wapakoneta*," was adopted in 1858.

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ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES IN OHIO.

Counties.	Date of original Act.	Original sq. miles.	Present sq. miles.	No. of acres.	Original No. Townships.	Present No. Townships.	County Seats.
Adams,	July 10, 1797	550	550	350,997	10	13	West Union.
Allen,	Feb. 12, 1820	543	400	254,455	12	13	Lima.
Ashland,	Feb. 26, 1846	400	400	264,578	15	15	Ashland.
Ashtabula,	June 7, 1807	700	700	440,277	27	28	Jefferson.
Athens,	March 1, 1805	740	500	313,333	19	14	Athens.
Auglaize,	Feb. 11, 1848	404	404	247,552	14	14	Wapakoneta.
Belmont,	Sept. 7, 1801	536	536	338,754	16	16	St. Clairsville.
Brown,	March 1, 1817	477	482	308,640	14	16	Georgetown.
Butler,	Mar. 24, 1803	480	456	291,914	13	13	Hamilton.
Carroll,	1833	400	400	249,649	14	14	Carrollton.
Champaign,	March 1, 1805	417	415	264,473	12	12	Urbana.
Clarke,	March 1, 1817	412	400	249,187	10	10	Springfield.
Clermont,	Dec. 9, 1800	515	442	282,870	12	14	Batavia.
Clinton,	Feb. 19, 1810	400	415	257,432	8	13	Wilmington.
Columbiana,	Mar. 25, 1803	750	402	336,602	21	17	New Lisbon.
Coshocton,	April 1, 1811	562	526	352,249	21	22	Coshocton.
Crawford,	April 1, 1820	594	550	250,491	12	16	Bucyrus.
Cuyahoga,	June 7, 1807	475	407	260,633	19	19	Cleveland.
Darke,	Jan. 3, 1809	660	590	376,785	10	20	Greenville.
Defiance,	March 4, 1845	406	406	259,783	12	12	Defiance.
Delaware,	Feb. 10, 1808	610	442	283,053	23	18	Delaware.
Erie,	1838	270	270	158,726	10	10	Sandusky City.
Fairfield,	Dec. 9, 1800	540	490	314,567	14	13	Lancaster.
Fayette,	March, 1810	415	400	250,711	7	10	Washington, C. H.
Franklin,	April 30, 1803	530	512	327,662	18	18	Columbus.
Fulton,	Feb. 28, 1850	400	400	256,845	12	12	Wauseon.
Gallia,	April 30, 1803	500	448	286,407	15	15	Gallipolis.
Geauga,	Dec. 31, 1805	600	400	255,879	23	16	Chardon
Greene,	May 1, 1803	400	405	259,500	8	12	Xenia.
Guernsey,	Mar. 31, 1810	621	513	328,186	19	19	Cambridge.
Hamilton,	Jan. 2, 1790	400	371	237,496	14	12	Cincinnati.
Hancock,	April 1, 1820	576	526	336,441	5	18	Findlay.
Hardin,	April 1, 1820	570	460	294,633	15	15	Kenton.
Harrison,	Jan. 1, 1814	486	400	256,553	13	15	Cadiz.
Henry,	April 1, 1820	720	404	259,026	2	13	Napoleon.
Highland,	May, 1805	555	540	345,496	11	17	Hillsboro'.
Hocking,	March 1, 1818	432	420	269,235	9	11	Logan.
Holmes,	Jan. 20, 1824	422	415	265,614	14	14	Millersburg.
Huron,	Feb. 7, 1809	800	477	305,344	13	14	Norwalk.
Jackson,	March, 1816	490	403	258,059	13	11	Jackson.
Jefferson,	July 29, 1797	400	400	257,722	13	14	Steubenville.
Knox,	March 1, 1808	618	514	328,838	24	22	Mount Vernon.
Lake,	March 6, 1840	220	220	137,175	8	8	Painsville.
Lawrence,	March 1, 1815	439	439	281,040	13	14	Ironton.
Licking,	March 1, 1808	673	673	430,147	25	26	Newark.
Logan,	March 1, 1817	447	447	286,442	9	17	Bellefontaine.
Lorain,	Dec. 26, 1822	580	483	309,555	19	21	Elyria.
Lucas,	June, 1836	....	315	201,653	17	12	Toledo.
Madison,	March 1, 1810	480	458	293,578	10	14	London.
Mahoning,	March 1, 1846	....	412	264,104	15	15	Youngstown.
Marion,	March 1, 1824	527	425	251,900	15	15	Marion.
Medina,	Feb. 18, 1812	475	409	262,208	14	17	Medina.
Meigs,	April 1, 1819	420	420	262,528	12	12	Pomeroy.
Mercer,	April 1, 1820	576	443	283,999	4	14	Celina.
Miami,	Jan. 16, 1807	410	409	251,759	12	12	Troy.
Monroe,	Jan. 29, 1813	563	446	285,458	18	18	Woodsfield.
Montgomery,	May 1, 1803	480	445	284,668	12	14	Dayton.
Morgan,	March 1, 1818	500	407	260,638	15	14	McConnelsville.
Morrow,	Feb. 24, 1848	400	400	254,663	16	16	Mount Gilead.
Muskingum,	March 1, 1804	665	654	419,091	23	24	Zanesville.
Noble,	March, 1851	400	400	253,033	17	15	Caldwell.
Ottawa,	March 6, 1840	250	250	162,614	11	11	Port Clinton.
Paulding,	Feb. 12, 1820	432	406	260,399	3	12	Paulding.
Perry,	March 1, 1817	402	402	256,909	12	14	New Lexington.
Pickaway,	Jan. 12, 1810	490	490	314,593	14	15	Circleville.
Pike,	Feb. 15, 1815	416	416	266,775	9	14	Waverly.
Portage,	June 7, 1807	750	494	316,181	14	15	Ravenna.
Preble,	March 1, 1808	432	418	267,986	12	12	Eaton.
Putnam,	April 1, 1820	576	472	302,102	16	17	Ottawa.
Richland,	March 1, 1813	900	490	306,011	25	18	Mansfield.
Ross,	Aug. 20, 1798	670	670	421,855	16	17	Chillicothe.
Sandusky,	April 20, 1820	600	400	253,547	10	12	Fremont.
Scioto,	May 1, 1803	700	580	369,024	14	15	Portsmouth.
Seneca,	April 1, 1824	600	526	343,144	10	12	Tiffin.
Shelby,	Jan. 7, 1819,	418	400	254,221	10	14	Sidney.
Stark,	Feb. 13, 1808	650	561	359,426	19	17	Canton.
Summit,	March 3, 1840	400	400	260,099	16	16	Akron.
Trumbull,	July 10, 1800	875	610	390,470	34	25	Warren.
Tuscarawas,	Feb. 15, 1808	655	556	355,929	19	22	New Philadelphia.
Union,	April 1, 1820	450	423	270,970	3	14	Marysville.
Van Wert,	Feb. 12, 1820	432	404	258,491	4	12	Van Wert.
Vinton,	Mar. 23, 1850	400	400	257,916	12	12	McArthur.
Warren,	April 1, 1820	700	400	256,513	9	11	Lebanon.
Washington,	July 27, 1788	713	620	393,792	19	22	Marietta.
Wayne,	Aug. 15, 1796	660	510	344,591	10	16	Wooster.
Williams,	April 1, 1820	600	417	265,017	10	12	Bryan.
Wood,	Feb. 12, 1820	750	610	390,896	7	19	Bowling Green.
Wyandot,	Feb. 3, 1845	400	400	254,905	13	13	Upper Sandusky.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

From the organization of the first Civil Government in the Northwest Territory (1788 to 1802) of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1882.

Name.	County.	Term commenced.	Term ended.
Arthur St. Clair	State of Pennsylvania	July 15, 1788	1802
Charles Willing Byrd	Hamilton	1802	March 3, 1803
Edward Tiffin[1]	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
Thomas Kirker[2]	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntingdon	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
Return Jonathan Meigs[3]	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
Ethan Allen Brown[4]	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
Wilson Shannon[5]	Belmont	Dec. 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
Seabury Ford[6]	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
Reuben Wood[7]	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
William Medill[8]	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
John Brough[9]	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 20, 1865
Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
Rutherford B. Hayes[10]	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
Thomas L. Young[11]	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Seneca	Jan. 14, 1880	Jan. 9, 1882
Charles Foster	Seneca	Jan. 9, 1882	

[1] Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of United States Senator.

[2] Thomas Kirker was the acting Governor, but Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs on the ground "that he had not been a resident of Ohio for four years next preceding the election as required by the constitution, and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was ineligible. The office was not given to Massie, but Kirker, the acting Governor, continued in office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

[3] Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

[4] Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

[5] Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

[6] The result of the election in 1848, was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

[7] Resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

[8] Acting Governor, *vice* Reuben Wood, resigned. Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term to commence on second Monday of January, 1854.

[9] Died August 29, 1865.

[10] Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

[11] Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

ELECTION STATISTICS OF OHIO.

Vote on Governor from 1803 to 1850 inclusive.

Year.	Name.	Vote.	Total vote.
1803	Edward Tiffin	4,564	4,564
1805	Edward Tiffin	4,783	4,783
1807	Return J. Meigs	6,050	
	Nathaniel Massie	4,757	10,807
1808	Samuel Huntington	7,293	
	Thomas Worthington	5,601	
	Thomas Kirker	3,397	16,291

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Vote on Governor from 1803 *to* 1850 *inclusive.*—Continued.

Year.	Name.	Vote.	Total vote.
1810	Return J. Meigs	9,924	
	Thomas Worthington	7,731	
			17,655
1812	Return J. Meigs	11,859	
	Thomas Scott	7,903	
			19,752
1814	Thomas Worthington	15,879	
	Othniel Looker	6,171	
			22,050
1816	Thomas Worthington	22,931	
	James Dunlap	6,295	
	Ethan A. Brown	1,607	
			30,833
1818	Ethan A. Brown	30,194	
	James Dunlap	8,075	
			38,269
1820	Ethan A. Brown	34,836	
	Jeremiah Morrow	9,426	
	William H. Harrison	4,348	
	Scattering	240	
			48,850
1822	Jeremiah Morrow	26,059	
	Allen Trimble	22,889	
	William W. Irwin	11,050	
			60,008
1824	Jeremiah Morrow	39,526	
	Allen Trimble	37,108	
			76,634
1826	Allen Trimble	71,475	
	John Bigger	4,114	
	Alex. Campbell	4,765	
	Benjamin Tappan	4,192	
	Scattering	187	
			84,733
1828	Allen Trimble	53,970	
	John Campbell	51,951	
	Scattering	112	
			106,033
1830	Duncan McArthur	49,668	
	Robert Lucas	49,186	
	Scattering	226	
			99,080
1832	Robert Lucas	71,251	
	Darius Lyman	63,185	
	Scattering	33	
			134,469
1834	Robert Lucas	70,738	
	James Findlay	67,414	
	Scattering	38	
			138,190
1836	Joseph Vance	92,204	
	Eli Baldwin	86,158	
	Scattering	200	
			178,562
1838	Wilson Shannon	107,884	
	Joseph Vance	102,146	
	Scattering	7	
			210,037
1840	Thomas Corwin	145,442	
	Wilson Shannon	129,321	
	Scattering	8	
			274,762
1842	Wilson Shannon	119,774	
	Thomas Corwin	117,902	
	Leicester King	5,134	
	Scattering	40	
			242,850
1844	Mordecai Bartley	146,333	
	David Tod	145,062	
	Leicester King	8,898	
	Scattering	11	
			300,304
1846	William Bebb	118,869	
	David Tod	116,484	
	Samuel Lewis	10,797	
	Scattering	46	
			246,196
1848	Seabury Ford	148,250	
	John B. Weller	147,886	
	Scattering	939	
			297,075
1850	Reuben Wood	133,093	
	William Johnson	121,105	
	Edward Smith	13,747	
	Scattering	93	
			269,038

Votes cast at State and Presidential Elections from 1852 *to* 1881 *inclusive.*

Year.	Officers to be elected.	Names of candidates.	Votes each received.	Total vote cast.
1852	President	Winfield Scott	152,523	
		Franklin Pierce	168,933	
		John P. Hale	31,732	
				353,188
1853	Governor	Nelson Barrere	85,857	
		William Medill	147,663	
		Samuel Lewis	50,346	
				283,866
1854	Supreme Judge	Joseph R. Swan	186,498	
		S. F. Norris	109,075	
				295,573
1855	Governor	S. P. Chase	146,770	
		William Medill	131,019	
		Allen Trimble	24,276	
				302,065
1856	President	John C. Fremont	187,497	
		James Buchanan	170,874	
		M. Fillmore	28,126	
				386,497
1857	Governor	S. P. Chase	160,568	
		H. B. Payne	159,065	
		P. Van Trump	10,272	
				329,905
1858	Supreme Judge	William V. Peck	182,942	
		Thomas W. Bartley	162,610	
				345,552
1859	Governor	W. Dennison, Jr.	184,557	
		R. P. Ranney	171,226	
				355,783
1860	President	Abraham Lincoln	221,809	
		Stephen A. Douglas	187,421	
		John Bell	12,193	
		John C. Breckinridge	11,303	
		Gerrett Smith	136	
				442,962
1861	Governor	David Tod	206,997	
		H. J. Jewett	151,794	
				358,791
1862	Secretary of State	Wilson S. Kennon	178,755	
		W. W. Armstrong	184,315	
				363,070
1863	Governor	John Brough	288,374	
		C. L. Vallandingham	187,492	
				475,866
1864	Secretary of State	William Henry Smith	237,210	
		W. W. Armstrong	182,439	
				419,649
1864	President	A. Lincoln	265,654	
		George B. McClelland	205,599	
				471,253
1865	Governor	J. D. Cox	233,633	
		George W. Morgan	193,797	
				417,430
1866	Secretary of State	William Henry Smith	256,302	
		Benjamin Lelever	213,606	
				469,908
1867	Governor	R. B. Hayes	243,605	
		A. G. Thurman	240,622	
				484,227
1868	Secretary of State	I. R. Sherwood	267,065	
		Thomas Hubbard	249,682	
				516,747
1868	President	U. S. Grant	280,167	
		H. Seymour	238,621	
				518,788
1869	Governor	R. B. Hayes	235,081	
		G. H. Pendleton	227,580	
		Samuel Scott	679	
				463,340
1870	Secretary of State	Isaac R. Sherwood	221,709	
		William Heisley	205,014	
		Jay Odell	2,862	
				429,585
1871	Governor	Edward F. Noyes	238,273	
		George W. Cook	218,105	
		Gideon T. Stewart	4,084	
				460,462
1872	Secretary of State	A. T. Wikoff	263,830	
		Aquila Wiley	253,780	
		F. Schumacher	2,045	
				519,655
1872	President	U. S. Grant	281,852	
		Horace Greeley	244,321	
		James Black	2,000	
		Charles O'Connor	1,163	
		Scattering	162	
				529,498
1873	Governor	William Allen	214,654	
		Edward F. Noyes	213,847	
		Gideon T. Stewart	10,278	
		Isaac C. Collins	10,109	
				448,878

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Vote cast at State and Presidential Elections.—Continued.

Year.	Officers to be elected.	Names of candidates.	Votes each received.	Total vote cast.
1874.....	Secretary of State.	William Bell, Jr.....	238,406	
		Allen T. Wikoff.....	221,204	
		John R. Buchtel.....	7,845	
				467,455
1875.....	Governor.....	Rutherford B. Hayes..	297,817	
		William Allen.....	292,273	
		Jay Odell.....	2,593	
		Scattering.....	17	
				592,700
1876.....	Secretary of State.	Milton Barnes.....	317,856	
		William Bell, Jr.....	311,220	
		E. S. Chapman.....	1,863	
				630,939
1876.....	President.....	Rutherford B. Hayes..	330,698	
		Samuel J. Tilden.....	323,182	
		G. Clay Smith.....	1,636	
		Peter Cooper.....	3,057	
		James B. Walker.....	76	
		Scattering, etc.....	1,122	
				659,771
1877.....	Governor.....	William H. West.....	249,105	
		Richard M. Bishop....	271,625	
		Lewis H. Bond.....	12,489	
		Stephen Johnston.....	16,912	
		Henry A. Thompson...	4,836	
				554,967
1878.....	Secretary of State.	Milton Barnes.....	274,120	
		David R. Paige.....	270,966	
		Andrew Roy.....	38,332	
		Jeremiah N. Robinson.	5,682	
				589,100
1879.....	Governor.....	Charles Foster.....	336,261	
		Thomas Ewing.....	319,132	
		Gideon T. Stewart....	4,145	
		A. Sanders Piatt.....	9,072	
		John Hood.....	547	
				669,157
1880.....	Secretary of State.	Charles Townsend.....	362,021	
		William Lang	343,016	
		Charles A. Lloyd.....	6,786	
		Wm. H. Doan.....	2,815	
				714,738
1880.....	President.....	James A. Garfield.....	375,048	
		W. S. Hancock.....	340,821	
		James B. Weaver.....	6,456	
		Neal Dow.....	2,616	
				724,941
1881.....	Governor.....	Charles Foster.....	312,735	
		John W. Bookwalter..	288,330	
		Abraham R. Ludlow...	16,597	
		John Seitz.....	6,330	
				623,992

United States Senators from Ohio since its admission into the Union in 1802, with residence and time of service.

John Smith, Hamilton, from 1803 to 1808.
Thomas Worthington, Ross, from 1803 to 1807, and 1810 to 1814.
Edward Tiffin, Ross, from 1807 to 1809.
Return Jonathan Meigs, Washington, from 1808 to 1810.
Stanley Griswold, Cuyahoga, 1809.
Alexander Campbell, Adams, from 1809 to 1813.
Jeremiah Morrow, Warren, from 1813 to 1819.
Joseph Kerr, Ross, from 1814 to 1815.
Benjamin Ruggles, Belmont, from 1815 to 1833.
William Allen Trimble, Highland, from 1819 to 1821.
Ethan Allen Brown, Hamilton, from 1822 to 1825.
William Henry Harrison, Hamilton, from 1825 to 1828.
Jacob Burnet, Hamilton, from 1828 to 1831.
Thomas Ewing, Fairfield, from 1831 to 1837, and 1850 to 1851.
Thomas Morris, Clermont, from 1833 to 1839.
William Allen, Ross, from 1837 to 1849.
Benjamin Tappan, Jefferson, from 1839 to 1845.
Thomas Corwin, Warren, from 1845 to 1851.
Benjamin Franklin Wade, Ashtabula, from 1851 to 1869.
Salmon P. Chase, Hamilton, from 1849 to 1855. 1861.
George Ellis Pugh, Hamilton, from 1855 to 1861.
John Sherman, Richland, from 1861 to 1877.
Allen G. Thurman, Franklin, from 1869 to 1881.
Stanley Matthews, Hamilton, from 1877 to 1879.
George Hunt Pendleton, Hamilton, from 1879 to 1885.
James A. Garfield, Lake, from 1880.
John Sherman, Richland, from 1881 to 1887.

Thomas Corwin resigned to go into President Taylor's Cabinet. Salmon P. Chase, elected for six years, from March 4, 1861, served till March 12, and resigned to go into President Lincoln's Cabinet. John Sherman resigned to go into President Hayes' Cabinet. James A. Garfield resigned to accept the office of President of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The following Table gives the popular and electoral vote, so far as we have been able to procure them, since the first election of George Washington.

Year.	Candidates.	By what party.	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.	Total vote.
1788.....	George Washington..	Unanimously..	.....	60	
1792.....	George Washington..	Unanimously..	.....	132	
1796.....	John Adams.....	Federalist.....	.....	71	
	Thomas Jefferson.....	Republican ...	.....	68	
1800.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Republican ...	.....	73	
	John Adams.....	Federalist.....	.....	64	
1804.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Democrat.....	.....	162	
	Charles C. Pinckney...	Federalist.....	.....	14	
1808.....	James Madison.....	Republican ...	.....	152	
	Charles C. Pinckney...	Federalist.....	.....	45	
1812.....	James Madison.....	Republican ...	.....	127	
	De Witt Clinton.....	.....	.....	83	
1816.....	James Monroe.....	Republican ...	.....	183	
	Rufus King.....	.....	.....	34	
1820.....	James Monroe.....	Opp. 1vote....	.....	218	
1824.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.....	152,899	99	
	John Q. Adams.....	Federalist.....	105,321	84	
	W. H. Crawford.....	Can. Democrat	47,265	41	
	Henry Clay.....	Republican ...	47,037	37	
					352,062
1828.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.....	650,028	178	
	John Q. Adams.....	Federalist.....	512,158	83	
					1,156,328
1832.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.....	687,502	219	
	Henry Clay.....	Whig	550,189	49	
	John Floyd.....	Whig	.....	11	
	William Wirt.....	Whig	.....	7	
					1,217,691
1836.....	Martin Van Buren...	Democrat.....	771.968	170	
	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig	769,350	73	
	Hugh L. White.....	Whig		26	
	Daniel Webster.....	Whig		44	
	W. P. Mangum.....	Whig		11	
					1,498,205
1840.....	Martin Van Buren...	Democrat.....	1,128,303	60	
	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig	1,274,203	234	
	James G. Birney.....	Liberty.....	7,609	....	
					2,410,772
1844.....	James K. Polk.....	Democrat.....	1,329,013	170	
	Henry Clay.....	Whig	1,231,643	105	
	James G. Birney.....	Liberty.....	66,304	....	
					2,698,608
1848.....	Zachary Taylor.....	Whig	1,362,242	163	
	Lewis Cass.....	Democrat.....	1,223,795	127	
	Martin Van Buren....	Free Soil.....	291,378	.....	
					2,872,806
1852.....	Winfield Scott.....	Whig	1,383,537	42	
	Franklin Pierce.....	Democrat.....	1,585,545	254	
	John P. Hale.....	Free Soil.....	157,296	....	
					3,142,877
1856.....	John C. Fremont.....	Republican ...	1,341,812	114	
	James Buchanan.....	Democrat.....	1,834,337	174	
	Millard Fillmore.....	American.....	873,055	8	
					4,053,967
1860.....	Abraham Lincoln....	Republican ...	1,857,610	180	
	S. A. Douglas.....	Democrat.....	1,365,976	12	
	J. C. Breckenridge....	Democrat.....	847,953	72	
	John Bell.....	Union.....	590,631	39	
					4,676,853
1864.....	Abraham Lincoln....	Republican ...	2,223,035	216	
	G. B. McClellan.....	Democrat.....	1,811,754	21	
					4,024,792
1868.....	U. S. Grant.....	Republican ...	3,016,353	214	
	Horatio Seymour.....	Democrat.....	2,706,631	80	
					5,724,624
1872.....	U. S. Grant.....	Republican ...	3,597,070	300	
	H. Greeley.....	Liberal.....	2,834,770	66	
					6,431,149
1876.....	Rutherford B. Hayes..	Republican ...	4,033,768	185	
	Samuel J. Tilden.....	Democrat.....	4,285,992	184	
					8,426,073
1880.....	James A. Garfield....	Republican ...	4,450,922	214	
	Winfield S. Hancock..	Democrat.....	4,447,888	155	
	James B. Weaver.....	Greenback.....	307,740		
					9,206,550

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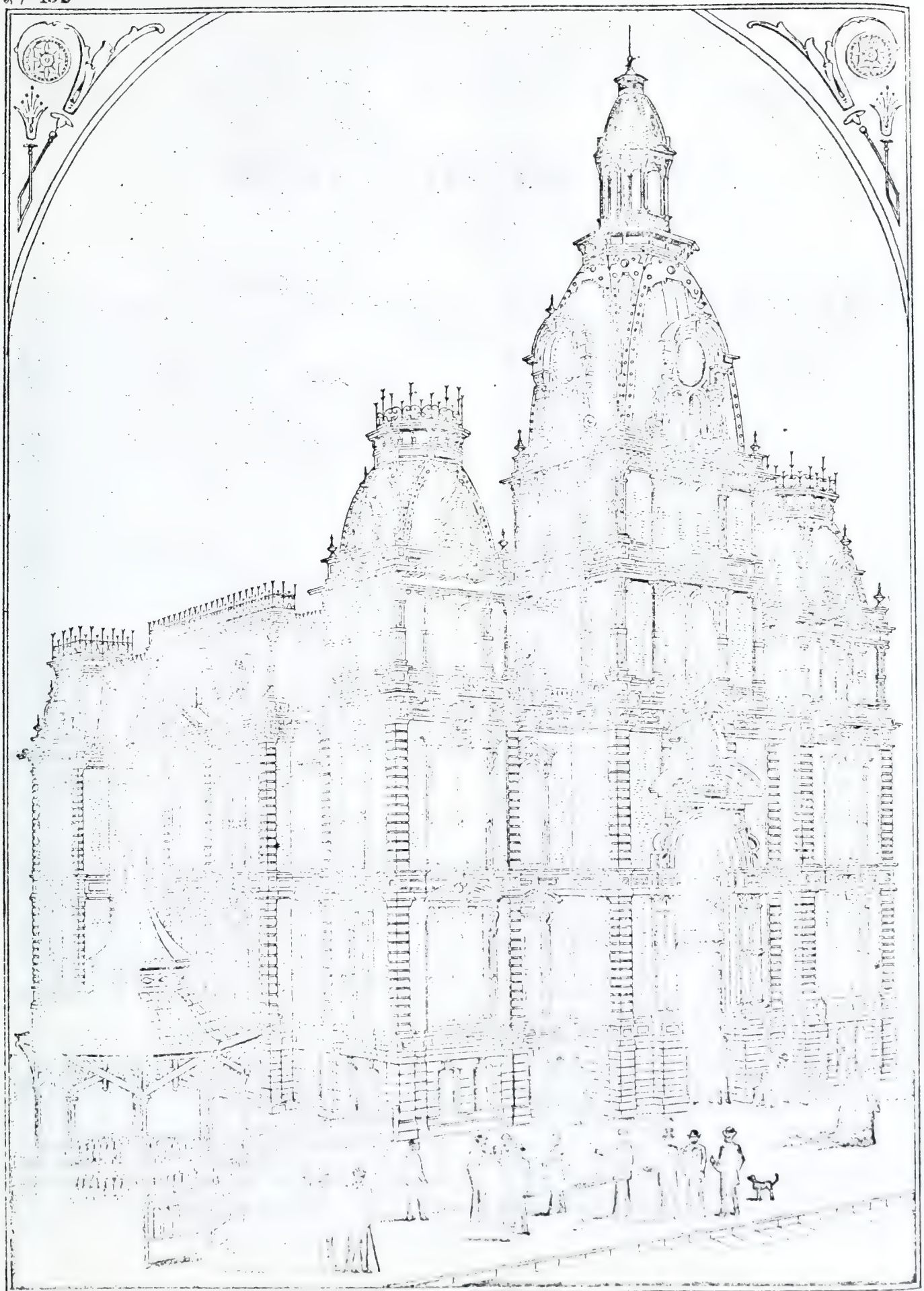
Population of Ohio by Counties, from 1800 *to* 1880.

Counties.	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800
Adams	24,004	20,750	20,309	18,883	13,183	12,281	10,406	9,343	3,432
Allen	31,323	23,623	19,185	12,109	9,079	578	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	23,883	21,933	22,951	23,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula	37,139	32,547	31,814	28,767	23,724	14,584	7,375	.....	.....
Athens	28,451	23,768	21,364	18,215	19,109	9,787	6,338	2,791	.....
Auglaize	25,443	20,041	17,187	11,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont	49,638	39,714	36,398	34,600	30,901	28,627	20,329	11,097	.....
Brown	32,726	30,802	29,958	27,332	22,715	17,867	13,356	.....	.....
Butler	42,580	39,912	35,840	30,789	28,173	27,142	21,746	11,150	.....
Carroll	16,416	14,491	15,738	17,685	18,108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	27,817	24,188	22,698	19,782	16,721	12,131	8,479	6,303	.....
Clarke	41,947	32,070	25,300	22,178	16,882	13,114	9,533	.....	.....
Clermont	36,713	34,268	33,034	30,455	23,106	20,466	15,820	9,965	.....
Clinton	24,757	21,914	21,461	18,838	15,719	11,436	8,085	2,674	.....
Columbiana	48,603	38,299	32,836	33,621	40,373	35,592	22,033	10,878	.....
Coshocton	26,640	23,600	25,032	25,674	21,590	11,161	7,086	.....	.....
Crawford	30,583	25,566	23,881	18,177	13,152	4,791	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga	196,937	132,010	78,033	48,099	26,506	10,373	6,328	1,459	.....
Darke	40,498	32,278	26,009	20,276	13,282	6,204	3,717	.....	.....
Defiance	22,518	15,719	11,886	6,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	27,380	25,175	23,902	21,817	22,060	11,504	7,639	2,000	.....
Erie	32,640	28,188	24,474	18,568	12,599	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	34,283	31,138	30,538	30,264	31,924	24,786	16,633	11,361	.....
Fayette	20,364	17,170	15,935	12,720	10,984	8,182	6,316	1,854	.....
Franklin	86,816	63,019	50,361	42,909	25,049	14,741	10,172	3,486	.....
Fulton	21,062	17,789	14,043	7,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallia	28,124	25,545	22,043	17,063	13,444	9,733	7,098	4,181	.....
Geauga	14,255	14,199	15,817	17,827	16,297	15,813	7,791	2,917	.....
Greene	31,348	28,038	26,197	21,946	17,528	14,801	10,521	5,870	.....
Guernsey	27,197	23,838	24,474	30,438	27,148	18,036	9,292	3,051	.....
Hamilton	313,315	260,370	216,410	156,844	80,145	52,317	31,764	15,258	14,692
Hancock	27,788	23,847	22,886	16,551	9,986	813	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	27,028	18,714	13,570	8,251	4,598	210	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	20,455	18,682	19,110	20,157	20,099	20,916	14,345	.....	.....
Henry	20,587	14,028	8,901	3,434	2,503	262	.....	.....	.....
Highland	30,277	29,133	27,773	25,781	22,269	16,345	12,308	5,756	.....
Hocking	21,126	17,925	17,057	14,119	9,741	4,008	2,130	.....	.....
Holmes	20,775	18,177	20,589	20,452	18,088	9,135	.....	.....	.....
Huron	31,609	28,532	29,616	26,203	23,933	13,341	6,675	.....	.....
Jackson	23,679	21,759	17,941	12,719	9,744	5,941	3,746	.....	.....
Jefferson	33,018	29,188	26,115	29,133	25,030	22,489	18,531	17,260	8,766
Knox	27,450	26,333	27,735	28,872	29,579	17,089	8,326	2,149	.....
Lake	16,326	15,935	15,576	14,654	13,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	39,068	31,380	23,249	15,246	9,738	5,367	3,499	.....	.....
Licking	40,451	35,756	37,011	38,846	35,096	28,869	11,861	3,852	.....
Logan	26,208	23,028	20,996	19,162	14,015	6,440	3,181	.....	.....
Lorain	35,525	30,308	29,744	26,086	18,467	5,696	.....	.....	.....
Lucas	67,388	46,722	25,831	12,363	9,382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	20,129	15,633	13,015	10,015	9,025	6,190	4,799	1,603	.....
Mahoning	42,867	31,001	25,894	23,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	20,564	16,184	15,490	12,618	14,765	6,551	.....	.....	.....
Medina	21,454	20,092	22,517	24,441	18,352	7,560	3,082	.....	.....
Meigs	32,325	31,465	26,534	17,971	11,452	6,158	4,480	.....	.....
Mercer	21,808	17,254	14,104	7,712	8,277	1,110	.....	.....	.....
Miami	36,178	32,740	29,959	24,999	19,688	12,807	8,815	3,941	.....
Monroe	26,197	25,779	25,741	28,451	18,521	8,768	4,645	.....	.....
Montgomery	78,545	64,006	52,230	38,218	31,938	24,362	15,999	7,722	.....
Morgan	20,074	20,363	22,119	28,585	20,852	11,800	5,297	.....	.....
Morrow	19,073	18,583	20,445	20,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskingum	49,612	44,886	44,416	45,049	38,749	29,334	17,824	10,636	.....
Noble	21,137	19,949	20,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	19,763	13,364	7,016	3,308	2,248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paulding	13,489	8,544	4,945	1,766	1,034	161	.....	.....	.....
Perry	28,218	18,453	19,678	20,775	19,344	13,970	8,429	.....	.....
Pickaway	27,353	24,875	23,469	21,206	19,725	16,001	13,149	7,124	.....
Pike	17,927	15,447	13,643	10,953	7,626	6,024	4,253	.....	.....
Portage	27,500	24,584	24,208	24,419	22,965	18,820	10,095	2,095	.....
Preble	24,534	21,809	21,820	21,736	19,482	16,291	10,237	3,504	.....
Putnam	23,718	17,081	12,808	7,221	5,189	230	.....	.....	.....
Richland	36,305	32,516	31,158	30,879	44,532	24,006	9,169	.....	.....
Ross	40,307	37,097	35,071	32,074	27,460	24,068	20,619	15,514	8,540
Sandusky	32,093	25,503	21,429	14,305	10,182	2,851	852	.....	.....
Scioto	33,504	29,302	24,297	18,428	11,192	8,740	5,705	3,399	.....
Seneca	36,955	30,827	30,868	27,104	18,128	5,159	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	24,436	20,718	17,193	13,958	12,154	3,671	2,106	.....	.....
Stark	64,027	52,508	42,978	39,878	34,603	26,588	12,406	2,734	.....
Summit	43,788	34,674	27,344	27,185	22,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trumbull	44,882	38,659	30,656	30,490	38,107	26,153	15,542	8,671	1,302
Tuscarawas	40,197	33,840	32,463	31,761	25,631	14,298	8,328	3,045	.....
Union	22,374	18,730	16,507	12,204	8,422	3,192	1,996	.....	.....
Van Wert	23,030	15,823	10,238	4,793	1,577	41	.....	.....	.....
Vinton	17,226	15,027	13,631	9,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	28,392	26,689	26,902	25,560	23,111	21,460	17,837	9,925	.....
Washington	43,264	40,609	36,268	29,510	20,823	11,771	10,425	5,991	5,427
Wayne	40,075	35,116	32,418	32,981	35,808	23,333	11,933	.....	3,206
Williams	23,821	20,091	16,633	8,018	4,465	387	.....	.....	.....
Wood	34,026	24,596	17,886	9,157	5,357	1,102	733	.....	.....
Wyandot	22,401	18,553	15,596	11,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the State	3,197,786	2,665,260	2,339,260	1,980,329	1,519,467	937,903	581,295	230,760	45,365

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129-13D



VAN WERT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

W. T. EXLINE, AUDR
CHAS. E. SCHENK, TREAS.
HENRY RUMBLE, FRED LILLICH, D J DAVIES } COM'S

W. B. JONES, SURVEYOR,

W B WOLCOTT, REC'D
A T DAILEY, PROB JUDGE
V H HESTER, CLERK
N D HEISTAND, SHER F
A J PORTER, PROS ATT'Y

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HISTORY OF VAN WERT COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and the three incorruptible patriots who arrested Major André. When he found that he was discovered he offered his gold watch and any amount in cash or dry goods to these three soldiers if they would permit him to escape. All his offers were rejected with disdain, and they declared that 10,000 guineas or any other sum would be no temptation. It was to their virtue, no less glorious to America, than Arnold's apostacy was disgraceful, that his treason was discovered. Posterity will repeat with reverence their names, and Ohio has named counties to perpetuate their memories. *John Paulding* died at Strasburg, New York, December 30, 1819, aged 87.

David Williams was a native of Tarrytown, N. Y., but of his life little has been recorded.

Isaac Van Wert resided near Tarrytown, N. Y., and at the time of his death in 1828 was 68 years of age.

As a reward for their virtue and fidelity, Congress, on November 3, 1780, adopted the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas Congress has received information that John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert, three young volunteer militiamen of the State of New York, did on the 23d day of September last, intercept Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British army, on his return from the American lines, in the character of a spy, and notwithstanding the large bribes offered for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending danger:

Resolved, That Congress has a high sense of the virtues and patriotic conduct of the said John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert: in testimony whereof,

Ordered, That each of them receive annually, out of the public treasury, two hundred dollars in specie, or an equivalent in the current money of these States, during life, and that the Board of War procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which shall be a shield with this inscription: "Fidelity;" and on the other the following motto: "Vincit amor Patriæ,"* and forward them to the Commander-in-Chief, who is requested to present the same, with a copy of this resolution and the thanks of Congress for their fidelity and the eminent service they have rendered their country.

At the burial place of each a marble monument has been erected, while another marks the spot where André was arrested.

THE COUNTY.

Van Wert County is bounded on the north by Paulding, east by Allen, south by Auglaize and Mercer counties, and west by the State of Indiana. The county is divided into twelve townships, named Tully, Union, Hoaglin, Jackson, Washington, Jennings, York, Liberty, Willshire, Harrison, Pleasant, and Ridge.

The whole face of the country is level, and so was naturally wet, which, taken in connection with the heavy forests under which the land was groaning, rendered the difficulties and hardships of pioneer life almost insupportable. A great many of the early settlers turned their attention to the chase as the only certain method of gaining a subsistence. Neither was this a precarious mode of subsistence, for, owing to the variety and abundance of game, hunting and trapping was rewarded by the procurement of the real necessaries of life. Statistics show that by these pursuits a large revenue was derived, and through this alone the settlers were enabled to pay their taxes. The land was a wilderness, requiring years in clearing, and even then the surface water had to be contended with in order to produce a crop. Thus if a field was cleared and planted the natural drainage was so poor that the crop must struggle slowly along, perhaps to be finally drowned out. Artificial drainage was impracticable, as it must of necessity be purely local, for the wealth of the county would not justify that extensive drainage which later years alone could accomplish. As a result no surplus grain was produced, neither would its production have proved very profitable, owing to the distance from markets and the inferior modes of transportation. This latter must have been accomplished by wagons, and as yet no roads were provided over which a load could be drawn. The old trails opened paths in the direction of two or three of the nearest, yet distant settlements. There was thus little at the beginning to induce the settlers to produce anything beyond a supply for their own necessities, as it must first be attended by great toil, and then, for want of a market, prove unprofitable. Take these conditions anywhere, and development will move slowly under their discouraging influence.

The immediate outlook was unpromising, but the pioneer was made of stuff too hardy and too brave to be discouraged by the hardships of his lot. He had deliberately weighed the matter, and after coming here was not to become despondent in the presence of the very conditions he had anticipated. He was hardy and industrious, but he could wait as well as work, and the unity of those attributes, labor and continuance, enabled the settler to triumph over nature's wilds, and so wrought that great transformation which produced gardens and fruitful fields from the wild, unbroken, and unpromising wilderness. The pioneer, then, although driven at the first in search of game upon which to subsist, did not allow his confidence in the future to waver, but kept up a warfare with the forests themselves, clearing a little here and a little there, until he was no longer dependent upon the gun, but substituted the cultivation of the soil for the pursuit of game. Such was the condition of things until 1845, when the opening of the Miami Canal Extension, offered transportation facilities to the great markets and stimulated the farmers to greater exertion under a promise of pecuniary reward.

This opened a new era, marked by industry and enterprise, for the very forests became a source of revenue. The timber itself became valuable, and the farmer, while clearing his land, found the timber valuable enough to more than pay the expense of clearing. So as this source of profit was exhausting, the land was clearing and increasing crops added a new source of profit. The natural result was a fresh impetus to farming, the almost inexhaustible fertility of the soil was realized, and the possessor of 80 or 160 acres looked about him, and with an appreciation of the opportunities afforded to acquire wealth, took courage anew, and putting his hand to the plow, inaugurated that period of agricultural development which has given the county its present prominent rank in the agricultural sections of the State. Development made rapid strides, timber was cleared away, fences constructed, and farming commenced on a larger scale, to be supplemented by that general system of drainage which still goes forward, reclaiming from the waste of water, farm after farm of land as fertile as the State can boast.

* "The Love of Country Conquers."

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So great were the productive energies of the county that the canal, with all its facilities, proved insufficient in a short time, and the demands for other methods of transportation became the demands of the hour.

The outgrowth of this demand was a projected railroad, the necessity and utility of which induced the citizens to embark in the project which resulted in the construction of the "Ohio and Indiana Railroad," across the county from east to west. Through the influence and efforts of Robert Gilliland, R. Conn, J. Gleason, E. R. Wells, Reuben Frisbie, M. Mumaugh, C. P. Edson, P. De Puy and others, the railroad company was induced to locate the road through the county on consideration of the citizens taking stock to the amount of $50,000.

This stock was duly subscribed and the road was completed to Van Wert in 1853. The extra transportation facilities opened the way for manufactories of different kinds, thus introducing a new branch of industry.

Forests faded away as walnut, oak, and poplar timber increased in value, and found a ready market. The value of real estate rose by bounds, until land which was held at from three to four dollars per acre, found ready sale at from ten to fifteen dollars.

Such are the advantages of railroads to a new community, one road stimulating agriculture and manufactories until their increased products create demands for new roads as outlets for a growing surplus of farm and shop productions. But we turn from this feature and these causes of development, as that will be found elaborately treated elsewhere under their proper heads. Let us first consider the natural appearance and indications of the territory aside from any view of material development. Looking at the country topographically, we find a general slope or dip toward the northeast, in the direction of Lake Erie. The inclination of this dip is an average of about ten feet to the mile. All discoveries indicate the entire submergence of a large portion of Northwest Ohio, at some period prior to the historic era. It is an indisputable fact, everywhere admitted, that this section was embraced within the area of a large lake or inland sea. Beyond this all must yet be left to the domain of conjecture. Perhaps the great chain of northern lakes consisted of one body so extended that it embraced this portion of the State that bears such indisputable evidence of submergence during unnumbered and countless ages. But this trenches upon the subject of geology elsewhere treated at length, and we turn aside with the single observation that Sugar Ridge in this county, and extending away in a northeastward and northwestward direction, undoubtedly served for a certain period as the southern shore-line of the great lake which has finally settled northward and formed into Lake Erie.

MOUNDS.

This subject being elaborately treated under the heading, "The Mound Builders," it is only our purpose here to briefly describe what are known as the local "Indian mounds." Two of these were found in this county, the one designated as the "Oliver Stacey," and the other as the "Van Wert" mound.

The Stacey mound, found in Washington Township, was circular in form, seven feet in altitude and twenty-five feet in diameter. Although Judge Stacey would not consent to its examination, it was visited by a party from Van Wert, who, upon opening it, found human bones and some copper implements. The size and general appearance of the bones would refer them back to the race which preceded the Indians in their occupancy of the territory. The copper implements bear out the same idea of construction by the race of Mound Builders.

The Van Wert mound was a small circular construction, occupying the present site of the "De Puy House" in Van Wert. It was opened in 1843 by John Hahn, and found to contain human bones, so far decayed, that they crumbled on exposure to the air. When the excavation for the cellar of the hotel was made, this mound was entirely removed. Nothing was then discovered, except some wood ashes and a few crumbled remains of human bones.

RELICS.

Many relics have been found in the county, especially along Sugar Ridge, but these are all of the minor class, consisting of stone axes, arrow heads, wedges, and other small flint implements and ornaments, descriptions of which will be found in the chapter relating to the Mound Builders.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

At an early day an Indian was arrested and tried for murder. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Rather than undergo this punishment he requested to be shot, which request, of course, could not be granted. He finally asked permission to exercise about the commons before being taken to State prison. Sheriff Kear granted this request, when the chief went the security of the prisoner. In due time he returned to the jail and was afterward taken to the penitentiary, from which he was pardoned in order that he might accompany his tribe to the west. He was probably the first person sent to State prison from this county.

Samuel S. Brown lived about three miles east of Van Wert, having built a cabin here in 1839. On one occasion he went to Shanesville, leaving his wife and five children at home. That evening three drunken Indians entered the cabin and compelled Mrs. Brown to give them supper. They then danced and sang songs and whooped about in frantic glee, but finally left without harming the family. Mrs. Brown was so frightened, that she locked the doors and watched all night, rifle in hand, determined to receive no more unwelcome intruders, but she was not again molested. Acting upon the suggestions of the occasion, however, she afterward practised with the rifle until she became an expert markswoman.

While hunting "coons" one night, Wm. Davis had an encounter with a large bear. Having reached a hollow tree, which he thought bore evidence of having been climbed by a raccoon, he felled the tree and hurried to the part which had been broken, upon reaching which he was confronted by a large bear, which bounded toward him, uttering a savage growl. Having his axe in hand, he struck the bear a blow which stunned it sufficiently to enable him to retreat a little distance. At this moment his dog rushed upon the bear, but only to receive a blow from the bear's paw, when bruin took flight, leaving Mr. Davis and his dog to pursue their hunt for "coons."

Among the early hunters was John Thatcher, who was also a trader in pelts and furs. While he was on a little trading trip among the Indian camps his wife prepared to perpetrate a practical joke upon him as soon as he would return. So she killed and skinned a large black cat. She then cut the tail from the fur, and in its place attached the tail of a mink taken from one of the mink skins then on hand. She next stretched the hide very nicely, and on the return of her husband told him she had purchased a very nice mink skin, for which she had paid with her own money. Not discovering the trick, Mr. Thatcher paid her three dollars and called it a good bargain.

At one time the Government agent at Fort Wayne employed John Thatcher and another man to carry some money belonging to the government to some point from which it could be sent by stage to Washington. The money was packed in boxes and taken by boat up the St. Marys River. They were overtaken by night, between Fort Wayne and Willshire, and concluded to camp. About sunset, however, they saw several men hanging about in view, yet apparently trying to evade observation. Being satisfied they were awaiting an opportunity to attack and rob the boat, Thatcher and his companion pushed ahead at a rapid rate a distance of about two miles, where they fastened the boat, which they abandoned and with the money boxes in their arms passed deep in the woods, where they spent the night, thus escaping from the robbers. In the morning they returned to their boat, resumed their way unmolested, and accomplished their mission.

About the years 1838-9 money matters were very close, and raccoon skins became legal tender even for the payment of taxes. As a consequence many of the settlers, armed with rifle and axe, and accompanied by their dogs, gave their attention very largely to the business of hunting. In the spring of 1839, a good raccoon skin sold for $1.12½; deer skins brought $2.50; while venison sold at 20 cents per pound.

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MURDER TRIAL.

The first trial for a capital crime resulted in the conviction of Daniel McGraw, who was executed. The murder occurred at the grocery of a man named Golliver, near the present town site of Delphos, who with his wife and son were the principal witnesses for the State. In a drunken fight which occurred at this store a man named ——— received injuries which proved fatal about three days later. Daniel McGraw, a young Irishman, apparently about twenty-five years of age, of pleasant appearance and auburn hair, was at once arrested and held for trial. He entered the plea of self-defence, but pending trial he was taken to Lima and incarcerated, as the jail at Van Wert was not considered safe. At the time of his arrest he bore terrible marks of violence, his jaw being broken and his head bearing fearful wounds, telling of an assailant who inflicted almost mortal blows. When the time came for trial McGraw was brought from Lima and was held in charge by Sheriff Thomas R. Kear. Judge Goode presided during the trial, and after the case was called the prisoner entered a plea of self-defence. After hearing the case the jury retired, and after deliberating all night brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. This fell as a shock on the community, as none had dared believe the prisoner would suffer greater punishment than a short term of imprisonment. The death sentence was passed by Judge Goode and the prisoner remanded to jail to await execution. Here he remained about six months, during which time he became much attached to Sheriff Kear and his family. Mrs. Kear, to whom the tragedy proved almost a deathblow, remembers the prisoner well and speaks of him as becoming so familiar, kind, and cheerful, as to "appear like one of the family." During the whole period of his confinement he exhibited a fortitude and composure which left a favorable and sympathetic impression with all who saw him. Resigning himself to his fate, he only consoled himself by the thought, oft expressed, that "The Lord will avenge his own." The night previous to his execution the inclosure erected by the sheriff was torn down and carried off by crowds who had congregated during the day from distant parts of the country in order to be present at the execution.

The scaffold was therefore openly exposed, as neither time nor material were at command to construct a new inclosure at the side of the small log jail. When the condemned man took his leave of Mrs. Kear, the wife of the sheriff and other members of the family, he still preserved his cheerful expression, spoke kindly to Mrs. Kear, and observed it had been his intention to speak from the scaffold, but he was then so convinced of the prejudice of the public against him that he had concluded it useless to say anything, and so abandoned his original intention. He was attended by a minister of the M. E. Church, who spoke and prayed from the scaffold. To the last he denied any deeper guilt than that of acting in self-defence. When death ensued his body was taken in charge and buried by the county, but fate held in store for his corpse the very thing he dreaded and the very thing he had asked might be prevented, for the very same night his body was taken up and found its way to the dissecting-table, although he had declared he would not have that occur for ten thousand worlds. Indeed, this appeared the only thing he dreaded, and it affected him to deep emotion, when death itself seemed to have lost all its terrors. This was the first and last execution in the county, and was looked upon at the time by many as a tragedy, which foreboded evil to the whole community.

WOLVES.

The early pioneers had to contend with the annoyances and losses to which they were subjected by the depredations of large numbers of wolves which infested the wilds of this and the adjoining counties. The commissioners of Van Wert offered a bounty for the scalp of each wolf killed within the county. The killing had to be proved before the clerk of the courts, who issued a warrant payable at the State treasury. This certificate was taken by the county treasurer in payment of taxes, and by him paid over to the State in his annual return.

We give a statement from the official records of Van Wert County, called the "wolf book," showing the date and amounts paid:—

Dec. 1837.	Scalps	$17	00	Feb. to Nov. 1850.	Scalps	$31	25
Feb. to Dec. 1838.	"	107	75	Feb. to Nov. 1851.	"	8	50
Jan. to Oct. 1839.	"	124	30	May to Dec. 1852.	"	35	75
Jan. to Dec. 1840.	"	72	25	Jan. to May 1853.	"	57	47
Jan. to Dec. 1841.	"	91	00	Ap'l. to Nov. 1854.	"	35	25
Jan. to Dec. 1842.	"	107	50	Mar. to Dec. 1855.	"	21	25
Jan. to Nov. 1843.	"	77	00	Jan. to Dec. 1856.	"	37	00
Jan. to Dec. 1844.	"	93	50	Apl. to Aug. 1857.	"	53	25
Jan. to Sep. 1845.	"	71	50	Feb. to Dec. 1858.	"	29	75
Jan. to Dec. 1846.	"	31	25	Jan. to April 1859.	"	21	25
May to Dec. 1847.	"	38	25	Jan. to Nov. 1860.	"	4	25
Jan. to Nov. 1848.	"	46	75	In October 1870.	"	15	00
Feb. to Oct. 1859.	"	46	25				
						$1273	37

Average amount paid for each scalp $4. Over three hundred and eighteen were killed.

TAXES.

The taxes collected for school purposes in 1839 amounted to $29.87. Amount paid into State treasury on State levies $55.33. The county drew from the State for school purposes $114.93.

In 1840 the taxable land amounted to 11,168 acres. In addition to this there were 312 horses and 663 head of cattle subject to taxation, making a total valuation of taxable property of $73,510. Total tax levied thereon $1102 65 or fifteen mills on the dollar.

VOTERS IN 1839.

The whole number of ballots cast in 1839 was 232. The different township votes were as follows: Willshire, 86; Ridge, 35; Harrison, 21; Jennings, 54; and Pleasant, 36.

EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Willshire, Van Wert County, Ohio. At a special meeting of the Commissioners for the county of Van Wert, at the town of Willshire, on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1835, were present: Jesse Atkinson and Joshua Goodwin, Commissioners; and, the certificates of election being examined, the Board organized for the transaction of business. There being no auditor present, the Board appointed Ansel Blossom special clerk for the present session.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that John Mark, who was elected assessor of this county, is a non-resident, it is deemed that said office is vacant; and thereupon the Board appointed John Keith assessor, to serve until the next annual election, and it is ordered that said Keith, on executing his bond in the penalty of two thousand dollars, to be approved by any one of the Commissioners in vacation, and being sworn, proceed to execute the duties enjoined on him by law. And the Board adjourned without day.

Signed, JESSE ATKINSON,
JOSHUA GOODWIN,
Commissioners.

At a session of the Commissioners holden at Willshire on the fifth day of June, 1837: present, Jesse Atkinson and Joshua Goodwin, Commissioners, Daniel D. Cross appearing, presented his certificate of election as auditor, with an endorsement thereon that he had been sworn into office and forthwith executed his bond to the acceptance of the board in the penalty of two thousand dollars, with William Case and Ansel Blossom his securities, and entered upon the duties of his office.

William Case appeared and presented his certificate of election and oath of office as treasurer, and executed his bond in the penalty of four thousand dollars, with D. D. Cross, Ansel Blossom, Peter Bolenbaugher, and John Johnson his securities.

Ordered, that the auditor take and keep the treasurer's bond as executed, and that the treasurer in like manner preserve the bond of the auditor; and said bonds were respectively delivered for safe keeping.

On the petition of certain citizens of that part of the county known as Sugar Ridge, it is ordered that Town Two, South of Range Two East,

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be set off as a civil township under the name of Pleasant, and that Town One, South of Range One and Two, and the North half of Town Two, South of Range One East, be attached thereto for township purposes, and that the auditor by proper notices notify the electors in said township to elect their township officers, at the house of James Maddox, on the twentieth day of June, 1837, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law.

William Priddy appeared, produced his certificate of election as commissioner, and took his seat.

A petition for a new township, to be set off and called Ridge, being presented, it is ordered that Township Number One and Two in Ranges Number Three and Four, be organized under the name of Ridge Township, and that when said territory shall again be divided Town Two, in Range Three, shall hold the name, and it is ordered that the auditor notify the electors to meet for the election of township officers at the house of William Priddy, on the fourth Saturday in June next.

Ordered that Township Number Three, South in Ranges Number Three, and Four East, be continued and known as Jennings Township.

Ordered that Township Number Three of Ranges Number One, and Two East, and the south half of Township Number Two South of Range Number One, be organized as Willshire Township.

The assessor presented his list of taxable property for examination, and after a careful examination of the same do find no particular error in said list, and that the said assessor be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day in taking the assessment.

Ordered that an order be issued upon the treasurer for the aforesaid amount.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 A. M.

June 6th, A. D. 1837. Met according to adjournment and proceeded to business. First, to levy the percentum necessary to defray the expenses of the county for the present year.

Ordered that one and one-fourth per cent. be assessed on the dollar for State, Canal, School, and County purposes for the present year, and that the auditor in making out his duplicates, divide the amounts, so as to give the State, canal, and school their several claims, and the remainder for county purposes.

Ordered, that whenever it becomes necessary to advertise any matter in the public paper, and as there is none printed in said county, the same may be done by posting up written notices, one in each township within the county by the auditor thereof.

There being something near seven hundred dollars in the treasury of the old county Mercer, belonging to Van Wert County for road purposes, it is therefore ordered that the same be expended on the public roads in said county, in the manner here provided; fifty dollars on the road from St. Marys to Fort Wayne, in finishing a bridge erected across Duck Creek, in Willshire Township. Three hundred dollars to be expended on the Bucyrus road to Fort Wayne, commencing on the east side of the county.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars to be expended on the road from Shanesville to Defiance, within said county.

One hundred on a county road leading from Shanesville to a certain stone quarry in Jenning's Township.

Seventy-five dollars in opening a certain county road from Guilford to Jenning's prairie, in the aforesaid county.

Ordered, that the commissioners of said county serve as road commissioners to expend the several sums above described, according to law, in such case.

Ordered, that an order be issued to the treasurer of Van Wert County, on the treasurer of Mercer County, for the proper proportion of the money in said county treasury belonging to Van Wert County, for road purposes, or their proportion of the three per cent. fund.

Ordered, that notices be given to the commissioners of Mercer County that the commissioners of Van Wert County are authorized by law to call on said commissioners for settlement, agreeable to law in such cases.

Having no other business to transact the meeting adjourned.

Signed, WILLIAM PRIDDY,
JOSHUA GOODWIN,
JESSE ATKINSON.

Joseph Johnson, Henry Reichard, and William H. Purdy were elected Commissioners of Van Wert County at the late annual election, and were severally sworn by Ansel Blossom, Clerk C. C. P., of said county, on the 10th day of November, 1837, to discharge the duty of such offices during their continuance in office, faithfully and impartially, and to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio.

St. Marys, Mercer Co., Nov. 13, 1837. Special session convened for the purpose of settling with the Commissioners of Mercer County, agreeable to previous notice. Were present: William H. Purdy, Henry Reichard, Commissioners of Van Wert County.

There being no auditor present the board appointed John F. Dodds special clerk for the present session.

Mercer County Commissioners present: Samuel Ruckman, Picket Doute; Franklin Linzee, Auditor.

The board of commissioners of the said counties of Van Wert and Mercer, upon an examination of the books, exhibits, and vouchers, do find that there is due to the county of Van Wert, and now in the hands of the treasurer of Mercer County the following sums: Three per cent. and road funds, $841.36; school funds, $25.84. Also, an additional sum of three per cent. school funds in the hands of Samuel Ruckman, $38.75, which sum is to be paid to Henry Reichard and William H. Purdy on the order of the auditor of Mercer County.

The auditor of Mercer County is also directed by the commissioners of said county to issue the following orders on the treasurer of Mercer County in favor of the treasurer of Van Wert County. One being in full of the three per cent. funds, $825.85; one being in full of road funds due said county, $15.50; and one being in full of school funds due said county, $25.84.

Also, an order on Samuel Ruckman in favor of the commissioner of Van Wert County for the sum of $38.75, being in full of three (3) per cent. funds in his hands due said county.

And thereupon the commissioners present agreed upon finding the foregoing to be an adjustment and settlement of accounts between Van Wert and Mercer counties, and that said counties shall henceforth have no claims each upon the other for three per cent. or other funds.

Signed, HENRY REICHARD,
WILLIAM H. PURDY,
SAMUEL RUCKMAN,
PICKET DOUTE.

Attest—FRANKLIN LINZEE, Auditor.

I, Franklin Linzee, Auditor of Mercer County, do hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the final settlement between the commissioners of Van Wert and Mercer counties, at St. Marys, Nov. 13, 1837.

FRANKLIN LINZEE, Auditor, Mercer County.

Attest—JOHN F. DODDS, Clerk.

At a session of the commissioners of Van Wert County, Ohio, convened at Willshire, Dec. 4, 1837. Present: Henry Reichard, William Purdy, Joseph Johnson. John F. Dodds, Auditor.

John F. Dodds upon being appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel D. Cross, was duly sworn into office and forthwith executed his bond to the acceptance of the board, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with James G. Gilliland and James M. Young as sureties, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Eli Compton appeared, presented his certificate of election, and oath of office as County Assessor, and executed his bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with Ansel Blossom and Amos Compton as securities. Accepted by the board and deposited with the auditor

James G. Gilliland appeared, presented his certificate of election and oath of office as County Treasurer for the term of two years from and after the first Monday in June, and executed his bond in the penalty of four thousand dollars, with Peter Wills, James M. Young, and John F. Dodds as securities, which was accepted and deposited as the law directs.

At the late session held at St. Marys the Commissioners found a balance of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents of the three per cent. fund in the hands of Samuel Ruckman, for which the auditor of Mercer County issued an order in favor of the Commissioners of Van Wert. Upon subsequent examination it was ascertained that there was

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an error of one dollar, and that the actual sum was thirty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents (37.75), which sum was drawn upon said order by H. Reichard. Henry Reichard, after deducting six dollars which he paid John F. Dodds for services as clerk at St. Marys, and four dollars and fifty cents which he paid William H. Purdy for services as Commissioner, and six dollars as a compensation allowed for his own services, paid over to the treasurer, Wm. Case, the balance, which is twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

Ordered, that John F. Dodds receive an order on the treasurer for three dollars, it being a sum expended by him for a book of records.

The treasurer received of H. Reichard three different orders on the treasurer of Mercer County, as follows: one for eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, three per cent. fund; one for fifteen dollars and fifty cents, road funds; and one for twenty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, school fund.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
HENRY REICHARD,
WILLIAM H. PURDY,
Commissioners of Van Wert Co.

JOHN F. DODDS, Auditor.

Willshire, Jan. 1st, 1838. Convened with William Case, treasurer, Ansel Blossom, clerk for auditor, for the purpose of settling up all accounts for the year 1837, and upon examining the duplicate orders, redeemed vouchers for the three per cent. road and school funds, do find the aggregate amount of three per cent. road and school funds, and county, school, State, and canal tax now remaining in the treasury to be $969.25½. (For items see Book B, page 16.)

JOHN F. DODDS,
Auditor of Van Wert County.

Willshire, Van Wert County, March 5, 1838. At a session of the Commissioners convened at Willshire March 5, 1838, John F. Dodds appeared and gave bond to the acceptance of the Board, with William Priddy, Oliver Stacey, and James Maddox as sureties, was qualified and entered upon the duties of his office as auditor.

A petition being presented and read from certain citizens in Willshire and Pleasant townships praying for the location and establishment of a road, to commence at Willshire and to run from thence on the nearest and most suitable ground to the town of Van Wert; and as John F. Dodds and Charles Mount have entered into bonds for all costs and expenses arising from a view and survey of the same unless the same shall become a public highway, it is hereby ordered: That James G. Gilliland, William Priddy, and John Bodenbaucher be and are hereby appointed to view, and that Martin B. Wilson be and is appointed to survey said road, and to meet for that purpose in the town of Willshire on Monday, the 12th day of March inst: and after being duly qualified, proceed and make return according to law.

A petition from certain citizens in Willshire Township being presented and read, praying for the location and establishment of a road to commence at some point on the State road between James Major's mill and Henry Reichard's brick house, by Ansel Blossom's to the N. E. corner of Sec. 34; thence one mile; thence by David Wright's to the county line where said line crosses the four mile run, or in a direction to intersect the road to Lima: and as Solomon Herzogg and Ansel Blossom have given bond for all costs and expenses accruing from a view and survey of said road unless the same shall be established a public highway, it is hereby

Ordered that John Frysinger, John Thatcher, and John Johnson be and are appointed to view, and that Martin B. Wilson be and is hereby appointed to survey the same, and that they meet for that purpose in the town of Willshire on Monday, the 19th day of March inst., for that purpose, and after being qualified, proceed to view, survey, and make return according to law.

A petition from certain citizens in Willshire Township being presented and read, praying for the location and establishment of a road leading from the western extremity of Wolcott Street, in the town of Willshire, to run in the best and most direct route to the termination of the road leading from Decatur, Indiana, to the State line, and as Charles Mount and David Major have entered into bond for all costs and expenses, unless the same shall be established a public highway, it is hereby ordered, that John Frysinger, John Thatcher, and John Johnson be and are appointed to view, and Martin B. Wilson be and is appointed to survey the same, and that they meet for that purpose in the town of Willshire on Monday the 19th day of March inst., and after being duly qualified, proceed and make return as the law directs.

Ordered, that Oliver Stacey receive an order upon the treasurer for six dollars as a remuneration for hauling law books from the Auglaize River to the town of Willshire.

Whereas, a petition signed by certain citizens of Ridge and Pleasant townships has been filed in the auditor's office praying for certain alterations on the State road that leads from Bucyrus to Fort Wayne, it is hereby

Ordered, that the board will attend to receiving remonstrances against said petition (if any are presented), on the 5th day of June A. D. 1838, and that the auditor give legal notice of the same.

The board then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Willshire, March 6, 1838. The board convened at 9 o'clock; ordered, that one hundred and forty lots be laid out on the land belonging to the county in order to fill out and make square in form the original surveyed and recorded plat of the town of Van Wert; and that the same be known as the county's addition to the town of Van Wert, and be it further

Ordered, that Martin B. Wilson be and is hereby appointed to survey and lay off the same, and that after he is duly qualified he shall, after having selected and qualified chain carriers, markers, etc., proceed on the 15th or 16th of March inst., to lay off the aforesaid number of lots in the same manner as the lots are laid out on the original recorded plat.

Ordered, that the lots in the town of Van Wert which belong to the county be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 22d day of May A. D. 1838;

Ordered, that the auditor get fifty advertisements and one hundred and fifty blank bonds printed at the expense of the county; also, get a notice of the sale inserted twice in the Dayton *Journal*.

Ordered, that the commissioners meet on the 19th day of March, in Willshire, to sell out two contracts to the lowest and best bidder: one to extend the bridge across the St. Marys River at Willshire, 110 feet in length, and supposed to be above high-water mark, and the other to finish the bridge across Duck Creek.

The board then adjourned.

WM. H. PURDY,
HENRY REICHARD,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Commissioners Van Wert County, Ohio.

JOHN F. DODDS, Auditor,
Van Wert County, Ohio.

Deed.—Peter Aughenbaugh & Co. to Van Wert County.

Know all men that I, James Watson Riley, for and on my own account, and as agent and attorney in fact for Peter Aughenbaugh and Elizabeth his wife, and George Marsh and Caroline his wife, as proprietors of the town of Van Wert, in the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio, under the name and firm of Peter Aughenbaugh & Co., in consideration of a contract heretofore made between said Peter Aughenbaugh & Co. and Louis Dille, James Fergus, and Justin Hamilton, commissioners appointed by joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to locate the seat of justice for the county of Van Wert, whereby the following described real estate was given as a donation to the county of Van Wert upon condition that the seat of justice for said county should be fixed at the town of Van Wert, which condition was complied with by said commissioners and accepted by the county through her constituted authorities, and by authority of regularly executed powers of attorney from the said Peter and Elizabeth Aughenbaugh and George and Caroline Marsh, duly recorded upon pages "three hundred and fifty-six (356), and three hundred and fifty-seven (357), and four hundred and ninety (490) of Book E, Mercer County, Ohio Records," do by these presents release, convey, and confirm unto Henry Reichard, Wm. Purdy, and Joseph Johnson, as commissioners of the county of Van Wert in the State of Ohio, for the time being, and their successors in office for the use of the county forever, all the lots of odd numbers in the original

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plat of said town of Van Wert, from number one to number seventy seven inclusive, saving and excepting number three, which is set apart as a school lot, and so recorded, and all of the east half of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen in township number two, south of range number two east, not laid out in lots, streets, or alleys, or appropriated as commons on the original plat, supposed to be about one hundred acres, but be the same more or less, according to the legitimate subdivision of the section. To have and to hold the same unto the said commissioners and their successors for the use of the county of Van Wert forever. Hereby covenanting that the title hereby conveyed is clear, free, and unencumbered, and that the said party of the first part will warrant and defend the same against all persons claiming or to claim by, from or under them their heirs or assigns. In witness whereof the said James Watson Riley for and on his own account, and as agent and attorney in fact as aforesaid, together with Susan Q. Riley, the wife of said James Watson Riley, who releases her dower in said premises, have hereunto set their hands and seals at St. Marys the twelfth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

JAMES WATSON RILEY.	(SEAL.)
SUSAN Q. RILEY.	(SEAL.)
PETER AUGHENBAUGH.	(SEAL.)
ELIZABETH AUGHENBAUGH.	(SEAL.)
GEORGE MARSH.	(SEAL.)
CAROLINE MARSH.	(SEAL.)

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in the presence of
B. F. SCHROEDER,
CALEB MAJOR.

By James Watson Riley, Attorney in fact. The State of Ohio, Mercer County, ss:

On the 12th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred thirty-eight, came James Watson Riley before me, the undersigned, and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the above deed on his own account, and as attorney for the purpose therein specified; and also Susan Q. Riley, the wife of said James, who upon a separate examination declared that she signed the same voluntarily, knowing the contents thereof, and was still satisfied therewith. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal. CALEB MAJOR, J. P. (SEAL.)

Van Wert County, Ohio: Recorder's Office, March 9, 1839.

This deed was received and recorded same day.

Attest: CHARLES MOUNT, Recorder.

An Account of the Lots sold by the Commissioners at the Town of Van Wert, May 22, 1838.

Horace L. Holcomb, Palmyra, Warren Co., O., lots 1, 77, 49, 31, 57, 11, 17, 61, 69, 71. Jacob Stripe, Fairfield Co., O., lots 5 and 7. John P. Henderson, Perry Co., O., lot 37. William Stripes, Fairfield Co., O., lots 35 and 9. John McColly, Jr., Springfield, Clark Co., O., lot 41. John A. Colerick, Bucyrus, Crawford Co., O., lot 43. Adam Nimmon, Bucyrus, Crawford Co., O., lot 51. Henry Conover, Carrollton, Montgomery Co., O., lot 47. Samuel Ruckman, per J. W. Riley, Mercer, Mercer Co., O., lot 53. James A. Hanson, Lima, Allen Co., O., lot 29. James W. Riley, St. Marys, Mercer Co., O., lots 55, 59, 63. Samuel M. Clark, Allen Co., O., lot 25. Daniel Cook, Van Wert Co., O., lot 21. James W. Henderson, Perry Co., O., lot 23. William Parent, Van Wert, lots 15 and 73. Joseph Gleason, Van Wert, lots 13 and 19. Wm. B. Hedges, Shanesville, lot 75. George Marsh, Athens, Athens Co., O., lots 65 and 67.

It is hereby declared to be the mutual understanding, intent and meaning of the parties to the aforesaid contract that if the said George Marsh shall erect or cause to be erected a sawmill within one mile of the town of Van Wert, on the middle fork of the Little Auglaize River, within the space of two years, then the said Marsh shall pay or cause to be paid the sum of one hundred dollars only; but if said mill is not completed within that period, then the Commissioners shall collect the whole amount ($150).

WILLIAM H. PURDY,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
HENRY REICHARD.

Attest: John F. Dodds, Auditor, Van Wert Co.

Willshire, June 4, A. D. 1838. Monday 8 o'clock, Commissioners convened. Were present: Henry Reichard, Wm. H. Purdy, Joseph Johnson. John F. Dodds, Auditor.

A petition being presented, signed by certain citizens in Jennings, Ridge, and Pleasant townships, praying for the location and establishment of a county road, to commence at Washington Marks on Jenning's prairie, and to run from thence to Walter's mill; from thence to sections 27, T 2 S, R 3 E, and from thence on the nearest and most suitable ground to the town of Van Wert; and whereas, John Hill and Eli Compton have bound themselves for all costs and expenses arising from a view and survey of the same, unless the same shall be established a public highway, it is hereby ordered, that James G. Gilliland, Stephen Gleason, and David McCoy, be and they hereby are appointed viewers, and that be and he hereby is appointed to survey the same, and that they meet for that purpose at the place of beginning on the day of next for that purpose, and after being duly sworn, take to their aid all necessary assistance, then proceed and make return according to law.

Examined the surveys of different roads, and read the accompanying reports:

Received a receipt from James G. Gilliland for the sum of four hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-five cents, it being the amount of money received at Van Wert on sale of lots.

May 22, 1838.—Ordered, that John F. Dodds be and he hereby is appointed commissioner to locate a State road to commence in Darke County at Greenville, and to run from thence to Montezuma in Mercer County; from thence to Celina; from thence to Mercer; from thence to Van Wert in Van Wert County; from thence to Paulding the first located county seat in Paulding County, and from thence to New Rochester on the Maumee River, *vice* Wm. Priddy, resigned.

A petition being presented, signed by a lawful number of freeholders, praying for certain alterations in a surveyed route for a country road that commences at a point between the houses of James Major and Henry Reichard on the State road that leads from St. Marys to Fort Wayne, and to run from thence by Ansel Blossom's, etc., to intersect the Lima road, and James Major and Ansel Blossom have bound themselves for all costs and expenses arising from a view and survey of the same, unless said alterations shall be made it is hereby—

Ordered, that Anthony McQueen, Abel Johnson, and Reuben Lewis, be and they hereby are appointed to view, and that Thomas Odle be and he hereby is appointed to survey the same, and that they meet at the town of Willshire on Saturday the 9th day of June next for that purpose, and after being qualified take to their assistance chainsmen, markers, etc., and proceed and make returns as the law directs.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

June 5, A. D. 1838. Convened at 9 o'clock.

The board commenced a settlement with Wm. Case, treasurer, and examining accounts, receipts, orders, redeemed vouchers, etc., and making lawful allowance for services do find that there should remain in the treasury the sum of one thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy three cents; county, school, and three per cents, and road, $565.00, of which the said Case paid over to his successor in office, the balance remains unsettled and unpaid.

Read different reports on different roads.

Gave James G. Gilliland an order on William Case for the sum of $1173.20. James G. Gilliland, treasurer, received a note of board on John F. Dodds for the sum of sixteen dollars, $8.90 of which he paid in orders; balance, $7.10.

The assessor presented his list, which was examined and found correct, and from said list-book it appeared that there is in

Willshire Township; cattle, 135; value, $1080; horses, 82; value, $3280; merchants' capital, $700.

Pleasant Township; cattle, 49; value, $392; horses, 12; value, $180.

Ridge Township; cattle, 69; value, $552; horses, 27; value, $1080.

Jennings Township; cattle, 130; value, $1040; horses, 54; value, $2120.

Total number of cattle, 383; value, $3064; horses, 174; value, $6960.

There is also 560 acres of land, valued at $2160, which is to be placed upon the general list of taxable property.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

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June 6, A. D. 1838. Convened at 9 o'clock.

Ordered, that the levy upon the general list of taxable property be five mills on the dollar for county purposes for the year 1838.

Ordered, that the money received as first payment on lots sold at the town of Van Wert be, and the same hereby is, appropriated to defray the expenses of erecting a jail at said town, for expenses incurred in selling said lots, for county books, and printing advertisements and blank bonds.

Ordered, that an order issued to Martin B. Wilson, which is recorded on pages 17 and 18, the purport of which was to lay out 120 lots at the town of Van Wert, be and is hereby made void and of no effect.

Ordered, that the commissioners meet in the town of Van Wert, on Wednesday, July 11, 1838, for the purpose of selling out plans, contracts, etc., for gaol and bridges, and offering the same at public sale.

Van Wert, July 11, 1838.—Agreeable to an order issued June 6, 1838, the board convened at Van Wert. Present: Henry Reichard and Wm. H. Purdy. John F. Dodds, Auditor, made out plan for bridge across Middle Creek.

Thursday 12th.—Proceeded to Jennings, eleven miles from Van Wert, and sold out plan for bridge across said stream.

Friday, 13th.—Made out plan for gaol and plan for bridge across West Creek.

Saturday, 14th.—Sold contract to build gaol to Jesse King, of Mercer County, who is to cause said work to be performed on or before the 1st day of November next for the sum of $483.

Sold contract to Peter Wells, of Van Wert County, who is to cause a bridge to be erected across Jennings, according to contract, on or before the 14th day of September next for the sum of $199.

Sold contract to Wm. Parent, of Van Wert County, who is to cause a bridge to be erected across the Middle Fork of the Little Auglaize, at Van Wert, on or before the 14th day of September next, for the sum of $150.

Sold contract to James T. Maddox to erect a bridge across West Creek, three miles west of Van Wert, which is to be completed on or before the 14th day of September next, for the sum of $——.

Ordered, that the board meet in order to accept bridges on the 14th day of September next, and on the 1st day of November to receive goal. Adjourned.

Van Wert, Sept. 15, 1838.—The board met according to order issued when last convened. Present: Wm. H. Purdy and Joseph Johnson, Commissioners, and John F. Dodds, Auditor.

Approved of and accepted the bridge across Jennings erected by Peter Wills.

Approved of and accepted bridge across Middle Fork of Little Auglaize erected by W. Parent.

Approved and accepted the bridge across West Creek by James Maddox.

Ordered, that the auditor when issuing orders to the contractors for three per cent. funds, apportion the amount in the treasury according to the amount of such contract, reserving a small sum in the treasury for contingencies.

WILLIAM H. PURDY,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Commissioners.

Oct. 25, 1838, Van Wert, O.—At a session of the commissioners, convened by previous order, Robert Gilliland and Stephen Gleason each presented his certificate of election and oath of office, and took his seat in the board.

Received the jail with a deduction of $45.

Allowed contractor $4 for constructing a port-hole.

Attest: JOHN F. DODDS, Auditor.

Willshire, Dec. 2, 1838.—Present: Wm. H. Purdy, Stephen Gleason, and Robert Gilliland, Commissioners, and John F. Dodds, Auditor.

A petition being presented, signed by certain citizens of Jennings Township, praying for an alteration in a certain road, to commence at a beech tree in John Keith's lane, thence continuing to the north side of John Woolery's house; thence on the best ground near Harter's; thence across, etc., as shown by petition, which is recorded in book and and whereas John Keith and William Major have bound themselves for all costs arising from a survey and review of said road unless the same shall be established a public highway: We hereby appoint Daniel M. Beard, Adam Gilliland, and Lyman Wells viewers, and John G. Morse surveyor, who are to proceed on the 10th instant to make review and survey, and then make return according to law.

The board then read reports on different roads, and examined the notes and plats made of said surveys.

Received and read reports, and examined notes and plat of a road running from Jennings' prairie to Van Wert.

Received and read a report, and examined notes and plat on a route for a road from Ansel Blossom's, etc., as shown by notes and plat of said route as returned by Martin B. Wilson, surveyor, and recorded in book —— and page ——.

Ordered, that the treasurer receive from William Case, ex-treasurer, the sum of eighty dollars, Michigan paper.

Ordered, that the field-notes be procured by John G. Morse, County Surveyor. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Convened at 8 o'clock, Dec. 4, 1838.—Washington Marks came forward and acknowledged that nine eighty-acre lots of land owned by him were taxable, and which were not returned by the auditor of State for assessment, and which the commissioners assessed at two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Ordered, that the treasurer collect three per cent. on the capital employed by Samuel M. Clark in merchandising in the town of Van Wert.

Ordered, that the auditor call upon the auditor of Mercer County for the notes and plats of the different roads run through the county of Van Wert prior to its organization.

Ordered, that the auditor make out a plan and sell a contract of a bridge, which is to be erected across Dog Creek, where the Bucyrus and Fort Wayne roads cross said creek.

Read report and examined notes and plat of a road to intersect the Lima road at the county line. Approved.

Read road report and examined the notes and plat of a county road from Willshire to Van Wert. Approved, and declared the same an established highway.

Read report and approved alteration in a route for a road to pass Blossom's, as recorded in book —— and page ——.

Ordered, that the auditor be, and he hereby is, authorized to purchase a strip of land situated in the town of Van Wert and owned by Peter Aughenbaugh & Co., at any sum not exceeding thirty-five dollars.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Van Wert, March 25, 1839.—Commissioners convened. Present: Stephen Gleason and Robert Gilliland.

There being no auditor, the commissioners appointed Edward R. Wells to serve as auditor till the first day of March, 1840.

Edward R. Wells, upon being appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Cunningham, was duly sworn into office, and forthwith executed his bonds to the acceptance of the commissioners in the penal sum of two thousand dollars with Elisha Wells, Wm. A. Wells, and Joseph Gleason, securities.

The books belonging to the auditor's office being at Willshire, the board adjourned till Wednesday, the 27th instant.

Wednesday morning, March 27th.—The Commissioners convened according to adjournment. Present: Stephen Gleason and Robert Gilliland, Commissioners, and E. R. Wells, Auditor.

A petition for a new township to be set off and called Harrison being presented, it is ordered that townships No. 2 S. R. 1 E., and No. 1 S. R. 1 E., be organized under the name of Harrison Township; and when said territory shall again be divided, township No. 2 S. R. 1 E. shall hold the name.

And it is ordered that the auditor notify the electors of said township to meet on Thursday, April 11th, at the house of Henry A. Lords, for the purpose of electing their township officers.

An account being presented by Ansel Blossom for furnishing room, fuel, and stationery for two terms Court Common Pleas, May and November, 1838, $5; June and December, for furnishing room, fuel, and stationery for two sessions of County Commissioners, $2.50.

Ordered that the county auditor should issue an order on the treasurer in his favor for said amount—$7.50.

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Ordered, that John G. Morse be authorized to procure the field-notes of Van Wert County from the Surveyor-General of Ohio.

Eli Compton, assessor, leaving the State of Ohio and resigning his office, whereupon the board appointed Wm. Parent to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Eli Compton, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified, and forthwith executed his bonds to the acceptance of the Commissioners in the penal sum of $2000, with Gideon Mott and Adams Nimmons, sureties.

Whereas a notice was received by the board from Charles Mount, dated March 26, 1839, declaring his inability, on account of business, any longer to attend to the duties of recorder, and requested them to receive the same as his resignation; whereupon the board appointed Joseph Gleason to serve as recorder in his stead until his successor is elected and qualified.

Ordered, that James G. Gilliland be, and he hereby is, authorized to purchase a strip of land situated in the town of Van Wert, owned by P. Aughenbaugh & Co., at any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Ordered, that the auditor be required to order out an execution on the judgment rendered against William Case, ex-treasurer of Van Wert County, and securities, on or before the 20th day of April next. This order revoked until June session.

Ordered, that the auditor notify John G. Morse, county surveyor, to survey a number of town lots in the northwest addition of Van Wert.

Ordered, that the lots in the town of Van Wert which belong to the county be offered at public sale on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1839.

Sale of Lots by Order of the Board, May 22, 1839.

William Layton, Van Wert Co., lot 290. Smith Hill, Van Wert Co., lot 284. Joseph Gleason, Van Wert Co., lots 316, 305, 306, 299, and 300. William Hill, Allen Co., lots 253, 287, 271, 272, 295, 315, 284, and 285. Elihu Ireland, Allen Co., lots 275, 254, and 255. John Heath, Allen Co., lots 247, 248, 296, 39, and 45. George Null, Allen Co., lots 373 and 274. Smith Carmean, Allen Co., lots 282, 283, 266, and 267. Asa Cook, Van Wert Co., lots 303, 304, and 280. James G. Gilliland, Van Wert Co., lots 307, 308, 297, and 298. Michael Kefer, Van Wert Co., 309 and 292. P. J. Hines, Van Wert Co., lot 310. Peter Wills, Van Wert Co., lots 311 and 294. W. H. Keilholtz, Van Wert Co., lot 312. William Davis, Van Wert Co., lot 113. Adam Gilliland, Van Wert Co., lots 314 and 291. Edward R. Wells, Van Wert Co., lots 288 and 33. S. M. Clark, Van Wert Co., lots 286, 278, 279, and 270. E. B. Jones, Van Wert Co., lots 256 and 257. Isaac Daugherty, Van Wert Co., lot 258. Cyrus Elliott, Van Wert Co., lots 259 and 260. O. C. Rude, St. Mary's, M. Co., lots 293 and 252. Andrew Todd, Van Wert Co., lots 276 and 277. Samuel Ruckman, Mercer, M. Co., lots 268 and 269. John S. Houston, St. Mary's, M. Co., lots 261 and 262. John S. Houston, St. Mary's, M. Co., lots 263 and 264. William Parent, Van Wert Co., lot 265. Emanuel Morehead, Van Wert Co., lots 250 and 251.

Van Wert, June 3, 1839.—The board convened and proceeded to business. Present: William H. Purdy, Stephen Gleason, and Robert Gilliland, Commissioners, and E. R. Wells, Auditor.

A petition being presented, signed by certain citizens of Harrison Township praying for the location and establishment of a road to commence at the southwest corner of section 6, Harrison Township, thence to the southwestern corner of section 3, thence to the northeast corner of section 14, thence by the best route to the Bucyrus and Fort Wayne road, in Pleasant Township, and as Amasa Preston and S. M. Clark have entered into bonds for all costs and expenses arising from a view and survey of the same if it is not established a public highway: ordered, that John Thatcher, Joseph Gleason, and John Hill be appointed to view and John G. Morse to survey the same, and to meet for that purpose at the southwest corner of section 6 in Harrison Township, on the second Monday in August, and, after being duly qualified, proceed to view and survey said road, and make returns according to law.

Whereas, a petition being presented, signed by certain citizens of Pleasant Township, has been filed in the auditor's office, praying for a certain alteration of the State road leading from Bucyrus and Fort Wayne. Ordered, that the board will attend to receiving remonstrances (if any be presented) on the 2d day of December session, A. D. 1839, and that the auditor shall give legal notice of the same.

A petition being presented, signed by certain citizens of Pleasant Township, praying for the location and establishment of a road to commence at the section line between sections 3 and 10, where the Shanesville and Defiance road crosses said line; thence to within 30 or 40 rods of the S. E. corner of section 27 in T. 2 S. R. 2 E.; thence on the nearest and best ground to intersect the Bucyrus and Fort Wayne road, near the bridge across the Middle Fork of Little Auglaize River; and as Thomas Thorn, Gideon Mott, and Wm. Parent entered into a bond for all cost and expenses arising from a view and survey of said road, if it be not established a public highway,

Ordered, that Wm. Davis, Lyman S. Wells, and David McCoy being appointed to view, and John G. Morse to survey said road, and to meet for that purpose at the house of Thomas Thorn on the first Monday in July next, and after being duly qualified, proceed to view and survey said road, and make returns according to law.

A petition being presented for a new township to be set off and called York, it is ordered that Township No. 2, S. R. 3 E., be organized under the name of York, and ordered that the qualified electors meet at the house of Mr. Woolery on the 15th inst., for the purpose of electing officers for said township. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

June 4.—The board convened according to adjournment and proceeded to business. Read, road report from Guilford to Jennings' prairie. Read, road report from Jennings' prairie to Van Wert.

The board then commenced a settlement with James G. Gilliland, Treasurer of Van Wert County. Adjourned till to-morrow.

June 5.—The Board convened according to adjournment. Present: Wm. H. Purdy, Stephen Gleason, and Robert Gilliland, and proceeded to business. Read, different road reports, and established county road from Jennings' prairie to Van Wert a public highway. Proceeded with the settlement with treasurer. Adjourned till morning.

June 6.—The Board again convened according to adjournment and proceeded to business. Present: Purdy and Gilliland. Absent: Gleason. Board continued settlement with the treasurer, and adjourned till to-morrow.

June 7.—The Board again convened according to adjournment. Present: Purdy, Gleason, and Gilliland, and proceeded to business.

After examining accounts, receipts, and redeemed orders, etc., and making lawful allowances for his services, do find that there remains in the treasury the sum of $2772.93½, county, school, and three per cent. funds. We find by close examination of all the papers, orders redeemed, and after comparing the auditor's and treasurer's books, we find on settlement the amount above to be correct as near as we can arrange the books and papers up to this date.

WM. H. PURDY,
ROBERT GILLILAND,
STEPHEN GLEASON,
Commissioners.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

June 8, 1839.—The Board convened according to adjournment. Present: Purdy, Gleason, and Gilliland.

The assessor presented his list, which was examined and found correct, and from said list-book it appears that there is in—

Willshire Township, cattle, 157; value, $1208. Horses, 98; value, $3920. Merchants' capital, $2900.

Pleasant Township, cattle, 56; value, $448. Horses, 20; value, $800. Merchants' capital, $1300.

Jennings Township, cattle, 161; value, $1288. Horses, 65; value, $3000.

Harrison Township, cattle, 50; value, $400. Horses, 14; value, $560.

Ridge Township, cattle, 83; value, $684. Horses, 32; value, $1280.

It further appears there are 1162.80 acres of land in Willshire Township valued at $4154.

And it appears there are in Jennings Township 1103.80 acres of land valued at $2 00 per acre, which the Board raised to $2.50 per acre, which is to be placed on the general list of taxable property.

The Board also raised and reduced the taxes on certain tracts of land in Willshire Township as described on the duplicate.

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Also, he presented his account for thirteen days' services in taking the assessment and number of voters in Van Wert County, for which the board ordered that the auditor should issue an order on the treasurer for $26.00.

Ordered, that the levy upon the general list of taxable property be five mills on the dollar, and three mills on the dollar for road purposes, and two mills on the dollar for school purposes for the year 1839.

Ordered, that the auditor notify the township clerks of the amount of road tax levied on each person in the respective township.

Ordered, that the commissioners meet on the 4th day of July next in the town of Van Wert for the purpose of selling out bridge contracts. Adjourned.

At a meeting held Dec. 2, 1839, Tully Township was struck off, and an election ordered to be held at the house of J. G. Morse on the 25th inst.

At a meeting held March 2, 1840, Liberty and Washington townships were struck off, and an election ordered to be held on the first Monday of April, 1840; the electors of Liberty to meet at the house of Peter Putnam, and those of Washington to meet for election and organization purposes at the school-house.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first marriages we find on record are as follows; and before this date all records are lost.

I do hereby certify that on the 5th day of May, 1840, by virtue of a license from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Van Wert County, John Hurry and Elizabeth Bowen were legally joined in marriage on the 30th day of May, 1840. Signed, Thomas Clayton, J. P.

The State of Ohio, Van Wert County: On the 7th day of May, 1840, I solemnized the marriage of Henry Foster and Mary Maddox. Joseph Gleason, J. P.

I do hereby certify that I joined together in the bonds of matrimony David Richy and Laura Wells on the 12th day of Nov. 1840. Davis Johnson, J. P.

I do hereby certify that on the 26th day of Nov. 1840, by virtue of a license from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Van Wert County, Isaac Brittson and Elizabeth Pring were legally joined in marriage by me, a justice of the peace, in and for said county. Thomas Clayton, J. P.

Van Wert County, ss.: On the 10th day of Dec. 1840, I solemnized the marriage of Nelson Goodrich and Polly Duncan. Thomas Thorn, J. P.

I do hereby certify that by virtue of a license from the Clerk of the Court of Van Wert County, that Josiah Clink and Alice Keeth were legally joined in marriage on the 26th day of December A. D. 1840. Signed, William Morman.

Van Wert County ss.: On the 17th day of January A. D. 1840, I solemnized the marriage of Peter Hurt with Mary Germann. Joseph Gleason, J. P.

Van Wert County ss.: On the 29th day of March A. D. 1840, I solemnized the marriage of George Guy with Sarah Gilliland. Joseph Gleason, J. P.

I do hereby certify that on the 14th day of June, 1840, by virtue of a license from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Van Wert County, John Brenner and Elizabeth Harzog were joined in marriage by me, a justice of the peace in and for said county. Jacob M. Harper, J. P.

Oct. 14, 1841. James T. Daily and Mary Johnson. By Davis Johnson.

Feb. 1, 1842. James Walters and Amanda Harter. By William Reed, J. P.

Dec. 29, 1841. John Myers and Elizabeth Gilliland. By Thomas Gilliland, J. P.

March 3, 1842. John De Camp and Lydia Williams. By Thomas W. Bowdle, J. P.

April 11, 1842. John Cavett and Abby C. Williams. By Thomas W. Bowdle, J. P.

June 10, 1842. John R. Schurrer and Elizabeth Burry. By Thomas Clayton, J. P.

June 25, 1842. James Bell and Mary F. Johnson. By Thomas Clayton, J. P.

April 21, 1842. T. W. King and Jane E. Gilliland. By Joseph Gleason, J. P.

March 9, 1841. Azariah Wagner to Susan Baker. By William Henney, J. P.

March 25, 1841. William Todd to Mary Hine. By Thomas W. Bowdle, J. P.

Jan. 21, 1841. William J. Burtch to Miss Hetty Sands. By Thomas Hickerwell, minister of the gospel.

Dec. 25, 1841. Peter Bollenbaugh to Catharine Middleton. By Wm. H. Purdy, J. P.

Aug. 16, 1840. Andrew Rochm to Catharine Bientz. By William Henney, J. P.

June 30, 1840. Joseph Duncan to Sarah Hipshere. By Joseph Gleason, J. P.

Aug. 22, 1840. Francis M. Statfield to Polly Harter. By William Reed, J. P.

July 7, 1840. Cyrus Bowen to Mary McQueen. By Davis Johnson, J. P.

Aug. 4, 1846. Isaac Wiley to Mary Wright. By Jacob M. Harper, J. P.

June 22, 1841. John Keath to Miss Priscilla Arnolds. By Wm. Reed, J. P.

June 10, 1841. John Hire to Mary Pollick. By Thomas W. Bowdle, J. P.

June 20, 1841. John Lilley to Elizabeth Wright. By William H. Purdy, J. P.

July 31, 1841. Jared Gates to Fanny Hemphill. By E. M. Cummins, J. P.

Sept. 16, 1841. Henry Showalter to Mary Hartz. By William Henney, J. P.

Oct. 23, 1841. George Guy to Margaret Clapper. By Thomas Gilliland, J. P.

Oct. 26, 1841. Hugh Gilliland to Nancy J. King. By Joseph Gilliland, J. P.

Dec. 14, 1841. James Carmean to Sarah Somersett. By Thomas W. Bowdle, J. P.

Dec. 22, 1841. Joshua Shaffer to Catharine Wagarman. By J. B. Groscost, J. P.

March 6, 1842. Philip C. Germann to Annie E. Germann. By Davis Johnson, J. P.

Aug. 10, 1842. Henry Taylor to Amy Kever. By Wm. Henney, J. P.

Aug. 15, 1842. Silas Martin to Susan Irvin. By Rev. Wesley Brock.

Sept. 15, 1842. William Lewis to Sarah Myers. By Joseph Gleason, J. P.

Sept. 25, 1842. James Kever to Susan Hudspeth.

Sept. 27, 1842. Daniel L. McMannis to Mary Ann Taylor. By Jesse B. Croscost, J. P.

Oct. 17, 1842. John F. Woodruff to Nancy Bronson. By William Henney, J. P.

Oct. 25, 1842. Joshua Miller to Lydia Mix. By Davis Johnson, J. P.

Dec. 26, 1842. James Reed to Rachel Harter. By Lewis Culver, J. P.

Dec. 6, 1839 Josiah Clark to Alice Keitte. By Wm. Morman, J. P.

Jan. 17, 1840. Peter Hart to Mary Germann. By Jos. Gleason, J. P.

March 29, 1840. George Guy to Sarah Gilliland. By Joseph Gleason, J. P.

Jan. 14, 1840. John Brenner to Elizabeth Hartzog. By Jacob M. Harper, J. P.

May 17, 1840. Henry Foster to Mary Maddox. By Jos. Gleason, J. P.

May 5, 1840. Joseph Hurry to Elizabeth Browne. By Thomas Clayton, J. P.

Nov. 12, 1840. David Richey to Laura Wells. By Davis Johnson, J. P.

Nov. 26, 1840. Isaac Britson to Elizabeth Pring. By Thomas Clayton, J. P.

Dec. 10, 1840. Nelson Goodluck to Polly Duncan. By Thomas Thorn, J. P.

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Dec. 25, 1840. Peter Bolenbaugh to Catharine Middleton. By W. H. Purdy, J. P.

Aug. 16, 1840. Andrew Boehm to Catherine Beintz. By William Henney, J. P.

June 16, 1840. Joseph Duncan to Sarah Hipshire. By Joseph Gleason, J. P.

Aug. 18, 1840. Francis M. Stalfield to Polly Harter. By William Reed, J. P.

Aug. 4, 1840. Cyrus Bowen to Mary McQueen. By Davis Johnson, J. P.

Aug. 4, 1840. Isaac Wiley to Mary Wright. By Jacob M. Harper, J. P.

Abstract of Votes cast for State and County Officers at the Election held in October, 1839.

Townships.	Senator.				Representative		Sheriff.			Auditor.		Coroner.			Treasurer.			Commissioner.		Recorder		Assessor.			Surveyor		
	Wm. Hunt.	John E. Hunt.	Juson Taylor.	Ansel Blossom.	Edwin Fisher.	Olden Besse.	S. M. Clark.	Thomas R. Kear.	Wm. A. Clark.	Edward R. Wells.	Thos. R. Mott.	Wm. H. Nimmon.	John Fryainger.	Samuel R. Mott.	George Baney.	J. G. Gilliland.	Francis Elliott.	D. Gilliland.	Wm. H. Purdy.	Richard Fring.	Joseph Gleason.	John Hines.	Wm. Parent.	David Major.	Lewis Culver.	J. G. Morse.	Scott Vanneman.	Prosecutor, Wm. H. Nimmon.
Willshire	..	11	28	1	..	..	5	27	..	41	..	..	7	..	..	43	..	..	4	40	43	..	..	43	..	36	4	..
Pleasant	..	16	10	..	18	8	12	13	..	23	..	12	..	6	3	20	..	..	11	12	21	4	20	..	4	24	..	..
Ridge	..	7	13	..	7	13	20	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	19	1	1	19	20	..	..	20	..	..
Harrison	4	14	1	..	14	..	11	9	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	17	2	11	6	14	..	..	20	..	..
York	..	15	..	..	15	..	3	10	2	..	14	..	..	14	..	2	2	..	11	2	15	..	..	..	14	..	15	11
Jennings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	63	52	1	54	21	51	59	2	104	14	12	7	20	3	95	2	10	62	57	91	29	54	43	18	100	19	11

Certified as correct abstracts of the Poll Books of the several Townships as compiled by

ROBERT GILLILAND, Clerk.
THOMAS GILLILAND, J. P.
JOSEPH GLEASON, J. P.

Abstract of Votes cast at the Annual October Election 1840, *for State and County Officers.*

Townships.	Governor	Congress.			Representatives.					Commissioner.
	Wilson Shannon.	Thomas Corwin.	William Sawyer.	Patrick G. Goode.	Lorin Kennedy.	Daniel O. Morton.	George B. Way.	John F. Hinkle.	David W. McCoy.	Daniel Read.
Willshire	50	30	50	30	50	50	30	30	30	50
Pleasant	29	17	29	17	29	29	17	17	21	21
Ridge	17	23	16	23	16	17	23	23	30	10
Harrison	22	11	22	11	22	22	11	11	11	22
York	17	5	17	5	17	17	5	5	1	21
Jennings	13	5	13	5	13	13	5	5	3	13
Tully	25	1	24	1	24	24	1	1	1	23
Liberty	9	7	9	5	9	9	5	5	13	..
Washington	9	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	10	5
Total	191	107	189	105	189	190	105	105	120	165

Certified as correct by

ROBERT GILLILAND, Clerk.
JOSEPH GLEASON, J. P.
THOMAS GILLILAND, J. P.

Abstract of votes given in the County at the annual October election for State and County Officers for the year A. D. 1842. *Made from the several township returns.*

Townships.	Governor.	
	Wilson Shannon.	Thomas Corwin.
Willshire	49	52
Pleasant	34	17
Ridge	7	23
Washington	7	8
Jennings	12	3
York	13	9
Liberty	6	13
Harrison	24	8
Hoaglin	16	..
Tully	17	3
Total	185	106

We hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the votes given in the several townships in the county of Van Wert for the year 1842, as appears from the poll books returned to the Clerk's office, and this day opened and counted by us pursuant to law, and Wilson Shannon had 185 votes for Governor, and Thomas Corwin had 106 votes for Governor. Given under our hands at the Clerk's office, at Van Wert, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1842.

ROBERT GILLILAND, Clerk.
JESSE B. GROSCOST, J. P.
JOSEPH GENU, J. P.

An abstract of votes given in the several townships, June 17, 1851, *for and against License to sell intoxicating liquors.*

Townships.	License to sell intoxicating liquors. Yes.	License to sell intoxicating liquors. No.
Willshire	90	9
Jennings	14	5
Ridge	23	7
Pleasant	77	32
Harrison	51	6
Liberty	50	8
Tully	28	..
Hoaglin	11	6
Washington	73	48
York	17	5
Union	6	4
Total	440	130

The State of Ohio, Van Wert County, ss:

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct abstract of the votes given in the several townships in the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio, on the third Tuesday (being the 17th day), June, A D 1851, for and against license to sell intoxicating liquors, as appears from the poll books of said election returned to the Clerk's office, and this day opened and counted by us pursuant to law; and there were 440 votes polled "license to sell intoxicating liquors, yes;" and 130 votes for "license to sell intoxicating liquors, no."

Given under our hands and seals at the Clerk's office in Van Wert, the 19th day of June, 1851.

E. R. WELLS, Clerk.
THOMAS GILLILAND, J. P.
O. W. ROSE, J. P.

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Abstract of Votes given for State and County Officers in Van Wert County on the 8th day of October, in the year A. D. 1850, made out from the several township returns.

Townships.	Governor.		Representative.		Congress.		Board of Public Works.		County Commissioner.					Prosecuting Attorney.		
	Reuben Wood.	William Johnson.	Wilson M. Snooks.	William D. Haymaker.	Alfred P. Edgerton.	James W. Riley.	Alexander P. Miller.	Alexander G. Conover.	Elijah Rigdon.	Peter Harter.	Johnsey Keeth.	Benjamin A. Welch.	Micheal Anderson.	Charles P. Edson.	Samuel E. Brown.	Caleb Roberts.
Willshire	43	23	45	20	40	25	43	32	....	....	46	15	....	32	3	29
Jennings	30	5	28	7	28	7	28	7	1	1	23	7	....	26	1	9
Ridge	27	24	27	24	30	21	28	23	....	....	35	15	1	22	12	15
Pleasant	87	21	84	24	85	23	86	22	....	....	79	17	6	72	19	16
York	19	12	19	12	19	12	20	11	....	....	16	15	....	12	4	13
Harrison	26	9	27	8	27	8	27	8	....	....	29	6	....	24	9	1
Sully	39	4	38	5	39	4	39	4	....	....	35	6	....	36	4	1
Liberty	18	19	20	17	19	18	15	22	....	....	6	31	1	5	7	32
Washington	77	58	65	52	74	53	75	61	....	....	88	26	1	49	46	20
Hoaglin	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	....	....	8	3	....	8	..	3
Union	10	3	11	2	10	3	11	2	....	....	10	2	....	10	3	..
Total	384	181	372	174	379	177	380	185	1	1	375	143	9	296	102	139

The State of Ohio, Van Wert County, ss:

We hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the votes given for State and County officers in the several townships in the county of Van Wert on the 8th day of October, in the year A. D. 1850, as appears from the poll books of said election returned to the Clerk's office, and this day opened and counted by us pursuant to law. Given under our hands and seals at the Clerk's office in Van Wert, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1850.

(Signed) E. R. Wells, Clerk, [seal.]
Alexander McDonald, J. P., [seal.]
Thomas Gilliland, J. P., [seal.]

An abstract of votes given in the several townships in Van Wert County on the third Tuesday of June (17), A. D. 1851, for and against the adoption of the new Constitution, as made out from the several township returns.

Townships.	New Constitution. Yes.	New Constitution, No.
Willshire	16	95
Jennings	8	18
Ridge	12	27
Pleasant	69	41
Harrison	25	36
York	5	23
Tully	28	..
Liberty	9	50
Hoaglin	17	2
Union	4	6
Washington	63	68
Totals	256	366

The State of Ohio, Van Wert County, ss:

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct abstract of the votes given in the several townships of the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio, on the third Tuesday of June (being the 17th day), A. D. 1851, for and against the adoption of the "New Constitution," as appears from the poll books of the said election returned to the Clerk's office, and this day opened and counted by us pursuant to law; and there were 256 votes given for adoption of the New Constitution, and 366 votes were given against the adoption of the New Constitution.

Given under our hands and seals at the Clerk's office in Van Wert, this 19th day of June, 1851.

E. R. Wells, Clerk, [seal.]
Thomas Gilliland, J. P., [seal.]
O. W. Rose, J. P., [seal.]

ENUMERATION OF THE WHITE MALE INHABITANTS OF VAN WERT COUNTY IN 1839, BY WILLIAM PARENT, ASSESSOR.

Willshire Township—86.

John Boyer,
Joseph Chevirt,
John Leslie,
Thomas Clayton,
Alexander More,
John Bunner,
Frederick Hartzogg,
Aaron More,
James Major,
David Major, Jr.,
William Case,
William Purdy,
George Shume,
Solomon Hartzogg,
John Johnson,
Noah Frysinger,
Noah Long,
George Hartzogg,
John Boyer,
John Agler,
John Shoeffer,
John Templeton,
Edward Blossom,
Jacob Pontius,
William Andrew,
Joseph Heller,
Minton More,
John Major,
Peter Bornbaugh,
George Stuller,
David Major,
Robert Daniels,
William Major,
Charles Mount,
Michael Shule,
Jacob Bolenbaugh,
Frederick Raper,
William Kear,
Jacob Joshua,
George W. Purdy,
John Linderhouse,
Peter Putnam,
James Hemphill,
Ajalon Wright,
Thompson Roebuck,
Abraham Pontius,
Joseph Andrew,
Nathaniel Heller,
Thomas More,
Frederick Shaler,
Joshua Wadkens,
David Stuller,
Andrew Blossom,
David Daniels,
David Beam,
John Darnell,
David Lake,
Michael Thatcher,
Peter Frysinger,
Thomas Kear,
Jacob Thatcher,
Jeremiah Agler,
John Schlater,
George Clouse,
Joshua Jewett,
Joseph Heavy,
John Major,
Anthony McQueen,
Lewis Newly,
Chs. Smith,
Jacob Shaler,
Jacob Harper,
Joseph Bolenbaugh,
John Thatcher,
Wm. Cunningham,
Henry Richard,
Jacob Shume,
Henry Alspaugh,
Jacob Thatcher,
John Frysinger,
Richard Pring,
David Wright,
Frederick Fry,
Jacob Dale,
Daniel Riley,
Jonathan Jewett.

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Pleasant Township—36.

Lyman Webb,	Benjamin Thorn,	Daniel Cook,
Asa Cook,	David Thorn,	Gideon Mott,
Edward Wells,	Elisha Wells,	P. J. Hines,
George Baurg,	Joseph Gleason,	James Q. Graves,
John Myers,	Levi Sawyer,	George McNamene,
Hercules Cane,	Samuel Maddox,	Amos Hipshur,
Daniel Hipshur,	Jacob Speeler,	William Davis,
William Clayton,	S. M. Clark,	Solomon Fernman,
Joshua Cook,	John Wagner,	William Miller,
William Burnet,	William Wells,	William Miller, Jr.,
James Maddox,	Stephen Gleason,	S. R. Mott,
Thomas Thorn,	Thomas McCune,	William McNamene.

Jennings Township—54.

Levi Roebuck,	John Harter,	Amos Dancher,
Evan B. Jones,	Elisha Rigdon,	John Ross,
Joseph Keeth,	James Malenter,	Lewis Culver,
John Powers,	William Mormon,	Edward Williams,
Irwin Duncan,	Wash Doak,	George Harter,
Robert Thomas,	William Carter,	Claudius Griffin,
William Moore,	John Bevington,	Daniel Reed,
John Smith,	Joseph Moore,	Benjamin Griffin,
Silas Mills,	Leonard Verner,	John Resler,
James Ruel,	A. Culver,	F. Jackson,
John Fortimer,	John Keith,	F. Elliott,
John Heath,	William Harter,	Joseph Duncan,
James Wool,	Nathaniel Griffin,	John McCohen,
Jacob Ross,	Joshua Reed,	Joshua Goodwin,
Sylvester Wool,	Joshua Arnold,	Oliver Ingram,
Samuel Moore,	Silas Martin,	Peter Harter,
John Mortimer,	Jesse Atkinson,	William Reed,
Johnzey Keith,	Cyrus Elliott,	David Walters.

Harrison Township—21.

Robert Manley,	Jesse Foster,	Joseph Osborne,
Allen Walters,	William Johns,	John Lords,
John Manley,	Jacob Johns,	J. G. Morse,
Isaiah Foster,	Thomas Hudspeth,	James Workman,
Abel Johnson,	Henry Lords,	Edward Jones,
Joseph Johnson,	Peter Hertz,	Norman Preston,
Davis Johnson,	Fred. Pile,	Amasa Preston.

Ridge Township—35.

William Pollock,	Cornelius Burright,	Thomas Pollock,
John G. Gilliland,	Oliver Stacey,	James Caritt,
Peter Wills,	John Hill,	T. Hines,
Allan Gilliland,	William Hill,	William Priddy,
John Gilliland,	John Ireland,	Moses Orchard,
Thomas Gilliland,	John Ireland, Jr.,	David McCoy,
Robert Gilliland,	James Caritt,	James Young,
Hugh Gilliland,	Abm. Hines,	A. Burright,
James Asdale,	William Nuttle,	O. Burright,
David Beard,	Samuel Hill,	David Kind,
Eli Stickney,	John Mark,	William Parent.
Joseph Caritt,	Henry Harrick,	

JUDICIARY.

On February 12, 1820, by an act of Congress all that part of land lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, which lies within the State of Ohio, was erected into fourteen counties; of these, we are particularly interested with Van Wert, Mercer, and Darke. The same act also provided that Van Wert and Mercer should be attached to Darke until otherwise ordered.

Mercer was detached from Darke County in 1824 and Van Wert from Mercer in 1836. The Court of Common Pleas was held in 1836, at Willshire, Judge Holt presiding, and Mr. A Blossom clerk. The records of Van Wert County were kept in Mercer County until 1837, although a partial organization of the county was effected April 29, 1836, by the election of Jesse Atkinson and Joshua Goodwin as commissioners. This being the time of holding their first meeting, June 3, 1837, Daniel P. Cross was qualified as auditor and William Case as Treasurer.

Oct. 3, 1837.—The judiciary of the county was organized, and, like other officers, gave bonds and were qualified. The first court was held at Willshire, by the associate judges consisting of Joshua Walkens, Benjamin Griffin, and Oliver Stacey; Ansel Blossom, clerk of the courts.

April term, 1838.—Hon. William L. Helfenstein presented his commission as president judge, dated Feb. 9, 1836, which was read.

June 17, 1838.—William Major gave bond, which was approved, and he was sworn to perform the duties of *sheriff*. Charles Mount as *recorder*, and John Frysinger as coroner.

In the spring of 1839 the Court of Common Pleas was removed from Willshire to Van Wert; the officers were also permanently established at the same time. There were in Van Wert at this time two stores, two taverns, and a blacksmith shop, and the old settlers state that two thousand dollars would have purchased all of them.

Mr. A. Blossom resided at Willshire, and was not only clerk of the court, but postmaster of the town; and when he would come to Van Wert to attend to his official court business, he would also bring with him all the letters for the people of Van Wert and its vicinity.

With these preliminary remarks, we will give the names of all persons who have been elected to office.

President Judges.

1838.	Hon. W. L. Helfenstein.	1845.	Hon. Patrick G. Goode.
1840.	" E. B. Porter.	1849.	" George W. Way.
1844.	" M. H. Tilden.		

Associate Judges.

1837.	Hon. Joshua Watkins.	1841.	Hon. Charles Mount.
1837.	" Benjamin Griffin.	1843.	" P. Jacob Hines.
1837.	" Oliver Stacey.	1844.	" John Tomlinson.
1839.	" Henry Reichard.	1844.	" J. W. Conn.
1840.	" John Hill.	1845.	" Jacob M. Harper.
1840.	" Joseph Gleason.		

Judges Elected.

1851.	Hon. Benjamin Metcalf.	1869.	Hon. E. M. Phelps.
1861.	" O. W. Rose.	1879.	" Charles M. Hughes.
1869.	" James McKenzie.	1880.	" James H. Day.

Probate Judges.

1852.	Hon. W. H. Ramsey.	1873.	A. W. Baker.
1855.	I. D. Clarke.	1878.	C. P. Edson.
1858.	A. Bray.	1879.	W. H. Mozier.
1861.	A. McGavren.	1881.	A. T. Dailey.

Clerk of the Courts.

1837.	Ansel Blosson.	1859.	George Strothers.
1840.	Robert Gilliland.	1863.	W. Moneysmith.
1847.	E. R. Wells.	1866.	J. E. Morrison.
1852.	J. W. Conn.	1872.	G. M. Day.
1855.	W. McDonald.	1880.	U. H. Hester.
1857.	William Anderson.		

Auditors.

1837.	David D. Cross.	1860.	James Webster.
1837.	John F. Dodds.	1863.	George Strother.
1839.	E. R. Wells.	1865.	William T. Exline.
1845.	John W. Conn.	1867.	Grimes McConahay.
1848.	P. J. Hines.	1872.	Julius A Gleason.
1850.	John Shaw.	1874.	George A. Dettmer.
1854.	James Webster.	1878.	William T. Exline.
1855.	H. Robinson.	1881.	Wm. T. Exline.
1857.	G. L. Higgins.		

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Treasurers.

1837. William Case.
1839. James G. Gilliland.
1845. James Burson.
1846. W. H. Ramsey.
1848. Robert Gilliland.
1851. Stephen Gleason.
1855. A. T. Priddy.
1857. Davis Johnson.
1863. H. Gilliland.
1865. J. W. Penn.
1867. Charles Germann.
1869. John Seaman.
1873. P. F. Feigert.
1876. A. Conant.
1876. James Montgomery.
1880. Abraham Ballyeat.*
1881. Charles E. Schenck (app'd).

Recorders.

1836. Charles Mount.
1839. Joseph Gleason.
1848. O. W. Rose.
1854. W. A. Clark.
1857. S. Lattimore.
1861. H. Campbell.
1861. Simon P. Brown.†
1863. W. H. Deniston.
1872. Perry C. Conn.
1879. W. P. Wolcott.

Sheriffs.

1838. William Major.‡
1839. Thomas R. Kear.
1841. Samuel M. Clark.
1843. Thomas R. Kear.
1847. Samuel Englerright.
1849. Jacob C. Parkinson.
1853. William Moneysmith.
1855. W. S. Ainsworth.
1857. Samuel Neal.
1859. C. P. Richey.
1863. Lewis Evers.
1865. Joseph R. Updegrove.
1867. C. P. Richey.
1869. A. B. Gleason.
1873. F. Billman.
1877. Jesse R. Steth.
1879. H. D. Heistand.
1881. H. D. Heistand.

Commissioners.

1836. Jesse Atkinson.
1836. Joshua Goodwin.
1837. Wm. H. Purdy.
1837. Joshua Johnson.
1837. Henry Reichard.
1838. Stephen Gleason.
1839. Robert Gilliland.
1840. D. W. McCoy.
1840. Daniel Reed.
1841. Stephen Gleason.
1842. Solomon Hartzog.
1843. James M. Young.
1844. Stephen Gleason.
1845. Absalom Brey.
1846. John Baker.
1847. Johnzey Keith.
1848. Thomas Clayton.
1849. J. G. Gilliland.
1850. Johnzey Keith,
1851. Charles Germann.
1852. William Johns.
1852. Isaac Tolan.
1852. Stanton C. Dix.
1853. Thomas Cully.
1854. A. Mentzer.
1855. S. F. Hunmelright.
1856. Lester Bliss.
1857. Thomas Cully.
1858. A. Mentzer.
1859. John H. Colwell.
1860. Henry Weible.
1861. Thomas Cully.
1862. James Montgomery.
1863. Thomas Cully.
1863. J. C. Curtis.
1864. Thomas Cully.
1865. Stephen Copper.
1865. Adam Merrick.
1866. S. F. Conklin.
1866. Samuel Neel.
1867. Abijah Goodwin.
1868. James Montgomery.
1869. Theodore Wrocklage.
1870. Abijah Goodwin.
1871. Abraham Balyeat.
1872. Samuel Miller.
1873. Abijah Goodwin.
1874. M. H. Morgan.
1875. Alexander Mentzer.
1876. Abijah Goodwin.
1877. A. A. Bronson.
1878. F. T. Gilliland.
1879. Frederick Lillich.
1880. D. J. Davies.
1881. Henry Rumble.

Coroners.

1838. John Frysinger.
1839. W. H. Newman.
1843. William Parent.
1845. Thomas Thorn.
1848. S. Englerright.
1849. Hiram Campbell.
1855. Dr. P. J. Hines.
1856. W. P. Bryan.
1858. W. Fronefield.
1860. Wm. Parent.
1863. Isaac Casteel.
1865. B. A. Welch.
1869. Dr. H. W. Blackley.
1871. Dr. A. N. Krout.
1873. Dr. C. A. Meisheimer.
1876. O. J. Comer.
1877. S. Englerright.
1879. S. Englerright.
1881. Wm. Fromfield.

County Surveyors.

1838. Marius B. Wilson.
1839. J. G. Morse.
1841. Cyrenus Elliott.
1843. Davis Johnson.
1846. John Shaw.
1849. Davis Johnston.
1853. R. C. Spears.
1856. John Holland.
1861. William Giffin.
1867. J. A. Eckfeldt.
1870 J. W. Rimer.
1876. W. B. Jones.
1879. W. B. Jones.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

1839. T. H. Gillett.
1840. W. H. Newman.
1842. J. M. Barr.
1843. S. E Bowman.
1846. R. C. Spears.
1847. C. P. Edson.
1848. R. C. Spears.
1850. C. P. Edson.
1857. Caleb Roberts.
1859. J. W. Steel.
1863. Perrin De Puy.
1864. I. D. Clark.
1867. J. L. Price.
1874. I. P. Shissler.
1878. W. H. Cunningham
1880. A. J. Porter

Infirmary Directors

1867. Abraham Balyeat.
" William Johnston.
" John A. Smith.
1868. C. Hoffman.
1869. Robert Pollock.
1870. William Rumbaugh.
1871. Henry Reese.
1872. Thomas A. Albans.
1873. Peter Hertz.
1874. E. M. Baker.
1875. Ira Caveatt.
1876. I. M. Geise.
1877. George Fleger.
1878. Ira Caveatt.
1879. I. M. Geise.
1880. B. F. Bowers.
1881. Thomas C. Kensler.

Superintendents.

1867. Dr. C. B. Steman.
1870. William Kimmel.
1874. Joseph Kannel.
1875. William Kimmel.
1878. Dr. E. P. Leslie

Notaries Public.

Alexander, I. N., Mar. 8, 1865, '68.
Allen, J. C., July 12, 1877, '80.
Allen, Shannon E., Oct. 8, 1880.
Anderson, Jas. A., Jan. 29, 1874, '77.
Brown, S. P., Apr. 8, 1862.
Brown, Orlando C., Jan. 12, 1869.
Beers, Wm. J., Nov. 28, 1871, '76, '77.
Brodnix, I. B., Jan. 17, 1873, '76.
Barr, J. Madison, Jan. 30, 1878.
Brewer, M. T., Apr. 13, 1877.
Barr, J. M., Mar. 25, 1874.
Beall, W. H., June 20, 1878.
Brotherton, B. J., Sept. 4, 1878.
Beers, George W., June 10, 1880.
Berry, Isaac R., Dec. 26, 1876, '79.
Conn, James, Mar. 26, 1861.
Cully, James, Feb. 18, 1864, '67.
Clark, I. D., Jan. 14, 1865, '76, '79.
Cowan, C. W., Apr. 19, 1867.
Cully, Thos., Apr. 26, 1870, '73, '78.
Denniston, W. H., Jan. 13, 1870, '72, '76.
Denniston, D. L., Dec. 3, 1875, '76.
Ditts, Gideon, July, 1867, '78.
Edson, C. P., May 12, 1862, '67, '70, '73, '76, '79.
Fostnaugh, A. J., Apr. 5, 1876.
Freidenburg, Wm., Oct. 21, 1880.
Glenn, H. C., May 26, 1863, '66, '72, '75, '78.
Giffin, Wm., Mar. 3, 1868, '72, '75, '78. Mar. 25, 1881.
Goodwin, Jos. R., Nov. 7, 1872, '75.
Hatfield, W. D., Oct. 31, 1877. Nov. 20, 1880.
Hammer, Fred., Mar. 6, 1878. Mar. 6, 1881.
Johnson, Davis, Apr. 20, 1866, '69, '72, '75, '78.
King, John, Dec. 28, 1868, '72, '75, '78.
Kemper, Hathaway, May 27, 1876, '79.
Moon, J. J., Mar. 29, 1869.
Morgan, H. Morgan, Aug 6, 1879.
Milligan, Chas. V., June 20, 1880.

* Died before he was sworn.

† S. P. Brown died in February, 1863, and W. H. Hemmelrecht was appointed.

‡ Resigned, and Mr. Kear appointed to fill the vacancy, and October, 1839, was elected.

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McGavren, A., Mar. 21, 1873.
Price, James L., Apr. 29, 1869, '72, '75, '77.
Porter, Andrew J., May 23, 1871, '74, '80.
Priddy, E. W., Nov. 9, 1877.
Parker, James B., Oct. 18, 1880.
Reed, John H., Dec. 13, 1860.
Rose, O. W., June 10, 1863, '66.
Robinson, Henry, Sept. 19, 1864, '67, '70, '73, '76, '79.
Reeve, James K., Jan. 29, 1878.
Richey, H. G., Mar. 11, 1878. Mar. 11, 1881.
Reeve, Horace A., Aug. 8, 1879.
Shipley, George, Aug. 22, 1864.
Steel, John W., May 2, 1866.
Strother, George, Mar. 24, 1868.
Saltzgaber, G. M., Mar. 29, 1869, '72, '75, '78.
Shaffner, John F., Apr. 28, 1870, '74.
Shissler, Ira P., Dec. 19, 1870, '73, '76, '79.
Sims, James H., Dec. 21, 1874, '77, '80.
Sutphon, C. M., Jan. 8, 1877, '80.
Summersett, J. W., Jan. 31, 1879.
Sweet, A. L., June 29, 1880.
Taylor, Lee, Aug. 26, 1874.
Wells, Geo. E., Nov. 1, 1871, '74, '77.
Welch, Dennis.
Wyandt, Jacob, Mar. 15, 1880.
Williams, D. W., Mar. 18, 1880.
Wilson, Wm. W., Feb. 23, 1881.

Resident Attorneys-at-Law of Van Wert County.

1842. James Barr—R. C. Spears.
1843. R. C. Smith.
1844. S. E. Brown.
1846. C. P. Edson—Perrin De Puy.
1847. J. C. Johnston.
1851. J. W. Steel.
1852. O. W. Rose.
1854. Israel D. Clark.
1857. Col. I. N. Alexander.
1864. J. L. Price.
1865. C. W. Cowan—J. W. Beers.
1866. John Darnell.
1868. G. M. Saltzgaber.
1870. H. C. Glenn—I. P. Shissler.
1872. George E. Wells.
1873. J. B. Brodnix.
1876. W. H. Cunningham — H. Kemper.
1878. Emerson Priddy.
1879. W. D. Halfhill—J. B. Parker—F. L. Hammer.
1881. A. L. Sweet.

Indian Trial.

At the May term of court for Van Wert County a Wyandot Indian was indicted for the murder of another Indian, and was tried by a jury, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He was pardoned before expiration of term, in order to enable him to go west with his tribe at the time of their removal to Kansas.

In connection with the judiciary we add the names of citizens who composed the first grand and petit jury, and were empanelled as such at May term, 1838:—

Grand Jurors.

Daniel P. Cross,	Washington Mark,	Ezra F. James,
James Major,	Peter Bolenbaugh,	Eli Compton,
Peter Frysinger,	John Keith,	John Pool,
Jacob M. Harper,	David King,	Thomas C. Miller,
Robert Gilliland,	John F. Dodds,	Henry Major.

Daniel P. Cross was appointed Foreman.

Petit Jurors.

Joseph Johnson,	Joseph Gleason,	Levi Sawyer,
Charles Mount,	Daniel Stetter,	James Young.
Asahel Burright,	Stephen Gleason,	
Daniel Cook,	William Mans,	

The September session of 1839 was the first session of the court held in Van Wert, the county seat of Van Wert having been removed from Willshire. It was held in a log cabin, near or on the site of the new Methodist Episcopal church.

Van Wert County Infirmary.

In the year 1864 the commissioners of this county, consisting of Thomas Cully, James Montgomery, and J. Curtis, purchased 320 acres of land four miles east of Van Wert, being the east half of section 11, in Ridge Township.

On March 9, 1865, James Montgomery was appointed to cultivate the cleared land not in wheat, and to attend to the interest of the land by preventing the cutting of timber and trespassing upon the rights of the county.

June 6, 1865.—The board of commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Montgomery, Cully, and J. Curtis, ordered a ditch to be made, and 50 acres cleared and put under fence, and also to have made a kiln of 200,000 brick, preparatory to erecting suitable buildings on said farm.

Aug. 16, 1865.—The commissioners paid Henry Coon $30 for a portion of the ground to place the brickyard thereon, he also binding himself to give possession of the farm on September 1st.

Dec. 7, 1865, the commissioners visited the farm, examined the nature of the improvements and the kiln of brick burned by F. J. Lehen, as also a situation upon which to erect the building. They drew an order on the county treasurer for $200 in part pay.

March 7, 1866.—F. J. Lehen was paid $100, the balance due him for manufacturing and burning the brick.

March 9, 1866.—The board of commissioners superintended renting the fields and clearing land on the infirmary farms.

May 22, 1866.—The commissioners having received bids and proposals (in pursuance of public notice given) opened the same for the erection of infirmary buildings, to consist of a two-story brick building with basement under the same; size of the building, 46 by 58 feet, containing eighteen rooms. To be furnished and completed and ready for occupancy by the 1st of April, 1857. The contract was awarded to I. M. Silver, Esq., of Fort Wayne, and Mr. H. D. Schreiller, of Van Wert, for the sum of $7300.

On March 5, 1867, the commissioners, consisting of Thomas Cully, Stephen Copper, and S. F. Conklin, examined and viewed the building, and accepted the same, according to the contract, with alterations and improvements, which amounted to $7700.

Dr. C. B. Steman was appointed superintendent Feb. 16, 1867, and moved into the building March 11, 1867. The first inmate was received on April 3d, and during that year 21 inmates were admitted. The total expense for the first year was $4462.44, which included the purchase of a team of horses, harness, wagon, farming utensils, and crops.

There has also been erected additional buildings for sleeping apartments for female inmates in 1875. It consists of a two-story brick building, 28 by 40 feet, containing 16 rooms, at a cost of $5500. The farm contains 176 acres of cleared land; its products during the year 1880 has been 925 bushels of wheat, 3600 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 280 bushels of potatoes, and 22 tons of hay.

The average number of inmates during 1880 was 49½. The total expense for the past year was $3483.79, which includes the purchase of a reaper and mower, building a granary, and farming utensils. There are on the farm 8 head of horses, 38 head of cattle, 85 hogs, and 44 acres of wheat sown.

The institution has been well managed by the directors and superintendent, a complete list of whose names we give with the other elected officers of the county. It has been productive of great good, and is a credit to the county. The building is amply large to accommodate all our unfortunate and infirm citizens of this county, and the farm is becoming the model farm of the county.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

State of Ohio, Van Wert County, ss:

Appearances to May Term, 1838.

Henry Reichard (Rood) *vs.* Rachel McManus et al. Petition for partition. Bill filed. Part. ordered and com. appt.

Benjamin Griffin (Phelps & Holt) *vs.* William Reed. Trespass.

John Keith (Phelps) *vs.* Elizabeth K. Goodwin et al. In chancery. Bill filed.

Jacob Roop (Phelps) *vs.* William Case (Holt). Trespass.

The State of Ohio *vs.* A. Hipsher. Indict. for larceny. Defendant pleads not guilty.

The State of Ohio *vs.* Samuel Maddox. Indict. for assault and battery

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The State of Ohio *vs.* Daniel Cook. Indict. for retailing without license.

November Term, 1838. Appearance Docket.

John Mark *vs.* Thomas B. VanHorne and William A. VanHorne. In chancery.
William Case *vs.* William H. Purdy. Debt.
John W. Strother *vs.* William Case. Appeal.
The State of Ohio *vs.* William Case et al. Debt.
John Doe and David Huber *vs.* Richard Roe. Ejectment.

April Term, 1839.

William H. Purdy *vs.* David Beem. Appeal.

September Term, 1839.

Samuel P. Maddox *vs.* Levi Sawyer. Case continued.
Henry Reichard *vs.* Amos Compton and Eli Compton. Attachment.
Asa Cook and Mary A. Cook *vs.* Levi Sawyer. Case. Rule.
Adam Nimmons *vs.* Philip I. Hines. Appeal.

September Term, 1840.

Washington Mark *vs.* The Commissioners of Van Wert County. Appeal.
William Marmon *vs.* Quintin Reed. Appeal.
Jacob Markley *vs.* Levi Sawyer. In replevin.
The State of Ohio *vs.* Jacob Roop. Indict. for destroying timber.

May Term, 1841.

Henry M. Simmons *vs.* Cornelius Johnson. Scire facias.
John Ewing *vs.* Solomon Farnham. Assumpsit.
Joshua Major *vs.* Wm. R. Kear. Appeal by plaintiff.

October, 1841.

Elisha Rigdon *vs.* Nathaniel Griffin. In case.
Benjamin Thorn *vs.* Jacob Kyle. Assumpsit.
John Lords *vs.* Levi Sawyer. Appeal.
Wm. Myers *vs.* Wm. Lewis. Appeal.
Samuel Elder, admr. of Wm. Elder, dec'd, *vs.* Thomas R. Kear. Assumpsit.

Spring Term, 1842.

McCoy, Work & McCoy *vs.* Emanuel Mayne and wife. In chancery.
Washington Mark *vs.* John Keith. Certiorari.
Smith & Ballentine *vs.* Thomas Hudspeth. In covenant.
R. Gilliland & Co. *vs.* Amos Duncan. Scire facias.

May Term, 1842.

Thos. R. Kear (Spears) *vs.* S. M. Clark (Barr). Assumpsit.
John Arnold *vs.* Washington Mark. In assumpsit.
James G. Gilliland, Treasurer of Van Wert County (Barr), *vs.* John J. Hoffman. Appeal by defendant.
The State of Ohio for the use of School District number three (Crane) *vs.* Nathaniel Griffin (Phelps). Bill for specific performance.
Daniel Cook *vs.* D. L. McManima (Barr). Appeal by plaintiff.
The State of Ohio (Barr) *vs.* Wm. Pollock (Leland). Indict. for perjury.
The State of Ohio (Barr) *vs.* John Pool. Indict. for resisting officer.
The State of Ohio *vs.* Oliver Stacey. Indict. for destroying timber.

October Term, 1842.

Wm Curtis *vs.* Wm. Priddy. Chancery.
Henry Patterson, admr. of John Powers, deceased (Bebb), *vs.* Evan B. Jones et al. Chancery.
Samuel P. Maddox (Spears) *vs.* John M. Lords (Barr). In certiorari.
C. W. Alexander, agent for Jacob C. Bowser (Spence), *vs* George Shaffer (Barr). Appeal by plaintiff.
Thomas R. Mott *vs.* John Pool. Scire facias.
Wesley Rush (Kennedy) *vs.* Washington Mark (J. M. Barr). In debt.
John J. Hoffman *vs.* George Cress. Appeal.

May Term, 1843.

Jacob Strother (Spears) *vs.* S. M. Clark and Emanual Mayne (Barr). In chancery.
Elias Evers, admin of Joseph Clark, dec'd, *vs.* Nancy Clark et al. Petition for sale.
Washington Mark *vs.* Lewis Culver. In trespass.
E. Zimmerman (Spears & Curtis) *vs.* William H. Purdy (J. M. Barr). Appeal by defendant.
Thomas R. Mott (Barr) *vs.* Joseph Gleason and wife (Spears). Bill of foreclosure.
John Barton (Barr) *vs.* William Hagerman and wife (Spears). Specific performance.
James Baber and Elizabeth Boyer, admins. of Isaac Boyer, deceased (Nevin), *vs.* S. M. Clark and John Hill (Barr). In assumpsit.
George Cress *vs.* John Gabby. Appeal by defendant.

October Term, 1843.

S. A. Major *vs.* John Pool (Barr). In chancery.
James Brooks (Mott) *vs.* W. H. Purdy (Barr). In replevin.
Thompkins and Dutton (Barr) *vs.* Asa Cook. Scire facias.
W. S. Ainsworth (Phelps) *vs.* Amos Compton et al. (Barr). In chancery.
A. Farnham (Mott) *vs.* Jacob Thorn (Leland & Barr). In case.

Probate Court Proceedings.

Board of Administrators.

Peter Bolenbaugh has this 16th day of November, 1838, been appointed the guardian to Isaac Ayres, Sarah Ann Ayres, and George Washington Ayres, infant children of George Ayres, deceased. Peter Bolenbaugh, William Case, John Thatcher, bondsman.

Sept. 20, 1839. Asa Cook, administrator of Abiah Cook. Asa Cook, Amasa Preston, George Baney, bondsman.

July 1, 1840. Wm. Priddy, administrator of James Maddox. Wm. Priddy, A. Priddy, James G. Gilliland, bondsmen.

May 4, 1841. John K. Harter, guardian of Wilson Peterson, minor heir of Isaac Peterson. John K. Harter, George Harter, bondsmen.

Oct. 4, 1841. Elizabeth Bevington, guardian of Henry Bevington, Nancy Ann Bevington, Rebecca Jane Bevington, James Bevington, and Mary Bevington. David Walters, Thomas Gilliland, bondsmen.

Oct. 4, 1841. Samuel Clark, administrator of Joseph Clark. E. Evers, William Miller, John Smith, S. M. Clark, bondsmen.

Oct. 4, 1841. Evans B. Jones, administrator of John Bevington. E. B. Jones, John Heath, Daniel M. Beard, bondsmen.

Oct. 4, 1841. Thomas R. Kear, administrator of Noah Frysinger. Thomas R. Kear, Richard Pring, Samuel Foster, bondsmen.

Oct. 4, 1841. Sylvester Woolery, guardian of Levi Knox, Susan Knox, George Knox, Lydia Knox, Norman Knox, and Martha Knox. S. R. Woolery, Evan B. Jones, John McColam, bondsmen.

Oct. 4, 1842. John Arnold, guardian of Elizabeth Clark and Nathaniel Clark, infant children of Joseph Clark. John Arnold, Benjamin Griffin, Lewis Culver, bondsmen.

Nov. 12, 1842. Jacob M. Harper, administrator of Joshua Watkins. Jacob M. Harper, David Major, Cyrus H. Blossom, bondsmen.

Oct. 2, 1843. Jared Gates, administrator of James Hemphill. Jared Gates, David Hitesman, John Barber, bondsmen.

Oct. 3, 1843. Stephen Gleason and Nancy Davis, executor and executrix of William Davis. Signed: Stephen Gleason, Nancy Davis, Joseph Gleason, James G. Gilliland, James R. Glenn.

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Will.

I, James T. Maddox, of Van Wert County, in the State of Ohio, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say,

First. It is my will that my expenses and all my just debts be fully paid.

Second. I give, devise, and bequeath unto my son-in-law, John Hill and Rosanna his wife, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of a piece of land situate in Van Wert County and State of Ohio, being the E. half of S. E. quarter and S. W. quarter of S. E. quarter of Sec. 25, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., when said land can be sold for the sum of $500.

Third. I give, devise, and bequeath to my daughter Minerva the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars out of the proceeds of the sale of the land above described when said land shall be sold as above mentioned; also, one white cow by me now owned.

Fourth. I give, devise, and bequeath to my son Thomas H. Maddox the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the tract of land above described, and when said land shall be sold as above mentioned.

Fifth. I give and devise to my grandson David Maddox and my granddaughter Sarah Jane Maddox, children of my son Charles Maddox, deceased, residing now in Fayette County, Ohio, the sum of fifty dollars to be equally divided to the two; and in case of the death of either, the whole amount to the survivor, to be paid to their legal representative out of the proceeds of the sale of land described in the second item of this my last will, when said land is disposed as mentioned in said item.

Sixth. I give and devise to my granddaughter Sarah Jan. Buzzard, heir of my daughter Rachel, deceased, the sum of seventy-five dollars, to be paid to her legal representative out of the proceeds of the sale of land described in the second item of this my will, and when said land is disposed of as mentioned in said item.

Seventh. I give and devise to my son Peter Maddox the sum of twenty dollars, to be paid in young cattle stock.

Eighth. It is my will that the proceeds of my personal property (if any remain after all my just debts and expenses are paid) should be equally divided between my son Thomas Maddox and my daughters Rosanna Hill and Minerva Jennings, and my granddaughter Sarah Jane Buzzard.

Ninth. I give and devise to my son John Maddox and my daughter Mary Jane Foster all my house furniture, together with beds and bedding, to be equally divided between the two.

Tenth. It is my will that the notes that I hold against my sons Peter Maddox, John Maddox, and Samuel Maddox, and my daughter Mary Jane Foster, in case the proceeds of land described in the second item of this my will and my personal property should not be enough to discharge my just debts and necessary expenses; also, to several amounts specified in the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth items or clauses of this my will, or so much thereof as will discharge the amounts so mentioned, otherwise to be void.

And lastly: I hereby nominate and appoint William Priddy executor of this my last will and testament, hereby authorizing and empowering him to compromise, adjust, release, and discharge in such manner as he may deem proper, the debts and claims due me. I do authorize and empower him, if it shall become necessary in order to pay my just debts, to sell by private sale, or in such manner upon such items of credit, or otherwise, as he may think proper; all my real estate and deeds to purchasers to execute, acknowledge, and deliver in fee simple.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of May, in the year 1840.

his
JAMES × MADDOX. [SEAL.]
mark.

Signed and acknowledged by said James T. Maddox as his last will and testament in our presence, and signed by us in his presence.

JOSEPH GLEASON,
EDWARD R. WELLS.

Transactions of the Van Wert County Treasury for the year 1837, as taken from the original records in the County Auditor's Office.

By taxes for the year 1837	$142 40
Amount returned delinquent, deducted	12 70
Balance	$126 70
Amount county orders redeemed	103 08
Balance	$23 62
School tax for the year 1837 deducted	17 51
Balance remaining in the treasury January 1, 1838	$6 11

THREE PER CENT. FUNDS.

What amount and when received.

Nov. 13, 1837.	Received of Samuel Ruckman	$57 75
	By an order on the treasurer of Mercer Co., given into the hands of the treasurer of Van Wert for collection	825 85
	Amount	$863 60
		16 50
	Balance remaining in the treasury January 1, 1838	$847 10
	Received by Wm. Case from State Treasury	273 90

List of County Orders issued and redeemed by Van Wert County in the year 1837.

1837.	No. order.		Dr.
Jan. 5.	1	John Keith for services as assessor	$13 50
" 6.	5	Henry Reichard for books	2 00
" 6.	3	Jesse Atkinson, services as commissioner	10 00
" 6.	4	Joshua Goodwin, " "	10 00
" 6.	5	William Priddy, " "	8 00
" 6.	6	Daniel D. Cross, " as auditor	2 48
Sept. 13.	7	Benjamin Griffin, Associate Judge	7 50
" 13.	8	Joshua Watkins, " "	2 50
" 13.	9	Benjamin Griffin, " "	7 50
" 13.	10	Oliver Stacey, " "	7 50
Oct. 24.	11	John W. Bear, carrying election returns to Defiance	18 00
Oct. 25.	12	Ansel Blossom, in part for making out tax duplicate for 1837	2 83
Nov. 18.	13	Jacob M. Harper, services as judge of election	1 00
Dec. 14.	14	Richard Pring, " " "	1 00
" 14.	15	Levi Sawyer, judge of, and carrying election returns	5 10
" 14.	16	Wm. Purdy, services as commissioner	2 00
" 14.	17	Henry Reichard, " "	2 00
" 14.	18	Joseph Johnson, " "	2 00
" 14.	19	John F. Dodds, for book of record	3 00
" 14.	20	David Major, acting as judge of election	1 00
" 29.	21	Wm. Major, services as sheriff	2 00
" 30.	22	Ansel Blossom, judge of election	2 17
		Total amount	$103 08

List of County Orders issued and redeemed by Van Wert County in the year 1838.

No. order.		
23	John L. Harter, for bringing in election returns	$2 20
24	Benjamin Griffin, one day's services as judge of election and making returns	3 00
25	Benjamin Griffin, three days' service as associate judge, including travel	7 50
26	Oliver Stacey, four days' service as associate judge, including travel	10 00
27	Joshua Watkins, one day's service as associate judge, including travel	2 50
28	Charles Mount, for record of deeds book	3 00

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No. order.		
29	Oliver Stacey, for hauling law books from Auglaize	$6 00
30	John F. Dodds, drawing map of the county, plat of the town of Van Wert, writing, etc., from Dec. 4, 1837, to March 4, 1838	5 90
31	Ansel Blossom, house rent, fuel, and stationery	4 50
32	Wm. H. Purdy, services as commissioner	4 00
33	Henry Reichard, " "	4 00
34	Joseph Johnson, " "	4 00
35	John F. Dodds, acting as clerk of election	1 00
36	Daniel Cook, " " "	1 00
37	Martin B. Wilson, services as surveyor	21 00
38	Eli Compton, two days' service as chain carrier	1 50
39	Joseph Johnson, services as petit juror	1 25
40	Charles Mount, " " "	1 00
41	Arabel Burright, " " "	2 25
42	Daniel Cook, " " "	2 00
43	Daniel Statler, " " "	1 10
44	Joseph Gleason " " "	1 75
45	Stephen Gleason, " " "	1 75
46	William Moore, " " "	2 00
47	Levi Sawyer, " " "	1 75
48	Ezra L. Jarret, services as grand juror	1 16
49	James M. Young, " "	2 20
50	Washi'ton Mark, " "	2 00
51	Robt. Gilliland, " "	2 20
52	David King, " "	2 15
53	John Pool, " "	1 00
54	Benjamin Griffin, " as associate judge	7 50
55	Oliver Stacey, " " "	7 50
56	George B. Holt, " " "	25 00
57	Daniel P. Cross, " foreman grand jury	1 00
58	Peter Frysinger, " as grand juror	1 15
59	Jacob Harper " "	1 05
60	Jas. F. Johnson, " as chain carrier	3 75
61	James Majors, " as grand juror	1 00
62	John Keith, " "	2 00
63	Thos. C. Miller, " "	1 00
64	Stephen Gleason, " as chain carrier, etc.	6 50
65	Daniel Cook, " " 2 days	1 50
66	Daniel Cook, " " 2½ days	1 87
67	William Major, " as sheriff	8 00
68	John Frysinger, " for viewing road	3 00
69	J. F. Dodd, " as grand juror	1 00
70	Eli Compton, " "	1 00
71	Henry Myers, " "	1 00
72	Joshua Watkins, " as associate judge	2 50
73	Thos. Gilliland, judge of election and making returns	3 40
74	Robert Gilliland, clerk of election	1 00
75	John Johnson, three days' service as road viewer	3 00
76	William Priddy, six " " "	6 00
77	James G. Gilliland, six days " "	6 00
78	John Bolenbaugh, " " "	6 00
79	Ansel Blossom, services as clerk of court, not otherwise provided for	3 00
80	Eli Compton, services as assessor	18 00
81	John Thatcher, " road viewer	3 00
82	David Wright, " chain carrier, three days	2 25
83	Ansel Blossom, books and recorder's seal	12 12½
85	W. H. Purdy, services as commissioner in selling bridge contract at Willshire	1 50
86	Joseph Johnson, services as commissioner in selling bridge contract at Willshire	1 50
87	Joseph Johnson, selling lots in Van Wert	6 00
88	Wm. H. Purdy, " " "	13 00
89	Henry Reichard, services as commissioner	21 25
90	Wm. H. Purdy, " "	6 00
91	Henry Reichard, " "	6 00
92	Joseph Johnson, " "	6 00

No. order.		
93	Jesse King, on contract for building jail	$120 75
94	John F. Dodds, as clerk for commissioners, from March 5 to July 14, 1838	17 11
95	John F. Dodds, services as jailer and clerk at sale of lots from March 5 to July 14, 1838	37 54
96	John F. Dodds, for platting and clerk for commissioners	7 30
97	Wm. H. Purdy, making contracts for bridges	8 00
98	Wm. H. Purdy, making plan and selling jail	4 00
99	Henry Reichard, selling contract for bridges	8 00
100	Henry Reichard, " " " jail	1 00
101	Henry Reichard, Willshire Township Treasurer, school money	43 35
102	James G. Gilliland, blank book	1 25
103	Wm. H. Purdy, services as commissioner	2 00
104	Joseph Johnson, " "	6 00
105	James Maddux, in part, for building bridge	110 00
106	Peter Wills, " " " "	148 00
107	Peter Wills, " " " "	51 00
108	Jesse King, " " " jail	120 75
109	William Davis, services as chain carrier	3 00
110	Jesse King, in part, for building jail	60 00
111	Jesse King, balance " " "	140 50
112	Wm. H. Purdy, as commissioner in receiving jail	6 00
113	Stephen Gleason, as " " "	4 00
114	Robert Gilliland, as " " "	2 00
115	John F. Dodds, services as clerk of commissioners in receiving jail	2 00

Justices of the Peace.

Anderson, William, Pleasant, Nov. 1, 1855.

Arnold, John A., Jennings, July 12, 1864

Baltze, Alex., Harrison, April 9, 1860.

Brey, Absalom, Liberty, Nov. 10, 1853.

Barkdell, C., York, Oct. 23, 1854.

Beamer, Elias, Hoaglin, Dec. 10, 1846.

Beall, Michael, Union, Nov. 3, 1847.

Bowdle, Thos., Washington, July 29, 1840.

Berry, Noah, Jennings, Nov. 6, 1854.

Blake, W., Ridge, Nov. 3, 1852.

Baker, John, Tully, June 1, 1846.

Bliss, Lester, Delphos, March 3, 1851.

Brewer, M. T., Liberty, April 14, 1862–65, 68, '71–74.

Baxter, Wm., Harrison, April 13, 1863–69.

Brown, M. T., Liberty, April 7, 1865–68–71.

Butler, John, Liberty, Dec. 7, 1864.

Balyeat, Abraham, Harrison, April 19, 1869.

Burkfield, John, Union, April 8, 1872–75.

Baxter, R. C., Harrison, Oct. 17, 1874–77.

Beall, W. H., Willshire, April 8, 1878–81.

Burkfield, John, Union, April 8, 1878.

Burt, A. S., Pleasant, Oct. 11, 1878.

Colwell, John H., York, April 13, 1863.

Culley, Thomas, Willshire, April 13, 1866–69–75.

Clark, I. D., Pleasant, April 18, 1870–73.

Crooks, James R., Ridge, April 16, 1874.

Capper, Mahlon Harrison, Oct. 15, 1880.

Coldwell, John H., York, April 21, 1857.

Calver, Lewis, York, April 3, 1842.

Calvert, Joseph, Tully, April, '81.

Clark, J. R., Delphos, May 17, 1856.

Cully, Thomas, Willshire, Dec. 8, 1848.

Clayton, Thomas, Willshire, Nov. 14, 1842.

Cowan, James P., Washington, May 1, 1849.

Dix, P. M., Pleasant, Oct. 27, 1858.

De Long, Joshua, Washington, July 1, 1840.

Dix, P. M., Pleasant, Oct. 17, 1861–64–67–70–73–76–79.

Durbin, Elias, Willshire, Oct. 29, 1863–66–69–72.

Evans, David W., York, June 15, 1865–68–71–74–77.

Evans, J. R., York, April 11, '81.

Edson, C. P., Pleasant, April 15, 1864.

Estill, John A., Washington, Oct. 27, 1864.

Evans, John W., Jennings, Oct. 20, 1873.

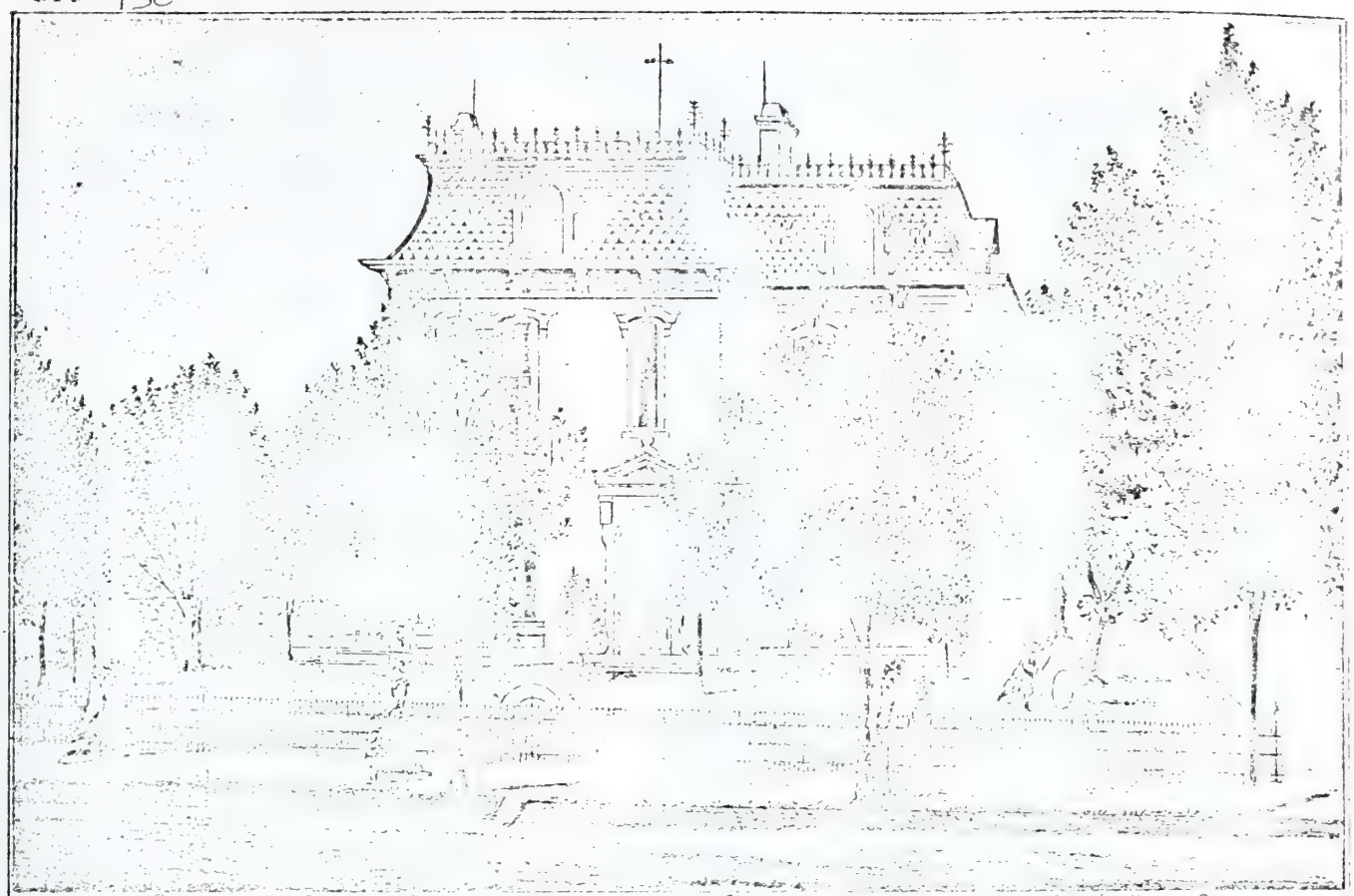
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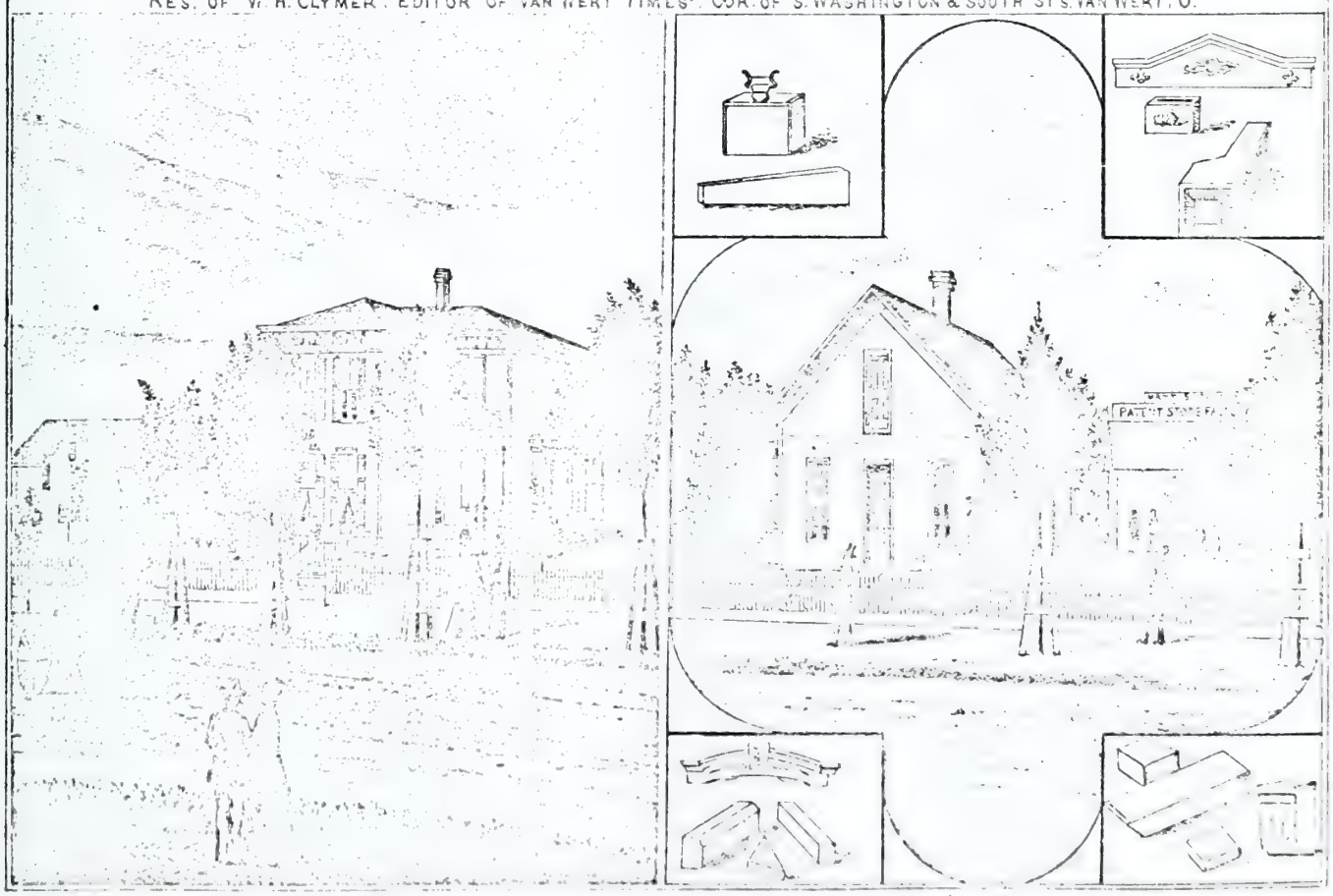
Evers, Elias, Pleasant, May 18, 1841.
Estell, John A., Washington, April 21, 1857.
Elder, A., Jackson, April, 1881.
Evans, Charles A., Delphos, April 7, 1862.
Foster, William, Washington, April 16, 1874-77-80.
Faustnaught, James, Willshire, April 6, 1872.
Faustnaught, A. J., Willshire, April 9, 1875.
Fording, Isaac, Liberty, May 19, 1848.
Foster, William, Middlepoint, Jan. 5, 1875-77.
Germann, Charles, Harrison, April 8, 1854.
Goodwin, John, York, April 14, 1841.
Groscoat, John B., Hoaglin, April 10, 1839.
Gleason, Joseph, Pleasant, Nov. 17, 1843.
Gilliland, Hugh, Ridge, April 30, 1858.
Gilliland, Thomas, Ridge, Nov. 18, 1843.
Gilliland, Hugh, Ridge, April 4, 1861-65-68-77.
Glenn, H. C., Pleasant, April 12, 1867.
Goodwin, Amos, Jennings, April 20, 1870-73.
Glover, I. N., Hoaglin, Oct. 17, 1874-80.
Henry, William, Tully, July 16, 1840.
Hoaglin, E. M., Hoaglin, Dec. 6, 1846.
Hattery, James, Union, Oct. 8, 1852.
Holden, George W., Jackson, Nov. 1, 1855-64.
Harbaugh, F. C., Tully, March 5, 1852.
Honstell, Conrad, York, Nov. 20, 1846.
Hamilton, James, York, June 16, 1853.
Harbaugh, F. C., Washington, Sept. 5, 1850.
Hays, B. F., Willshire, Dec. 11, 1860.
Hoaglin, E. M., Hoaglin, Oct. 23, 1854.
Holden, Geo. W., Jackson, Dec. 22, 1855.
Hall, Perry, Washington, April 30, 1849.
Holden, George W., Jackson, April 15, 1864.
Harvey, Jacob, Hoaglin, April 15, 1864.
Harvey, Obadiah H., Hoaglin, August 26, 1864.
Hoaglin, John W., Hoaglin, Oct. 23, 1869.
Hurless, Michael, Harrison, Oct. 20, 1873.
Heatherman, Michael, Tully, Oct. 20, 1878.
Hurless, Samuel, Harrison, Oct. 12, 1872-79-80.
Hughes, W. T., York, April 14, 1880.
Ireland, E. S., Ridge, April 14, 1862.
Ingalls, William, Harrison, April 11, 1873.
Johnson, Davis, Harrison, July 6, 1842.
Jewel, Gershaw, Liberty, May 13, 1842.
Johnston, J. C., Pleasant, June 8, 1855.
Johnston, Abel, Willshire, Oct. 23, 1854.
Jones, Albert, Tully, Nov. 3, 1864-69-72.
Jones, J. M., Jennings, Oct. 19, 1867-70-78-81.
Johnston, Alex. A., Hoaglin, Oct. 22, 1870.
Jones, A. W., Tully, Oct. 20, 1865-69-72-75.
King, Jacob, Hoaglin, Oct. 12, 1877-80.
Kenster, Augustus, Tully, April 21, 1874.
King, John, Washington, May 2, 1851.
Lowrey, James, Union, April 11, 1861.
Lewis, George W., Jackson, Oct. 31, 1865.
Lewis, Orrin, Jackson, April 12, 1867-70.
Leslie, B. F., Harrison, April 6, 1872-74.
Leslie, Geo., Willshire, Oct. 29, 1863.
Liffingwell, B. F., Jackson, April 9, 1875.
Liffingwell, Robt. F., Jackson, April 10, 1878.
Leslie, A. J., Tully, Feb. 25, 1880.
Leslie, B. F., Pleasant, April 11, 1876.
McGuire, George P., Jennings, July 11, 1861-64.
Masters, Samuel, Jennings, Nov. 17, 1864.
McCoy, John, Ridge, Nov. 7, 1865-68.
Merrick, Adam, Hoaglin, Nov. 3, 1866.
Mark, Allen L., Jennings, April 12, 1867.
McDermot, R. R., Harrison, Oct. 19, 1867-70.
Morris, J. P., Liberty, Oct. 19, 1867.
Moneysmith, S. R., Ridge, April 7, 1871.
McCoy, John, Ridge, April 7, 1865-68.
McCoy, A. R., Ridge, Oct. 16, 1871.
Miller, George, Jackson, Oct. 20, 1873.
McClain, John, York, Jan. 29, 1844.
Marshall, C. C., Delphos, April 23, 1860.
Masters, John, Jennings, April, 1881.
Mentzer, Alex., Tully, April 20, 1850.
Murphy, J. R., Tully, April 8, 1853.
Manship, E. A., Ridge, Nov. 29, 1858.
McGuire, George, Jennings, April 12, 1855.
McCoy, M. H., Ridge, April, 1881.
McWherter, Fredk., Jennings, Nov. 1, 1852.
Major, David, Willshire, Nov. 27, 1843.
McDonald, Alex., Pleasant, Feb. 2, 1850.
Masters, John, Jennings, Dec. 31, 1874.
Morris, B. B., Harrison, Jan. 16, 1875.
Marshall, C. C., Tully, April 14, 1862-75-78.
Nesbit, Robert, Tully, April 14, 1862-65-68.
Nait, J. H., Ridge, April 9, 1875-78.
Neich, W. B., Willshire, Dec. 12, 1857.
Priddy, Thos. D., July 27, 1846.
Peasley, W. H., York, July 5, 1847.
Penny, A. B., Convoy, April 20, 1880.
Putnam, Peter, Liberty, Jan. 4, 1847.
Payne, Geo. W., Jackson, April 4, 1861.
Pollock, Robert, Pleasant, June 18, 1847.
Parker, James, Liberty, April 16, 1864-67.
Roberts, John, Washington, Oct. 17, 1861.
Resler, John, Jackson, April 13, 1866.
Rank, Joseph, Union, June 18, 1867.
Ralston, Wesley, Washington, April 7, 1871.
Ross, L. F., York, April 11, 1873-76-79-82.
Richey, C. P., Pleasant, April 14, 1880.
Rumbaugh, David, Liberty, April 29, 1856.
Rittenhouse, Matthias, Union, April 15, 1864.
Reichard, Henry, Willshire, Dec. 11, 1861.
Richey, John C., Pleasant, April 22, 1844.
Roberts, Caleb, Pleasant, April 12, 1855.
Robinson, Henry, Pleasant, April 20, 1858.
Ross, L. W., York, April 10, 1879.
Rose, O. W., Pleasant, Oct. 24, 1849.
Rose, Thomas, Union, April, 1881.
Reed, William, Tully, May 20, 1846.
Reed, William, Jennings, June 6, 1843.
Sweet, H., Liberty, Nov. 20, 1855.
Smith, John A., Liberty, Dec. 23, 1858.
Stevens, F. J., Delphos, April 5, 1858.
Shaffner, J. F., Willshire, April 4, 1870.
Sims, James F., Willshire, April 1, 1878.
Smith, J. A., Liberty, Nov. 25, 1861.
Stripe, John, Hoaglin, April 11, 1871.
Slade, E., Hoaglin, April 14, 1862.
Sergum, Joseph, Jackson, April 7, 1865.
Shaw, John, Tully, April 7, 1871.
Shaffer, L. B., Liberty, April 14, 1877-1880.
Stuckey, J. S., Ridge, April 14, 1880
Tucker, A. C., Pleasant, April 11, 1861.
Tomlinson, J. F., York, April 14, 1862-65-68.
Tracey, David, Union, April 7, 1865.
Tracey, Isaac, Union, April 19, 1870-72.
Tomlinson, J. F., York, May 9, 1856.
Toland, David, Hoaglin, May 9, 1856.
Toland, D. H., Delphos, April 9, 1872.
Tracey, David, York, Nov. 17, 1849.
Van Valkinburg, J. J., Liberty, Dec. 17, 1846.
Witten, W. H., Liberty, April, 1882.
Weible, Henry, Washington, July 19, 1856.
Walters, Alex., Jennings, July 31, 1852.
White, Nathan, Tully, Feb. 22, 1855.
Walters, Alex., Jennings, Oct. 17, 1861.
Weible, Geo. C., Ridge, April 15, 1864.
Weible, Henry, Washington, April 11, 1862-65-68-71-74-77-80.
Walters, David, Liberty, April 7, 1861-71.
Weller, Henry, Jennings, April 9, 1875.
Wagers, Joshua, Willshire, April 8, 1878.
Watts, W. N., Liberty, April 14, 1880.
Zimmerman, W. H., Tully, Dec. 7, 1880.

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RES. OF W. H. CLYMER, EDITOR OF "VAN WERT TIMES". COR. OF S. WASHINGTON & SOUTH STS. VAN WERT, O.



RES. & STONE FACTORY OF MATT. SPRINGER, SHANNON ST., VAN WERT, OHIO.

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MILITARY RECORD.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, near Columbus, Ohio, May 4, 1861, but a few days later moved to Camp Goddard at Zanesville, where preparations were made for field service. It was then ordered into West Virginia on guard duty on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and advanced as far as Grafton. It took part in the engagements at Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Garrick's Ford, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment was discharged about the 1st of August, 1861.

The next call of the President was for three hundred thousand men for three years, and the old Fifteenth responded almost unanimously. It was then reorganized at Camp Mordecai Bartley, near Mansfield, and moved to Camp Dennison, September 26, 1861. On the 4th of October the regiment went to Lexington, Kentucky, but eight days later moved to Camp Nevin, near Nolin's Station, by way of Louisville. It was here assigned to the Sixth Brigade, commanded by General R. W. Johnston, of the Second Division, under command of General A. McD. McCook, of the Army of the Ohio, then under General Sherman. On the 9th of December, 1861, the division moved out to Bacon Creek, and the next day the brigade occupied Mumfordsville. On the 14th of the month the division broke camp to move against Fort Donelson, but learning of the fall of that fort, a march was made to Bowling Green, and Nashville was finally reached on the 2d of March. Here a camp was formed, but on the 16th the march to Savannah began, that place being reached on the night of April 6. The next morning the Fifteenth marched to the battle ground, and remained in the engagement from noon till 4 o'clock, when the enemy fell back. In this engagement the regiment lost six men killed and sixty-two wounded.

At Corinth the Second Division formed the reserve force, and so did not move to the front until the 27th of May. It next marched to Battle Creek, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 18th of July. Here it remained until the 20th of August, when it moved to Altemonte, and from here to Nashville, which place was reached on the 8th of September. Again it moved out, and on the 25th reached Louisville. The division next pursued Bragg as far as Orchard Knob, and then marched to Nashville, November 7, 1862. On the 26th of December the army advanced upon Murfreesboro', and in the battle of Stone River the Fifteenth Regiment lost eighteen killed and eighty-nine wounded.

On the 24th of July, 1863, an advance was made on Tullahoma and Shelbyville, and in the engagements which followed this regiment took a very prominent part. The division afterward moved to Bellefonte, Alabama, which place was reached August 22, and on the 2d of September the march was continued in the direction of Rome, and on the 11th the division took position with the main army in Lookout Valley. Here the regiment occupied the extreme right flank until the morning of the 19th, when it marched for the battle-field of Chickamauga, and was engaged immediately upon its arrival.

It then took part in the siege of Chattanooga and the assault on Mission Ridge. We next find it with the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, marching to the relief of Knoxville, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 8th of December, and on the 20th the command moved to Strawberry Plains. In January, 1864, the greater portion of the regiment re-enlisted and started to Columbus, Ohio, via Chattanooga, to receive furloughs. On the 10th of February the regiment reached Columbus three hundred and fifty veterans strong, and on the 12th the whole regiment was furloughed.

They next appear at Camp Chase on the 4th of March recruited to the strength of nearly nine hundred men. The regiment reached Nashville in March and Chattanooga on the 5th of April. On the 8th it went to Cleveland, Tennessee, and to McDonald's Station on the 20th, where it remained until the spring campaign. On the 3d of May camp was broken and the regiment joined the army of Sherman at Tunnel Hill. The regiment afterward participated in the battle of Resaca, and again in that of Dallas, in which it lost nineteen men killed, three officers, and sixty-one privates wounded and nineteen missing, who were supposed to be killed or desperately wounded. The color guard, with the exception of one corporal, were all killed or wounded, but that one corporal, David Hart, of Company I, brought the colors safely from the field. The army next moved to Kenesaw Mountain, and on the 14th of June the regiment lost one man killed and five wounded from Company A.

The regiment next crossed the Chattahoochie and finally appeared before Atlanta. After operating on the rear of Atlanta the regiment was marched to the relief of Resaca, and finally to Columbia. At Nashville the regiment formed the extreme left of the army. It next moved against the enemy's position on the Franklin Pike. After following the enemy to Lexington, Alabama, it went into camp at Bird Springs. It next moved to New Market, Tennessee, in March, and then to Greenville, to guard against the escape of Lee and Johnston, who were being pressed by Grant and Sherman. In April it was ordered back to Nashville, which place was reached about the 1st of May, 1865. Here the regiment lay in camp until the 16th of June, when it was ordered to Texas. On the 9th of July it reached Indianola, Texas, and the same night marched to Green Lake. Here the regiment lay until about the 10th of August, when it marched toward San Antonio. On the 21st it reached the Salado, near San Antonio, where it lay until October 20, when it entered upon post duty in the city. Here the regiment remained until the 21st of November, when it was mustered out and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for final discharge. Leaving San Antonio on the 24th of November the regiment reached Columbus, December 25, and was discharged on the 27th, after a period of four years and eight months' service.

Muster Roll of Captain Israel D. Clark's Company E, in the Fifteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Militia, commanded by Col. George W. Andrews, called into service by the Governor of Ohio, April 27, 1861, for three months.

Israel D. Clark,	Captain.	Hirt, Asa,	Private.
Chas. B. Smith,	1st Lieut.	Hirt, David,	"
Ralston Craig,	2d Lieut.	Hays, John M.,	"
Thaddeus S. Gilliland,	1st Sergt.	Hamilton, James W.,	"
Norman K. Brown,	2d "	Harsburger, Thomas,	"
Hill B. Hart,	3d "	Himmelrick, Geo. W.,	"
Thomas J. Clark,	4th "	High, Lewis,	"
Joseph R. Updegrove,	1st Corp.	Johnson, Wilson,	"
James J. Merrick,	2d "	Knox, John,	"
Blinn L. Snow,	3d "	King, David,	"
Samuel H. Hattery,	4th "	Kelig, Palnell,	"
Emery R. Underwood,	Drum'er.	Kennedy, Josephus,	"
Joshua W. Heath,	Fifer.	Lewis, Jacob B.,	"
Alexander, Isaac N.,	Private.	Loring, Wm. J.,	"
Butler, Henry,	"	Lewis, Tillman F.,	"
Brown, Wm. O.,	"	Lutz, Harry,	"
Brown, James,	"	Moore, Charles C.,	"
Beachler, Jesse T.,	"	Miller, George,	"
Balding, Nathan H.,	"	Miller, Calvin,	"
Billings, Calvin,	"	Mohn, John B.,	"
Brown, Harrison C.,	"	Morehead, Calvin,	"
Brown, John S.,	"	McClure, Urban,	"
Brown, Madison W.,	"	Mullen, Silas,	"
Bodle, Alonzo,	"	Marsh, Albert O.,	"
Bodle, W. C.,	"	Morris, Wm. M.,	"
Ball, Harrison,	"	Morris, Henry D.,	"
Conant, Lewis,	"	Myers, Henry,	"
Conrad, George,	"	Nepler, Wm.,	"
Clark, Josiah,	"	Post, Isaac B.,	"
Capp, Augustus W.,	"	Post, Charles,	"
Cable, Josiah T.,	"	Quick, Edward S.,	"
Conn, Simeon B.,	"	Redelsheimer, D. S.,	"
Conn, Joseph N.,	"	Ruth, Henry,	"
Dempsey, Newton W.,	"	Scott, Alexander,	"
Davis, Waldo T.,	"	Steel, Joseph W.,	"
Davis, Jacob,	"	Swineford, Benj. C.,	"
Evers, David,	"	Saltzgaber, Thomas J.,	"
Emerson, Frank W.,	"	Stanberry, Emanuel,	"
Eagy, Oliver,	"	Simpson, Joseph A.,	"
Fish, Caleb,	"	Shoemaker, Jacob,	"
Fisher, Joseph,	"	Sweet, Charles P.,	"
Frochly, Andrew,	"	Shulte, Henry,	"
Gates, George W.,	"	Smith, Amo,	"
Groscott, Isaac N.,	"	Steimates, Truman,	"
Gass, Charles W.	"	Stonemetz, John,	"
Holmes, Henry P.,	"	Toland, James W.,	"
Hearn, E. H.,	"	Walters, Wiley,	"
Hinson, David F.,	"	Willson, Elyah,	"
Highland, James A. H.,	"	Wright, Albert N.,	"

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Company H, Fifteenth O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 7, 1861.

Thaddeus S. Gilliland, Captain. Resigned, April, 1862.
Thomas E. Douglas, Captain. Resigned.
Cyrus Reasoner, Captain. Resigned.
Joseph R. Updegrove, Captain; promoted from 1st Sergeant.
Julius A. Gleason, Captain; promoted from 2d Sergeant. Mustered out with regiment.
William C. Scott, 1st Lieutenant. Resigned, May, 1862.
John G. Gregg, 1st Lieutenant; in the battle of Shiloh and Corinth. Resigned, July 3, 1863.
A. J. Gleason, 1st Lieutenant; declined promotion.
Alonzo J. Gleason, 1st Lieutenant; promoted to Captain.
Joseph A. Welker, 2d Lieutenant; promoted to Captain.
Franklin Armstrong, 1st Sergeant; at the battle of Shiloh and others.
George M. Scratchall, 1st Sergeant; was in most battles.
Calvin Morehead, 1st Sergeant; Shiloh, Stone River, and Atlanta.
Enoch C. Butts, 1st Sergeant; Shiloh, Stone River, and Atlanta.
John H. Barr, 1st Sergeant; Shiloh, Stone River, and Atlanta.
Andrew J. Gleason, 1st Sergeant.
A. W. Cupp, 1st Sergeant.
John Capper, 1st Sergeant.
Joseph S. Lehero, 1st Sergeant.
George F. Todd, 1st Sergeant.
C. W. Linn, Corporal; captured at Stone River, was exchanged, and in other battles.
Wilson L. Rhodes, Corporal; Stone River, Liberty Gap, Mission Ridge.
Joseph Botzell, Corporal; Stone River, Liberty Gap, Mission Ridge.
Andrew J. Stewart, Corporal; Stone River, Liberty Gap, Mission Ridge.
Simon Hamilton, Corporal; Stone River, Liberty Gap, Mission Ridge.
Ball, Harrison, Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Atlanta.
Jackson, James A.
Lenaw, J. S.
Beiler, Cicero.
Bigelow, Elisha.
Myers, Henry.
Newman, Daniel.
Beamer, Henry; Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign, etc.
Bigelow, E.
Capper, John.
Cook, Watson R.
Flagg, Henry J.; wounded at Mission Ridge.
Haines, Thomas J.; all the battles.
Hoaglin, Enoch M.; all the battles, October, 1863.
Martin, W. W.; all the battles.
Stanton, Daniel; captured at Chickamauga.
Stauffer, Abraham; wounded and captured at Chickamauga.
Thompson, Hugh; Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Atlanta.
Webber, Samuel F.
Wortman, James.
Boltzell, Henry; Atlanta Campaign, battle of Nashville.
Black, Adam; wounded at Picket's Mill.
Clifton, Daniel.
Conn, W. M.
Crates, Henry; wounded at battle of Nashville.
Crates, Vincent T.; Atlanta campaign and Nashville.
Curtis, Chauncey C.,
Dougherty, Wm. H.,
Decamp, John,
Edson, Emory S.,
Hunter, Silas S.,
Lewis, Wm. J.,
Longwell, Henry,
McBride, Simon P.,
McCullough, John F.,
Miles, Thomas,
Miller, Henry,
Miller, John G.,
Morris, John P.,
Payne, Wm. H.,
Pier, Franklin,
Place, George,
Place, James,
Priddy, Seabury N. E.,
Rhodes, Benjamin,
Rhodes, Parker J.,
Roberts, John A.,
Roop, John.
Rowland, Wm.,
Shively, D. W.,
Shirtliff, Hiram,
Stewart, Edward,
Taylor, James,
Warren, John B.,
Welch, Lyman W.,
Whisner, Wm.,
Beiler, Cicero.

Discharged.

Angevine, Wm.,
Balding, Wm. G.,
Blosser, Wm.,
Bright, Wm.,
Bowen, Cyrus, (V. V.)
Brodnix, James B.,
Crapo, Asa T.,
Crates, Wm.
Cupp, Peter,
Cupp, Augustus W.,
Davis, Thomas J.,
Decamp, W. H.,
Denniston, W. H. H.,
Evers, Milton B.,
Gates, George W.,
Harvey, O. H.,
Jewel, Leslie,
Jewel, Smith,
Jewel, Wesley,
Lewis, Nathaniel,
Martin, Columbus R.,
Meleter, John,
Narins, James,
Peter, Eli N.,
Pier, W. H.,
Priddy, Smith H.,
Quick, Edward L.,
Rickey, Wm. F.,
Scott, Luke,
Shaw, Oliver P.,
Smith, John,
Stewart, Zachariah,
Temiar, John,
Timber, Eli, (V. V.)
Todd, George T.,
Tallible, W. H.,
Tumbleson, Daniel,
Timbers, George.
Wheeler, George C.,

Transferred.

Gleason, Andrew J.,
Haverstick, C. M.,

Killed in battle or died.

Ainsworth, W. S.,
Beamer, Philip,
Bevo, John,
Brigbee, John Scott,
Capper, David,
Cremean, Reuben H.,
Crone, Wm.,
Daniels, Abraham,
Evers, Elias H.,
Harrington, John,
Geanghe, Lewis,
Clemmer, W. D.,*
Harnly, Christian R.,
Martin, W. W.,†
Johnson, Pelham C., (V. V. I.)
Lutes, Henry,
Miles, George,
Miller, Alamander,
Miller, Casper,
Munaugh, Nathaniel, (V. V.)
Myers, Hiram,
Narius, Joseph,‡
Rhodes, W. J.,§
Updegrove, James L.,‖ (V. V.)
Wiler, Robert,
Wise, Henry H.,
Wortman, Aaron,
Wortman, Jacob,
Wortman, James,¶
Yohe, Amos,**

Company H, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I.

Edwin W. Royse, enlisted September, 1861.
Obadiah H. Harvey, enlisted September 1, 1862; discharged March 31, 1863.
Enoch M. Hoaglin, Sergeant, enlisted July, 1861; discharged October, 1863.
John Buttzell, Sergeant, enlisted September 5, 1861; discharged November, 1865.
Wesley Frager, Sergeant, enlisted September 21, 1864; discharged February 14, 1865.
Hugh Thompson, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
E. D. Stewart, enlisted March 14, 1864; discharged December 25, 1865.
John Melchi, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged November 21, 1867.

Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I.

Timothy Agler, enlisted September 21, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

Company H, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I.

Andrew J. Stewart, September 7, 1861; December 31, 1863.
Amos Yole, February, 1864; killed at Picket's Mill, May, 1864.
James Wortman, August, 1862; killed at Picket's Mill, May, 1864.
Jacob Wortman, September, 1861; died at Nashville, September, 1862.
Aaron Workman, November, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', March, 1863.
Joseph R. Updegrove, Corporal, September 7, 1861; discharged October 2, 1865.
Wm. H. Deniston, Corporal, September 7, 1861; discharged June 2, 1862.
Wesley Jewel, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged November 21, 1861.
Smith Jewel, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged April 26, 1862.
Lesley Jewel, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged April 26, 1862.
Nathan Lewis, enlisted September 7, 1861, discharged November 21, 1861.
Charles Narance, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged May 15, 1862.
Sebury N. E. Priddy, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged February 10, 1862.
Smith H. Priddy, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged August 5, 1862.
Eli N. Peter, Sergeant, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged June 27, 1862.

* Died in Nashville, September, 1862.
† Died in Libby Prison.
‡ Died at Nashville, September, 1862.
§ Rowland, Wm., died at Atlanta, Ga.
‖ Killed at Chattanooga, May, 1864.
¶ Killed at Picket's Mill, May, 1864.
** Killed at Picket's Mill, May, 1864.

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Edward L. Quick, Sergeant, enlisted February 24, 1862; discharged October 16, 1862.
John Smith, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged April 26, 1862.
Zachariah Stewart, enlisted September 7, 1861; discharged June 2, 1862.
Wm. S. Arnsworth, Corporal, enlisted September 7, 1861; died May 29, 1862.
J. Scott Bugbee, enlisted September 7, 1861; died December 18, 1861.
Reuben H. Carman, enlisted September 7, 1861; died May 8, 1862.
Abraham Daniels, enlisted September, 1861; died May 27, 1862.
John Farington, enlisted September, 1861; died December 28, 1862.
Wm. D. Glenn, enlisted September, 1861; died September 8, 1862.
Christian Harnley, enlisted September, 1861; died April 15, 1862.
Alamander Miller, enlisted September, 1861; died December 18, 1861.
Hernon Myers, enlisted September, 1861; died September 10, 1862.
Joseph Narance, enlisted September, 1861; killed September 10, 1862.
Joseph Clark, enlisted September, 1861.

List of the casualties occurring in Company A, B, and H, in the Fifteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, during the campaign commencing May 3, and ending September 5, 1864.

COMPANY A.

John D. Flemming, Corporal, May 14, Resaca, Ga., wounded in head.
John A. McKinney, May 14, Resaca, Ga., wounded in head.
Peter Hammond, May 14, Resaca, Ga., wounded in head.
Solomon Hammond, May 14, Resaca, Ga., wounded in breast.
Ed. Richards, Resaca, Ga., wounded in head.
Samuel B. Few, Resaca, Ga., wounded in arm.
John Mitchel, Resaca, Ga., wounded in bust.
Andrew L. Hadden, Resaca, Ga., killed.
Robert M. Brown, Resaca, Ga., killed.
Wm. Alexander, wounded in arm and side.
James F. McGee, wounded in arm and side.
B. Ledman, Kenesaw Mountain, killed.
Thomas N. Hanson, Kenesaw Mountain, wounded in hip.
Charles E. McKenney, wounded in leg.
Luther Brown, wounded in head.
James Anderson, wounded in knee.
Benjamin Briggs, wounded.
S. M. Thompson, wounded in mouth.
Robert Brown, before Atlanta, wounded in foot.
Robert Stewart, before Atlanta, wounded in neck.
J. S. Brown, before Atlanta, wounded in finger.

COMPANY B.

David A. Thompson, at Resaca, Ga., wounded in leg.
John Berry, at Resaca, Ga., wounded in left hand.
David Prisly, at Resaca, Ga., killed.
John Green, Sergeant, at Resaca, Ga., wounded in hand.
W. H. McCoy, Corporal, near Dallas, Ga., wounded in face.
Charles Williams, near Pine Mountain, Ga., wounded in side.
Robert S. McClenahan, Sergeant, Kenesaw Mountain, wounded in ear.
W. H. Wiley, Kenesaw Mountain, wounded in mouth.
Joseph E. Ash, Kenesaw Mountain, wounded in head.
Thomas Bethel, wounded in shoulder.
George W. Chessel, wounded in knee.
R. Bond, Atlanta, wounded.
John S. Penrose, Sergeant, Atlanta, killed.
Porter Gibson, near Lovejoy, Ga., wounded in knee.
John Milligan, wounded in face.

COMPANY H.

Watson R. Cook, Resaca, Ga., wounded in shoulder.
John Bevo, Resaca, Ga., wounded mortally.
George M. S., Sergeant, Resaca, Ga., wounded in leg.
Henry Beamer, Resaca, Ga., wounded in side.
George Meyers, Resaca, Ga., wounded in eye.
Casper Miller, May 27, near Picket's Mill, killed.
James L. Updegrove, Corporal, near Picket's Mill, killed.
Amos Yol, near Picket's Mill, killed
Nathaniel Yol, near Picket's Mill, killed.
Joseph R. Updegrove, Captain, near Picket's Mill, wounded in head.
David Capper, Sergeant, near Picket's Mill, wounded in thigh.
Cyrus Bowen, Corporal, near Picket's Mill, wounded in shoulders.
Cornelius W. Linn, Corporal, near Picket's Mill, wounded in arm.
E. Tember, near Picket's Mill, wounded in right hand.
Adam Black, near Picket's Mill, wounded in left arm.
James A. Jackson, near Picket's Mill, wounded in hand.
P. C. Johnson, near Picket's Mill, wounded in hip.
J. S. Lehew, near Picket's Mill, wounded in shoulder.
Orrin Lewis, near Picket's Mill, wounded in right fore finger.
George Mills, near Picket's Mill, wounded in shoulder.
Parker I. Rhodes, wounded in foot.
John A. Roberts, wounded in both thumbs.
Hiram S. Roberts.
James Wortman, wounded in shoulder.
Enoch H. Butts, missing
Wm. H. Daugherty, missing.
Emery S. Edson, missing.
Simon Hamilton, missing.
W. J. Lewis, missing.
John F. McCullough, missing.
W. J. Rhodes, before Kenesaw Mountain, wounded in abdomen.
Harrison Ball, wounded in cheek.
Frank Armstrong, wounded in breast.
John Morris, Atlanta, wounded in shoulder.
John F. Stucky, wounded in face.

Forty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was recruited at Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, in September, and organized Oct. 16, 1861. It left Camp Chase for the field Feb. 18, 1862, with nine hundred and seventy-five men, and on the 22d reported at Paducah, Kentucky. It was assigned with the Sixth Iowa and the Fourteenth Illinois in the division of Gen. Sherman. The regiment with four companies of the Fortieth Illinois reached Savannah on the 8th of March, and lay within eight miles of the enemy at Pittsburg Landing until the main army arrived four days later. The regiment posted on the right of Shiloh Church. On the 6th of April companies B and K were on picket, and found the enemy feeling the line throughout the night. In the morning the rebel columns were seen deploying in the distance, and at sunrise a rebel cavalry officer emerged from the timber within thirty yards of the picket line, where, standing a moment, he inquired, "Are these Union pickets?" With an affirmative answer, he was told to advance, but turned his horse away, and was shot dead by the unerring rifle of Sergeant Glenn, who offered up his own life before the day was done. The regiment participated throughout the battle, sustaining a loss of two hundred and eighty killed and wounded and fifteen taken prisoners. On the 27th the army left the field for Corinth. The season was spent along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and at Memphis, but in November the regiment started on a campaign through Mississippi under Gen. Grant. About one hundred miles out they were compelled to return to Holly Springs to establish communication. The regiment was again stationed on the Memphis and Charleston road, and was largely engaged in raiding Northern Mississippi. In June, 1863, it moved to Vicksburg, and took part in the seige which followed. The city fell, and on July 4th the regiment marched towards Jackson, and at 11 P. M. halted near Big Black River. Companies E and K were sent forward to Birdsong's Ferry, where they found signs of the enemy in front. Gen. Joe Johnston with his army on the way to the relief of Vicksburg, already fallen, was on the opposite bank, and in the morning opened fire on the two companies, which gallantly sustained their position, but at heavy loss. The army came up, poshed Johnston into Jackson, and after several days' fighting forced him from the city, when the regiment returned to Big Black and went into camp. On October 10th the regiment, with the Fifteenth Corps under Gen. Sherman, embarked for Memphis, and from there marched to the relief of Chattanooga, which place was reached on the 20th of November. It next appeared in the battle of Mission Ridge, where it sustained heavy loss, and then entered the Knoxville campaign, afterwards going into winter quarters at Scottboro', Alabama. Here the regiment was supplied with Spencer rifles, and re-enlisted as veterans. In March it was given a furlough, and reported again at Scottboro'. It next moved out in May, and on the 13th, 14th, and 15th engaged in the battle of Resaca, and then went to Dallas. In June the regiment with the division moved to the left, and relieved the Second and Third Brigades of Gen. Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps. Here the regiment gallantly participated in the battle of New Hope Church. On the 6th of June the brigade passed Acworth and bivouacked until the 9th, when it moved to the vicinity of Kenesaw and rejoined its division.

During the movements which followed the brigade was held in reserve until the 15th, when it was ordered to the extreme left of the army.

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Here the Forty-sixth with its brigade, supported by the other brigades of the division, charged a line on the ridge, half a mile distant. This was done so gallantly that twenty-two officers, four hundred men, and six hundred stand of arms were captured. The division was then placed again in reserve until the 25th, when it took position at the base of Kenesaw, and engaged in skirmishing. On the 26th, Walcott's brigade, with two brigades of General Smith's division, was detailed as a storming party. The next day Walcott's brigade led the column, with the Forty-sixth as advance skirmishers.

In this assault the regiment captured sixty prisoners, but suffered heavily in killed and wounded. After this battle the regiment moved to the Chattahoochie and finally to Roswell's Factory, where it forced a crossing on the 15th of July. On the 19th it moved toward Atlanta, and on the evening of the 20th entered the line in front of the city. Here the regiment skirmished until the 22d, when it assisted in repelling the attack on the Seventeenth Corps. Walcott's brigade posted on the left of the Fifteenth Corps, and when the engagement opened the brigade faced from west to south, partially closing a gap between the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. The troops on the right were forced from position, and the enemy gained the rear, while another column made a direct assault. The column in front was repulsed, that in the rear captured, and the Forty-sixth had the honor of retaking a battery of Parrott guns captured by the Rebels earlier in the day. Again at Ezra Church the regiment was engaged, being called to support the Third brigade. During the battle a Rebel prisoner informed the officer of the regiment that he was of the Thirteenth Louisiana and had confronted the Forty-sixth at Pittsburg Landing. This was made known to the men, who redoubled their energies, captured the colors of the Thirteenth Louisiana, and assaulted it with such impetuosity that the Colonel with ten officers, and one-half his men were killed. The flag, which was a present from the ladies of New Orleans, was presented by General Logan to its immediate captor, Harry Davis, and was by him contributed to the trophies of the State of Ohio. The regiment was employed in skirmishing until the 26th of August, when it participated with Sherman in his flank movement on Jonesboro'. On the afternoon of the 29th the Rebels led an attack. Three companies of the Forty-sixth were on skirmish duty, and the others in reserve. The skirmishers held their ground until the enemy passed their flank, when they formed the reserve. The reserve had orders to charge the Rebel line as soon as it showed signs of wavering. This was done, and four officers and fifty men captured. On the 2d of September the regiment was again engaged and captured the fortified skirmish line of the enemy. It then followed Hardee's retreating army until a halt was made near Lovejoy's Station, and the Forty-sixth was deployed in front of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps; while in front of General Corse's division of the Seventeenth Corps, the Sixty-sixth Illinois was deployed, and an advance ordered. The enemy was forced to retire and the army went into Camp at East Point, near Atlanta. After participating in the campaign against Hood the regiment returned to the vicinity of Atlanta on the 5th of November. On the 15th it started for Savannah, and was engaged in the movements about Macon, and finally in the skirmishes about Savannah. After the fall of the city the regiment embarked January 10, 1865, for Beaufort, South Carolina. On the 27th it took up the line of march and reaching Bentonville was engaged, charged the enemy, captured and held his works, and received special compliments for gallantry. At Raleigh the news of Lee's surrender was received, and shortly after General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman. The regiment then moved to Washington City, and on the 24th of May, participated in the grand review, after which it went to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out of service July 22, 1865, after a term of service in which it lost twenty men captured, and seven hundred and five men killed, wounded, or died of disease.

Forty-Sixth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

COMPANY A.

Allen, James,
Agler, Morris,
Andrews, John W.,
Andrews, Wm. G.
Brown, Alvin H.,
Brown, Samuel A.,
Brown, Abram B.,
Boroff, John,
Book, John,
Beinz, Philip,
Beatty, Henry G.,
Baker, Andrew S.,
Brink, Henry,
Balden, David,
Crogan, Aquilla,
Cure, Perry J.,
Custer, William,
Custer, George,
Coble, Christian,
Dunathan, D. P.,
Dixon, William,
Evans, Washington,
Freshour, Thomas J.,
Freshour, And. J.,
Fox, Collin,
Heppard, John,
Houts, Leonard W.,
Houts, Henry,
Hamilton, James W.,
Hartzogg, Benjamin,
Knough, Amos,
Knox, Samuel,
King, W. H. H.,
Lindsay, James S.,
Lemunyon, Nathan,
Lemunyon, Lyman,
Little, Joseph,
More, James H.,
Mortimer, Silas B.,
More, William,
McGlaughton, Thomas,
Ross, Lewis F.,
Riley, David M.,
Rousch, Nathaniel,
Ruket, Albert L.,
Sill, William E.,
Seler, Philip,
Smith, Samuel B.,
Truly, Abraham M.,
Witson, Harrison,
Woolery, Joseph,
Walbourne, John.

COMPANY E.

Brown, John S.,
Brown, Samuel,
Barton, Henry,
Boyer, Frederick,
Beackel, Henry,
Beam, Jacob,
Barker, Elias,
Bower, Samuel W.,
Clark, Baldwin H.,
Dague, Sidney,
Hanson, Henry,
Hickernell, John D.,
Hickernell, James P.,
Heller, Matthew W.,
Hankers, John,
Jones, William,
Mehm, John H.,
Moore, Peter,
Martin, John A.,
Nichols, Christopher C.,
Pontius, William,
Park, Calvin,
Roberts, James H.,
Scharending, Henry.

COMPANY I.

Clempson, John W.,
Fallagher, Henry B.,
Mullen, John.

COMPANY K.

Acheson, John,
Alexander, Samuel H.,
Balding, Jackson,
Balding, Bernard,
Bodle, W. O.,
Baltzell, Benjamin,
Boraff, Jackson,
Bennet, James,
Bartzell, Benjamin,
Beinz, Philip,
Brown, John,
Brorein, Frederick,
Brady, Patrick,
Custeel, Archibald,
Conlon, Michael,
Casteel, Calvin,
Clemson, Davis,
Clemson, Amos,
Coates, Tier,
Dayman, Leander B.,
Dilbone, Isaac,
De Moss, W. W.,
De Long, Abraham,*
Dennison, W. W.,
Dunifon, Peter,
Dunifon, Nathaniel,
Dix, S. F.,
Doseward, James,
Deal, Robert N.,
Dilbone, Isaac,
Darnell, George W.,
Fox, Otho,
Greaves, William,
Geertter, John,
Gamble, Robert W.,
Graham, C. E.,
Gamble, Reuben W.,
Gordon, James,
Glenn, Philip B.,†
Hireck, Jonathan,
Hair, Jacob,
Herrod, James,
Hipshire, Martin,
Hughes, Melancthon,‡
Hipshire, Henry,
Hamilton, James W.,
Houts, Henry,
Huffman, George,§
Huffman, Levi J.,
Holland, John,
Houtz, Leonard,
Hewing, Wm.,
Hipsher, Daniel,
Hipsher, James,
Houck, Benjamin,
Hall, Obadiah,
Houck, Cyrus (dead),
Hummel, Daniel,
Ireland, W. E.,
Ireland, Robert,
Ireland, Elihu,
Jackson, Emanuel,
Johnson, Edward,
Jones, Robert,
Jones, Joseph A.,
Kline, Peter,

* Dead. He was shot at Mission Ridge directly between the eyes, and the ball was found in the base of the brain when he died, ten years after the occurrence; the ball weighed one ounce.

† Killed at Shiloh. ‡ Dead.

§ Enlisted 1863; killed 1864

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Lewis, Tillman F.,
Lewis, Nathan,
Laird, W. H.,
Lott, William H.,
Lee, Chester,
Mateck, Ismael,
McCulloch, John F.,
Miller, Samuel,
Miller, John,
Miller, John,
More, Levi,
Moore, James H.,
Miller, George,
Miller, Andrew,
Morehead, Davis,
Morehead, Henry,
Magner, David,
Morrison, J. E.,
Mead, Stephen L.,
Miller, Calvin,
North, Enos,
Prichard, James,*
Potts, Nicholas,
Penn, John W.,
Pratzler, Jacob,
Prince, Laborn,
Reis, Charles W.,
Rees, Henry,
Robuck, Warren,
Rontan, Perry H.,
Reesin, Shule,
Roberts, Caleb,
Slater, Samuel,
Slater, John,
Spier, John L.,
Seniff, Lemuel,
Smith, Zenas H.,
Simes, Samuel,
Speeler, Jacob,
Smith, Francis M.,
Snow, B. L.,
Stern, Solomon,
Troup, Paul,
Traxler, Jacob,
Vangmondy, Elmore,
Vornswell, Casper,
Watson, James H.,
Wise, Washington,
Wiseman, Noah,
Wentz, Leander (killed),
Wheeler, John H.,
Will, Isaac N.,
Weaver, Henry,
Young, Emanuel,
Young, Peter H.,
Zimmerman, Wm. H.

COMPANY G.

Lauren, B. Shaffer, enlisted October 7, 1862; discharged September 13, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Wm. Stove, Sergeant, enlisted October, 1861; discharged March, 1864.
Dennis Wade, enlisted November 18, 1861; discharged December, 1864.
David Belden, enlisted October, 1861; died June, 1862.
Christopher Shaffer, enlisted, 1861.

Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment, after several drawbacks, was finally organized in August, 1862, by Colonel Daniel McCook, then fresh from the field of Pittsburg Landing, and on the 25th of August the regiment left Camp Dennison for Lexington, Kentucky. While en route the citizens of Cincinnati presented a banner to the regiment. From this date until the regiment went into camp at Louisville on September 6th, the national forces suffered terribly on account of the heat and scarcity of water. At Louisville the Fifty-second Ohio, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois were brigaded, and on the 1st of October, 1862, the brigade moved out in pursuit of Bragg's retreating forces. The enemy was encountered at Chaplin Hill and a fight ensued, in which Bragg informed his troops that Barnett's Battery must be taken, saying, "it is supported by green troops and can be easily captured." The effort was made, but the regiment and battery stood like veterans and sent the attacking column back in wild confusion. On reaching Nashville the regiment with its brigade was detailed on December 10th to do garrison duty, in which capacity they remained until the 7th of March, 1863. After the battle of Stone River the regiment returned to its old duties at Nashville, but on the 7th of April moved out and went into camp at Brentwood Station, where it remained until the 5th of June, when again it returned to Nashville. On the 20th of August, 1863, the brigade started south, but on the 25th received orders to march to Columbia, Tenn., which place was reached on the 29th. Again moving south, Athens, Alabama, was reached September 2d, Huntsville on the 4th, and Stephenson on the 8th. On the 11th the Tennessee was crossed at Bridgeport, and two days later the regiment went into camp in Chattanooga. In the battle of Chickamauga the brigade belonged to the Reserve Corps, and was moved to Rossville gap, finally taking position on the Ringgold road. On the 20th the regiment was assigned position toward the front near McAfee's Church, being the extreme left of the National Army. At noon the brigade was ordered into position about two miles to the right of the church. While moving to this position the brigade was subjected to a terrific fire at short range, but moved on in gallant order. After dark the regiment withdrew to Rossville. On the 21st the brigade was posted on the right of Rossville Gap, and was under fire from two o'clock until dark, when the national forces withdrew to Chattanooga. On the 25th the regiment crossed the Tennessee and took position at Caldwell's Ford, four miles above Chattanooga. A few days later a movement was made to the mouth of Chickamauga Creek. On the 29th two regiments were ordered to report to General Hooker in Lookout Valley, and the Fifty-second Ohio and Eighty-sixth Illinois were detailed and were temporarily constituted the Third Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. This was then stationed in two of the gaps near the base of Lookout Mountain, where it became an almost constant target for the rebel gunners. On the 6th of November the regiment returned to camp at Chickamauga Creek. At daylight on the morning of the 24th of November the regiment reported at Caldwell's Ford, where under cover of darkness General Sherman had just thrown a bridge across the river. The great battle followed, and the rebels were driven from their position. The regiment afterward joined the march to Knoxville, and on the 15th of December commenced the return to Chattanooga, and on the night of the 19th the Fifty-second went into its old camp on Chickamauga Creek. On the 26th it moved to McAfee's Church and went into camp near its position at the opening of the battle of Chickamauga. On the 14th of February it moved to Chickamauga Station, and on the 23d returned to Ringgold, where on the next day it witnessed the taking of Tunnel Hill. On the 27th it returned to McAfee's Church, and on the 6th of March had orders to report at Lee & Gordon's Mills. Here the regiment lay until the opening of the Atlanta campaign in May, 1864. In that campaign the regiment took honorable part in the actions at Dalton and Resaca. At Kenesaw the brigade attempted the impossible task of carrying the works in front, in which effort it suffered severely and lost its leader, the colonel of the Fifty-second. It then participated in the Atlanta movements and accompanied Sherman to Savannah, and the backward march through Georgia and the Carolinas. This campaign over, it passed the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Muster-Roll of Capt. Israel D. Clark's Company for Three Years in the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Command of Col. Daniel McCook.

Name.	Rank.	Enlisted
Israel D. Clark,	Captain,	August 20, 1862.
W. H. Bucke,	1st Lieut.,	" "
W. H. Kautlman,	2d Lieut.,	" "
Lucius G. Dunham,	Ord. Sergt.,	June 7, 1862.
Jaques H. Scott,	Sergeant,	August 4, 1862.
Isaac M. Grasteash.	"	July 3, 1862.
John Eckfield,	"	June 7, 1862.
Robert E. Baxter,	"	August 7, 1862.
Jacob H. Beck,	Corporal,	" 4, 1862.
James Carnahan,	"	July 7, 1862.
W. H. Clutter,	"	June 7, 1862.
Daniel Riley,	"	" "
James J. Jackson,	"	June 2, 1862.
Daniel Schumm,	"	August 2, 1862.
Joshua W. Harper,	"	" 7, 1862.
Robert M. Sproal,	"	July 7, 1862.
James O'Hara,	Musician,	June 25, 1862.
Charles Cornman,	"	July 5, 1862.
Samuel Caflenger,	Wagoner,	" "
Anshutz, William H.,	Privates,	June 9, 1862.
Berthhoff, Henry,	"	July 14, 1862.
Bush, John,	"	" 30, 1862.
Binkley, John,	"	August 8, 1862.
Bowers, Andrew,	"	July 2, 1862.
Buraw, Henry,	"	June 25, 1862.
Billings, Calvin,	"	August 5, 1862.
Barr, Richard,	"	" 4, 1862.
Beck, George W.,	"	" "
Bowers, Anthony M.,	"	July 15, 1862.
Baxter, James V.,	"	August 5, 1862.
Beaver, George W.,	"	" "
Baxter, John S.,	"	July 28, 1862.
Brittain, Daniel,	"	August 9, 1862.
Best, Samuel A.,	"	July 19, 1862.
Baxter, John D.,	"	" 16, 1862.

* Killed at Bentonville, S. C.

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Baney, William,	Private,	July 26, 1862.
Beck, Jacob F.,	"	Died 1863.
Black, Joseph,	"	July 14, 1862.
Baller, John,	"	" 26, 1862.
Billmer, Martin,	"	August 5, 1862.
Billmer, Joshua,	"	" "
Cordell, Enos E.,	"	July 6, 1862.
Cable, John L.,	"	August 4, 1862.
Callocat, William,	"	" 9, 1862.
Caslin, James,	"	" 13, 1862.
Cassick, John,	"	June 24, 1862.
Conway, James,	"	" 19, 1862.
Dyer, Henry,	"	May 5, 1862.
Denman, Matthias,	"	" 31, 1862.
Elder, Jacob,	"	July 5, 1862.
Emerson, Nimrod,	"	August 25, 1862.
Folwell, Jeremiah,	"	July 28, 1862.
Foust, Lester B.,	"	August 4, 1862.
Frankenburg, John H.,	"	June 19, 1862.
Fitzsimmonds, James,	"	" 16, 1862.
Graham, John,	"	July 5, 1862.
Gollivan, B. M.,	"	August 7, 1862.
Gollivan, Trovain,	"	" 5, 1862.
Hughes, Chs. W.,	"	" "
Hunsucker, Solomon,	"	June 20, 1862.
Highland, James H.,	"	July 9, 1862.
Hill, Patrick,	"	August 6, 1862.
Hottary, George W.,	"	" 5, 1862.
Hill, Calvin H.,	"	" 7, 1862.
Howard, John,	"	July 23, 1862.
Johnson, Isaac H.,	"	August 6, 1862.
Knife, Alfred,	"	July 4, 1862.
Kines, Christian,	"	May 30, 1862.
Kannel, Joseph,	"	August 5, 1862.
Kissinyer, Alexander,	"	July 22, 1862.
Lestre, Frank A.,	"	" 29, 1862.
Lane, W.,	"	August 13, 1862.
Lilly, Thomas,	"	" 2, 1862.
Murphy, John W.,	"	" 4, 1862.
Marshall, Samuel B.,	"	July 13, 1862.
Meltre, B.,	"	June 12, 1862.
Meely, Levi A.,	"	August 5, 1862.
Meely, Addison,	"	Died Feb., 1863.
Mark, Samuel J.,	"	June 2, 1862.
Merort, Thomas,	"	August 11, 1862.
Myers, Jonathan,	"	" 4, 1862.
Moffatt, Lycurgus,	"	June 10, 1862.
McConahay, McCasler,	"	August 1, 1862.
McGill, Thomas,	"	" 10, 1862.
Murphy, Samuel,	"	" 4, 1862.
Miller, Osbon E.,	"	" 2, 1862.
M'Neill, Wm.,	"	July 4, 1862.
O'Brien, John,	"	" 17, 1862.
Payne, Wm. H.,	"	" 11, 1862.
Rowland, Levi M.,	"	June 28, 1862.
Robert, Josiah,	"	July 9, 1862.
Rutan, Joseph,	"	" 29, 1862.
Racey, Edwin W.,	"	June 24, 1862.
Rhoden, John D.,	"	July 31, 1862.
Starkey, Isaac J.,	"	August 4, 1862.
Seeman, John,	"	" 9, 1862.
Styner, John H.,	"	July 8, 1862.
Tuttor, W. C.,	"	August 5, 1862.
Touby, Christian,	"	February 13, 1862.
Van Gundy, John J.,	"	August 20, 1862.
Wortman, Geo. M.,	"	June 19, 1862.
Walters, Joshua,	"	August 9, 1862.
Winget, Archibald,	"	July 29, 1862.
White, John,	"	" 7, 1862.

Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Ninety-ninth was organized at Camp Lima, Ohio, and mustered into service August 26, 1862. Of this regiment two companies were raised in Allen County, two in Shelby, two in Hancock, and one each in Auglaize, Mercer, Putnam, and Van Wert.

For the regiment seventeen hundred men were recruited, but seven hundred were at once transferred to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio.

They left Camp Lima, August 31, with one thousand and twenty-one men, under orders to report at Lexington, Kentucky. While en route it was learned that the enemy had taken Lexington and the regiment was ordered to Cynthiana. After a few weeks it went to Covington and entered the fortifications at Fort Mitchell. In September it went by steamer to Louisville, and was so disposed as to assist in the defence of that place against the threatened assault of the army under Bragg. On the 1st of October the regiment was transferred to Colonel Stanley Matthew's Brigade, which was composed of the Fifty-first and Ninety-ninth Ohio; the Eighth and Twenty-first Kentucky, and the Thirty-fifth Indiana. This subsequently became the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. The regiment now marched in pursuit of Bragg's retreating forces as far as Wild Cat, from which place the brigade moved to Mount Vernon, and again in regular order to Somerset, Columbia, Glasgow, and Gallatin. From this last point it was ordered to Lebanon to intercept the command of John Morgan. The march to Lebanon and back to Silver Springs was made in one day, and Morgan's command was first dislodged, but followed the brigade on its retreat and captured about one hundred of the Union forces who were unable to keep up the rapid march of the brigade. About twenty of these stragglers who were captured belonged to the Ninety-ninth. After a few days' rest the regiment moved toward Nashville and took position about seven miles from that city. Here the troops suffered greatly from sickness, and when the forward movement was ordered to Stone River the regiment could only muster three hundred and sixty-nine privates, two field officers, seven line officers, and three staff officers, who were fit for duty. On December 26, the regiment advanced toward Murfreesboro', being under the rebel fire during part of the march. At the battle of Stone River it formed on the extreme left of the line. On the morning of December 31 the division crossed Stone River, but on account of the disaster on the right, was ordered back to hold the ford while the first and second brigades were sent to re-enforce the corps of General McCook. On January 1, 1863, the third division crossed the river and took a position which it held until Friday afternoon, when the rebels formed in heavy column, and doubling on the centre, drove Van Cleve's division across the river. This division was at once reinforced and drove the Rebels back, capturing all the artillery used in the attack. Bragg commenced his retreat under cover of that night. In this battle the Ninety-ninth lost three officers and seventeen men killed; two officers and forty-one men wounded, and one officer and twenty-nine men captured.

After this battle the regiment took position at Murfreesboro' on the left of the line.

On June 30, 1863, it marched to McMinnville, where it remained until the 16th of August, when it moved to Pikeville.

After various marches and duties the regiment moved to Ringgold and participated in the battle of Chickamauga. Soon afterward the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated, and the Ninety-ninth Regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps. This brigade camped for a time opposite Lookout Mountain, but on the 1st of November moved to Shell Mound, where it did duty guarding and repairing the railroad from Chattanooga to Bridgeport. On the 22d it moved up the valley, and on the 24th participated in the "battle above the clouds," being the second line of the charging column. As the lines swept around the mountain the Second closed up on the First until nearing the Point, it rushed impetuously through the first line and held the advance until relieved by fresh troops after nightfall.

The next day the regiment was engaged at Mission Ridge, occupying the extreme right of the National line. After following the Rebels to Ringgold the regiment returned to Shell Mound, where it remained until February, 1864, when it moved to Cleveland, Tennessee, and on the 3d of May entered upon the Atlanta campaign. It next participated in the actions of Rocky Face Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Mountain, Atlanta, Jamesboro', and Lovejoy, in all of which engagements the regiment bore an honorable and prominent part.

On the 28th of June it was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, and on the 19th of July took possession of Decatur. The regiment participated in the actions before Atlanta and moved to Jonesboro' and Lovejoy. It was next assigned to the First Brigade and returned to Decatur, having lost in the Atlanta cam-

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paign thirty men killed and fifty-six wounded. On the 1st of October the regiment started in pursuit of the command of Hood, moving to Centreville by way of Resaca, Johnsonville, and Waverly. For a few weeks its communication was cut off, but it finally received orders by courier to march to Franklin. As this place was in the hands of the enemy the march was continued to Nashville.

It next appeared in line in front of Nashville, and on the morning of the 15th of December moved against the intrenched army of Hood. It drove the enemy from one position to another until it found them posted on a hill covered by a stone wall. The division, without orders, charged the position, carried it, and turned the guns upon the retreating foe. The enemy was pursued to Columbia, where this regiment was consolidated with the Fifteenth Ohio and the Ninety-ninth ceased as an organization. The regimental colors were then sent to Governor Brough, who acknowledged their reception in a very complimentary letter.

Company A, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

When the company was first organized it was commanded by the following officers: Captain, W. C. Scott; 1st lieut. Edward King; 2d lieut. W. T. Exline. In the battle of Lookout Mountain, Nov. 1863, Captain Scott was killed, and the duties of the office devolved upon Lieut. Exline.

Captain, William T. Exline.
1st Lieut., Thos. J. King.
2d Lieut., W. S. Williams.
1st Sergt., H. P. Thomas; promoted to 2d Lieut. *vice* Lieut. Exline promoted *vice* Ed. King, resigned.
2d Sergt., Thos. J. King; promoted to 1st Lieut. *vice* Holmes, promoted and transferred.
3d Sergt., Wm. S. Williams; promoted to 2d Lieut. *vice* Holmes, promoted.
4th Sergt., David Harnly; promoted to 1st Sergt. *vice* Eyler, transferred; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 20, 1864.
5th Sergt., John S. Eyler; promoted to 1st Sergt. *vice* Holmes, promoted, transferred Sept. 1863.
6th Sergt., David A. Elder; transferred to Company C, *vice* Hanley, Dec. 1863.
1st Corporal, Clinton Arnold.
2d Corp., Sol. R. Moneysmith; wounded at Stone River Jan. 2, 1863; transferred to C. V. R. May 1, 1864.
3d Corp., R. Z. Leffingwell; promoted to Sergt. *vice* Eyler, promoted.
4th Corp., John Wentz; promoted to Sergt.; wounded at Chickamauga; killed at Lookout Mountain Nov. 24, 1863.
5th Corp., William P. Brey; promoted to Sergt. March 1, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.
6th Corp., Alex. R. McCoy; honorably discharged at end of war.
7th Corp., W. A. Hill; died Jan. 10, 1863, from wounds at Stone River. Tenn.
8th Corp., George W. Quik; discharged March 21, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
1st Musician, James W. Wells; 1862, near Nashville, Tenn.
2d " Calvin Richard; honorably discharged at end of war.
Teamster, Israel Downing; honorably discharged at end of war.

Privates.

Allgire, Joshua; Nov. 5, 1862, at Glasgow, Ky.
Allgire, Alpheus; captured at Dalton, Ga., Aug. 14, 1864.
Aubert, William; honorably discharged at end of war.
Allen, William T.; killed June 16, 1864, near Kenesaw, Ga.
Ayres, Andrew; discharged March 30, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O.
Ammons, Hiram; died March 10, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Allen, James L.; wounded at Stone River Jan. 2, 1863.
Bitler, Harrison; died Nov. 29, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Beerington, John; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Bryan, Emanuel; " " " "
Burk, Edward; " " " "
Barrett, W. R.; discharged Dec. 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Binkley, W. H.
Bryan, Enos; slightly wounded at Stone River and taken prisoner.
Booth, Michael; died of wounds received at Stone River Feb. 27, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Carpenter, Charles W.; missing in action at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.
Casto, Benj.; killed June 21, 1864, at Kenesaw, Ga.
Conner, Alex. W.; wounded at Stone River Jan. 2, 1863.
Cleuse, W. M.; wounded at Lookout Mountain Nov. 24, 1863.
Cleuse, Jacob; transferred to U. S. Engineers July 29, 1864.
Cable, George W.; wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn.
Cluff, Marcus; discharged Feb. 7, 1863, at Bowling Green, Ky.

Downing, Israel; discharged June 22, 1865.
Davis, John; died Dec. 22, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Dennison, Geo.; discharged June 24, 1865.
Estell, Thomas J.; discharged Feb. 15, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Exline, Geo. W.; discharged at end of war.
Exline, S. R.; discharged Sept. 1864.
Eysenbaugh, Thos. J.; discharged at end of war.
Eyler, John S.
Fisher, Benj.; wounded Dec. 5, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Foster, Wm.; discharged at end of war.
Foster, Davis J.; died June 28, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
Fuhrman, Henry; promoted to Corporal *vice* Hill, died.
Gamble, Geo. W.; discharged at end of war.
Harnly, Abraham; killed June 20, 1864, at Kenesaw, Ga.
Hickman, S. M.; discharged at end of war.
Hitesman, John; transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 30, 1863; died March 6, 1864.
Hire, Thomas W.; wounded May 27, 1864, near Kenesaw, Ga.
Hamilton, Reuben; killed at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863
Hill, George W.; died Nov. 23, 1863, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Hissler, Peter; honorably discharged, August 10, 1865.
Hartzog, Benjamin S.; missing in action at Chickamaugua, Sept. 19, 1863.
Johnson, Daniel; discharged to enter marine service, March 11, 1863.
Justus, John W.; died February 10, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Johnson, Joseph E.; honorably discharged at the end of the war.
Jacobs, Henry; discharged March 2, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Jackson, Simon A.; honorably discharged at the end of the war.
Johnson, W. H.; transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 30, 1864.
Johnson, Sylvester W.; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Johnson, Wilson; promoted to Sergt., *vice* Williams promoted.
Krugh, W. H.; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Krugh, Jacob; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Kesler, Peter; transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 30, 1863.
Kear, Benjamin F.; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Kampf, Jacob; died of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1863.
Larue, Edward W.; promoted to corporal, *vice* Leffingwell promoted to sergeant, missing in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Little, George W.; died Jan. 15, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
Leathers, Harrison; transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 30, 1864.
Lichty, John F.; died Feb. 4, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Miller, Cornelius H.; died March 14, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Mann, James O; died March 18, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
Medaugh, John; discharged March 9, 1863, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mortimer, G. W.; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Prottsman, H. J.; died December 29, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Patten, John; died December 28, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Patten, George H.; died Jan. 3, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Pollock, Horace P.; killed at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863.
Recheet, John; Oct. 1, 1864, from hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.
Roberts, W. A.; wounded at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.
Royer, Joseph; transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 30, 1864; died July, 1865.
Russell, John; died Dec. 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Scherger, Constantine; transferred to U. S. engineers, July 29, 1862.
Shinaberry, Benjamin; wounded June 18, 1864, Kenesaw, Ga.
Spahr, Jesse; killed at Stone River, January 2, 1863.
Schnepp, Solomon; wounded at Stone River, January 2, 1863.
Shaffer, George; died Jan 29, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
Thompson, Thomas; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Tucker, Alfred; transferred to V. R. C. May 1, 1866.
Vail, W. G.; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Wentz, George; honorably discharged at end of the war.
Warren, H. B.; died June 3, 1864, at Bridgeport, Alabama.
Welch, Israel S.; wounded at Kenesaw, Ga.
Wyandt, Henry; died May 31, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Weagler, Albert; died Nov. 15, 1862, at Silver Spring, Ky.
Walter, Christopher; died Dec. 24, 1863.
Whipple, David R.; died Jan. 29, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment, O. V. I.

James K. Miller, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861; died at Shiloh May, 1862.
Charles M. Gorden, Corporal, enlisted August 15, 1862; died June 19, 1865.
Philip King, enlisted 1862; killed at Nashville, Tenn.
Henry King, enlisted 1862; wounded and discharged 1864.
George W. Mapes, enlisted 1862; killed at Murfreesboro'.
James F. Mapes, enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Henry C. Morrison, Sergeant, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged March 4, 1864.
Jacob Kesler, enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
George Shaffer, enlisted April, 1862; wounded at Stone River, died 1863.

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Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment, O. V. I.

David Counseller, enlisted Sept. 11, 1862; discharged 1865.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—National Guard.

This was one of the several Cincinnati hundred-day regiments which was filled largely by men who had seen service in the earlier part of the war. It first rendezvoused at Camp Dennison, but moved ten days later to Camp Chase, where, on May 11, 1864, it was armed and mustered into the United States service. On the 20th of May it went by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to Washington City, where it went into barrack quarters. On the 1st of June it was put on duty at Point Lookout, Maryland, there being then twenty-two thousand rebel prisoners held at this place. Here the regiment remained on duty until August 22d, when it was taken to Baltimore and thence to Camp Chase, where it was mustered out of service on the 26th of August, 1864.

Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, O. N. G.

Jacob B. Lichty, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 6, 1864.
Wm. H. Witten, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 6, 1864.
Adam Smith, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged April 12, 1864.
John Hie, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 6, 1864.
David Wallack, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 26, 1864.
John Everett, Corporal, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 12, 1864.
John J. Switzer, Corporal, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 12, 1864
Wm. E. Weagley, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 6, 1864.
Wm. G. Walters, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 26, 1864.
Wesley J. Walters, enlisted May 2, 1864, discharged Aug. 26, 1864.

Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I.

Moses H. McCoy, Corporal, enlisted May, 1864; discharged Aug. 1864.
J. McConnell, Corporal, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Oct. 25, 1865.

Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, O. N. G.

Daniel McManama, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 24, 1864.
John E. Ramsey, enlisted Feb. 27, 1865; discharged Sept. 7, 1865.
Joseph Larue, Sergeant, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 26, 1864.

Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, O. N. G.

William Sheets, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 26, 1864.
George Sheets, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 26, 1864.
S. L. Ramsey, enlisted May 2, 1864; died Sept. 9, 1864.
John Wilkins, enlisted May 2, 1864, discharged Aug. 26, 1864.
Lewis F. Switzer, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 12, 1864.

Company G, Twentieth Regiment, O. V. I.

John G. Spahr, enlisted Oct. 1, 1862; discharged July 14, 1863.
Isaac Ballict, enlisted Oct. 1, 1862; discharged July 23, 1863.
John Murphy, enlisted Oct. 6, 1862; discharged July, 1864.
Joseph Wert, enlisted Oct. 1, 1862; discharged July 1, 1863.
Nicholas Gersler, enlisted Oct. 1, 1862; discharged July 1, 1863.
Littleton L. Roberts, enlisted October 1, 1862; discharged July 1, 1863.
Ebson Stuart, enlisted October, 1862; discharged July, 1863.
Frederick Reed, enlisted Sept. 20, 1863; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Company B, Twentieth Regiment, O. V. I.

Johnson Mans, enlisted Sept. 15, 1861; discharged Sept. 24, 1864.

Company E, Thirtieth In. B.

Josiah Bowers, enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged Oct. 15, 1861.
R. J. Wybourn, enlisted July, 1861; discharged February, 1865.

Company C, Thirtieth Regiment, O. V. I.

Joseph B. Fronfield, enlisted Feb. 15, 1863; discharged Feb. 15, 1864.
Martin I. Beauchamp, enlisted September, 1863; discharged Sept. 1, 1864.

Fifth Ohio Battery.

J. Stephens, private, enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
V. Stevens, private, enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
P. C. Grendon, private, enlisted 1861; discharged 1864.
Samuel Grendon, enlisted 1861; discharged 1864.
Ephraim B. Grendon, enlisted 1861; discharged 1864.

McLaughlus' Squadron of Cavalry.

Robert Fife, Co. B, enlisted August, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Adam Merrick, Co. A, enlisted August, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Eli Taylor, Co. A, enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.
John Stanter, Co. A, enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.
Nathaniel Allen, Co. B, enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
James Merrick, Co. A, enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.

Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, O. V. I.

John J. Friedley, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865; discharged July 30, 1865.
Joseph Roether, killed at Murfreesboro', 1863.

Company B, Thirty-second Regiment, O. V. I.

Wm. G. Walters, enlisted Sept. 22, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865.

Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, O. V. V. I.

Wilson S. Ganze, enlisted Oct. 6, 1861; discharged August 28, 1865.
L. D. Ayery, enlisted Oct. 6, 1861; discharged Nov. 1865.
Lafayette Riker, enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Dec. 1865.
Eli Riker, enlisted Sept. 1861; died July, 1863.

Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment, O. V. V. I.

Amos W. Chilcote, enlisted Sept. 21, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865.

Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, O. V. V. I.

Albert Foust, enlisted Sept. 21, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865.
John Medougle, enlisted Sept. 21, 1864; discharged March 14, 1865.

Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment, O. V. V. I.

G. W. Baston, enlisted Sept. 20, 1864; discharged June 7, 1865.

Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I.

C. H. Spahr, enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1862.
Reuben Ramsey, enlisted Oct. 1861; killed at Murfreesboro', Dec. 31.
Elijah Ramsey, enlisted Oct. 1861; killed at Chattanooga, June 4, 1864.
Granberry Ramsey, enlisted Oct. 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.
George W. Alexander, enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged June 7, 1865.

Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I.

Philip Kensden, enlisted Oct. 10, 1864; discharged August 2, 1865.

Company E, Sixty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I.

Wilfred Copper, enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged July 1, 1865.
George S. Chilcote, enlisted Feb. 1863; discharged Nov. 1865.

Company B, Eighty-first Regiment, O. V. I.

Edward Carmean, enlisted 1863; discharged July 17, 1865.
John Jorden, enlisted August 30, 1861; discharged Sept. 20, 1864.

Company K, Eighty-first Regiment, O. V. I.

Peter Snyder, enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged July 18, 1865.

Company H, Eighty-first Regiment, O. V. I.

Jacob C. Hurless, enlisted August 26, 1862; discharged July 13, 1865.

Company A, Eighty-first Regiment, O. V. I.

G. H. Rider, enlisted August 5, 1862; discharged July 22, 1865
Samuel S. Rider, enlisted July 15, 1862; discharged July 22, 1865.

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Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, O. V. I.

Peter Boienbaugh, enlisted March 14, 1865; discharged Sept. 11, 1865.
Franklin Baker, enlisted March 14, 1865; discharged Sept. 11, 1865.
George Mericle, enlisted March 13, 1865; discharged Sept. 11, 1865.

Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, O. V. I.

Thomas F. Priddy, enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
Shaffner M. Gilliland, enlisted Jan. 21, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
Francis T. Gilliland, enlisted Jan. 21, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
Enoch M. Hoaglin, enlisted Jan. 21, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
Matthias M. Rittenhouse, enlisted Feb. 11, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
John C. Ramsey, enlisted Feb. 11, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.
John Everett, Corporal, enlisted Feb. 22, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, O. V. I.

Wm. H. Noel, enlisted Jan. 27, 1865; discharged Sept. 1865.

Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, O. V. I.

Daniel Snyder, enlisted Feb. 3, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amos Tony, Co. A, 151st O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
Franklin Carlo, Co. I, 134th O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
Isaac N. Glover, Corporal, Co. H, 132d O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
Felix B. Shaw, Co. I, 3d O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Feb. 1866.
Theodore P. Aldrich, Co. E, 78th, enlisted July, 1864; discharged July, 1865.
Charles Landon, Co. C, 3d O. V. I., enlisted July, 1861; discharged Oct. 1861.
Wm. Sands, Co. G, 2d O. H. Art., enlisted June, 1863; discharged Dec. 1865.
James Long, Co. H, 59th N. Y. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged May, 1863.
James Heffelfinger, Co. I, 3d O. V. I., enlisted April, 1861; discharged August, 1861.
James Heffelfinger, Co. B, 43d O. V. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1861; discharged Sept. 1865.
Wm. T. Sterling, Co. K, 96th O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1862; discharged August, 1865.
Frederick Giessler, Co. C, 41st O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged June, 1865.
David Sterling, Co. F, 31st O. V. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1861; discharged Sept. 1865.
John Albright, Co. D, 82d O. V. V. I., enlisted Dec. 1861; discharged July, 1865.
Samuel R. Glover, Co. H, 132d O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
John W. Brubaker, Co. B., 102d O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Jan. 1863.
William Meely, Co. G, 43d O. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1864; discharged June, 1865.
George E. Brubaker, enlisted May, 1864; died August, 1864.
Andy Agler, Co. H, 129th O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
James P. Brewer.
Michael Clouse, Co. A, 41st O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged May, 1865.
Harrison L. Allen, Co. E, 7th O. V. I., enlisted April, 1861; discharged July, 1864.
John A. Switzer, Co. D, 9th O. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1862; discharged July, 1865.
Wesley Keslar, 4th O. V. I., enlisted 1862; discharged July, 1865.
Wilson Adelblue, Co. C, 169th O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
Samuel Johnston, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., enlisted 1862; discharged 1864.
Reuben Hooks, Co. A, 41st O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Peter Swoveland, Corporal, Co. H, O. V. V. Cav., enlisted Sept. 6; discharged July, 1865.
George W. Briggs, Sergeant, Co. H, 139th O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
Francis Lewis, Co. D, 27th U. S. C. T., enlisted Oct. 1864; discharged Oct. 1865.
John Wyandt, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Josiah Bowers, Co. E, 188th O. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1864; discharged Sept. 1865.
Isaac W. McElwain, Co. F, 154th O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
William H. Gibson, Co. G, 34th O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged March, 1862.
John B. Melchi, Co. L, Heavy Art., enlisted Jan. 1863; discharged July, 1865.
Richard Pearson, Sergeant, Co. G, 110th, enlisted Aug. 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Solomon R. Moneysmith, Corporal, Co. A, 5th O. V. I., enlisted July, 1862; discharged July, 1865.
James R. Crooks, Sergeant, Co. B, 178th O. V. I.; discharged May, 1865.
Henry Zeller, Corporal, Co. F, 118th O. V. I., enlisted Aug. 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Abraham Hawkins, Co. D., 69th O. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1861; discharged July, 1865.
William W. Beall, Co. E, 80th O. V. I., enlisted Feb. 1862; discharged Dec. 1862.
William W. Beall, Co. E, 129th O. V. I., enlisted Feb. 1863; discharged March, 1864.
Henry A. Tindall, Co. G, 54th O. V. I., enlisted Feb. 1864; discharged Aug. 1865.
Fredrich Lillich, 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, 2d O. M., enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1864.
James H. Sims, Co. C, 34th O. V. I., enlisted 1863; discharged August, 1865.
Henry S. Hudspeth, Co. H, 169th O. V. I., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
Fred. Reed, Co. G, 2d O. Heavy Art., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Aug. 1863.
William Frick, Co. F, 38th O. V. I., enlisted Jan. 1863; discharged July, 1865.
John Hilton, Co. C, 74th Ind., enlisted July, 1862; discharged August, 1865.
Jesse Longsworth, Co. G.
James H. Bell, Co. D, 160th O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
Benj. F. Filler, Co. F, 66th O. V. I., enlisted Aug. 1862; discharged June, 1865.
John Whitcraft, Co. B, 31st O. V. I., enlisted Aug. 1861; discharged Sept. 1864.
Edward Jolley, Co. D, 180th O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Levi Barber, Co. E, 118th O. V. I., enlisted July, 1862; died April 1, 1864.
Henry Weller, Co. F, 65th O. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1862; discharged Aug. 1863.
Justice Rutan, Co. I, 9th O. V. Cav., enlisted Oct. 1863; discharged July, 1865.
William Frech, Co. F, 38th O. V. I., enlisted Jan. 1863; discharged July, 1865.
Alex. F. McVicker, Co. K, 118th O. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1863.
William W. Hillerman, Co. F, 155th O. N. G., enlisted May, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.

THE FOUNDERS OF VAN WERT.

In 1834, James W. Riley, of Mercer County, concluded to found a town on sections 12 and 13 in Pleasant Township, Van Wert County. This selection was deemed judicious, as the location was central, besides being at that point of the Middle Fork of the Little Auglaize River, at which the stream breaks through the Van Wert Ridge, which, in ages remote, formed the southern shore of the great lake of the north. In October, 1834, Mr. Riley went to Piqua, where, by previous arrangement, he met Peter Aughenbaugh of Dayton, George Marsh of Athens, and W. B. Hedges of Mercer County. After setting forth his plans, an article of agreement was entered into on October 24, 1834, under which they formed a partnership under the title of P. Aughenbaugh & Co., "for the purpose of mutual and joint benefit," as set forth in the instrument. They had previously purchased of the United States the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 13 in Pleasant Township, containing 240 acres, on which to lay out a town, and the "said land was to be used for no other purpose." Soon after this purchase they bought additional lands in sections 12 and 13 and

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other contiguous sections in Pleasant Township. In March, 1835, James W. Riley, then Deputy Surveyor of Mercer County, proceeded with a surveying party and laid out the original plat of the town of Van Wert. The work of surveying and platting was completed March 30, 1835, and a report made to Justin Hamilton, Surveyor of Mercer County, which was approved and recorded the following May. The article of agreement herein referred to is hereto annexed, and is as follows:—

Agreement entered into between P. Aughenbaugh, George Marsh, James W. Riley, and W. B. Hedges for the purpose of laying out the town of Van Wert.

This article of agreement, made at Piqua in Mercer County and State of Ohio, witnesseth: That the contracting parties hereto, subscribing for the purpose of mutual aid and joint benefit, have each paid in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars as a joint fund, and with which they have already become the purchasers of the northwest quarter of section 13 and the west half of the northeast quarter of said section 13, of township number 2 south, range number 2, in the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio, in the name of George Marsh and J. W. Riley 240 acres, and the north quarter of section 13 and east half of northeast quarter of section 14 of township number 2 north, and range number 2 east, in the county of Paulding in the State of Ohio 240 acres, in the name of W. Botts Hedges, making in all 480 acres, and the whole purchase money $600, all of which lands are by virtue hereof to be owned in common and holden for the mutual and joint benefit of all the contracting parties in the name and firm of P. Aughenbaugh & Co. during the continuance of these presents.

And whenever it may become necessary to appoint special agent or agents, attorney or attorneys of said company, and in their name to transact general or special business, whether it may be one or more of the company or another individual or individuals, each agrees to the other to promptly furnish proper powers of attorney or other grants for the transaction of business, and particularly for conveyance.

It is, moreover, mutually agreed by the contracting parties that the firm shall continue for three years hereafter, and that either party, his heirs or administrators, shall not be entitled to a division of lots or lands, or in any other, secede from the firm (except by selling his share as joint tenant or partner upon the same condition and time), and that after such time shall have elapsed either party may call for and demand a division of his interest, which shall be made in equal proportion of all lands, lots, notes, interest, and which may then be on hand, and otherwise such firm shall continue after the expiration of said time, with as full powers as before, until these presents be fully revoked.

The costs of purchase shall be paid to each proprietor as aforesaid when so much money shall be paid as will pay the same and expenses attending the sales, and the balance of the funds arising from the sales may from time to time by each be withdrawn, as per share, or laid out in speculations for the benefit of the parties as shall best suit the company.

It is the object of the parties hereto annexed to lay out towns on each of the tracts so purchased as aforesaid, and to sell and dispose of the same for the mutual benefit of all, so soon as the same can be done consistent with the interest of the company, and the said lands are to be used for no other purposes, and each pledges himself to the other to endeavor to his utmost to promote the interest of the company. And this article is to all intents and purposes to be held good and valid according to its legal sense, meaning, and intent, and as contracted by the laws regulating contracts as if made in more ample and better form—dated at Piqua, October 24, 1834.

PETER AUGHENBAUGH. [SEAL.]
GEORGE MARSH. [SEAL.]
JAMES WATSON RILEY. [SEAL.]
W. B. HEDGES. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in presence of
RUFUS W. STEARNS,
B. LEAVELL.

On the 24th day of October, 1834, Peter Aughenbaugh and George Marsh of the county of Montgomery, Ohio, and James Watson Riley and W. B. Hedges, of Mercer County, Ohio, the above contracting parties, came personally before me, the President of the Corporation of the town of Piqua, and acknowledged the signing and the sealing of the above covenant as their act and deed for the purpose therein expressed, and also that they admit the same to be recorded in each of the counties wherein the lands are situated.

Given under my hand and seal the date above written.

THOMAS PRICE, [SEAL.]
President.

Entered of record, Nov. 5, 1834.

COUNTY SEAT.

In consideration of the permanent location of the seat of justice at Van Wert, the proprietors of the town gave to the county certain lots within the original plat, and certain lands adjacent thereto, as set forth and described in the following

Deed:—Peter Aughenbaugh & Co. to Van Wert County:—

Know all men that I, James Watson Riley, for and on my own account, and as agent and attorney in fact for Peter Aughenbaugh and Elizabeth his wife, and George Marsh and Caroline his wife, as proprietors of the town of Van Wert, in the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio, under the name and firm of Peter Aughenbaugh & Co., in consideration of a contract heretofore made between said Peter Aughenbaugh & Co., Lewis Dills, James Fergus, and Justice Hamilton, commissioners appointed by joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to locate the seat of justice for the county of Van Wert, whereby the following described real estate was given as a donation to the county of Van Wert upon condition that the seat of justice should be fixed at the town of Van Wert, which condition was complied with by said commissioners, and accepted by the county through her constituted authorities, and by authority of regularly executed powers of attorney from the said Peter and Elizabeth Aughenbaugh, and George and Caroline Marsh, duly recorded upon pages three hundred and fifty-six (356), and three hundred and fifty-seven (357), and four hundred and ninety (490) of Book E, Mercer County, Ohio Records, do by these presents release, convey, and confirm unto Henry Reichard, Wm. Purdy, and Joseph Johnson, as commissioners of the county of Van Wert, in the State of Ohio, for the time being, and their successors in office, for the use of the county forever, all the lots of odd numbers on the original plat of said town of Van Wert from number one to number seventy-seven, inclusive, saving and excepting number three, which is set apart as a school lot, and so recorded; and all of the east half of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen in township number two, south of range number two east, not laid out in lots, streets, or alleys, or appropriated as commons on the original plat, supposed to be about one hundred acres, but be the same more or less according to the legitimate subdivision of the section: To have and to hold the same unto the said commissioners and their successors for the use of the county of Van Wert forever: Hereby covenanting that the title hereby conveyed is clear, free, and unencumbered, and that the said party of the first part will warrant and defend the same against all persons claiming or to claim by, from, or under them, their heirs or assigns. In witness whereof the said James Watson Riley, for and on his own account, and as agent and attorney in fact as aforesaid, together with Susan Q. Riley, the wife of said James Watson Riley, who releases her dower in said premises, have hereunto set their hands and seals at St. Marys, this twelfth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

JAMES WATSON RILEY. [SEAL.]
SUSAN Q. RILEY. [SEAL.]
PETER AUGHENBAUGH. [SEAL.]
ELIZABETH AUGHENBAUGH. [SEAL.]
GEORGE MARSH. [SEAL.]
CAROLINE MARSH. [SEAL.]
By JAMES WATSON RILEY, Attorney in Fact.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in the presence of
B. F. SCHROEDER.
CALEB MAJOR.

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MRS. HARRIET B. GLEASON.



JOSEPH B. GLEASON.



S. SWINEFORD.



MAJOR I. D. CLARK.



JAMES G. GILLILAND



ROBERT GILLILAND

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The State of Ohio, Mercer County ss:

On the twelfth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, came James Watson Riley before me, the undersigned, and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the above deed on his own account, and as attorney, for the purpose therein specified; and also Susan Q. Riley, the wife of said James, who, upon a separate examination, declared that she signed the same voluntarily, knowing the contents thereof, and was still satisfied therewith.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

CALEB MAJOR, J. P. [SEAL.]

VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO, Recorder's Office, March 9, 1839.

This deed was received and recorded this day.

Attest: CHARLES MOUNT, Recorder.

At a Session of the Commissioners held at Willshire March 6, 1838, it was ordered "That one hundred and forty lots be laid out on the land belonging to the county, in order to fill out and make square in form the original surveyed and recorded plat of the town of Van Wert, and that the same be known as the County's addition to the town of Van Wert; and be it further ordered, That Martin B. Wilson be and hereby is appointed to survey and lay off the same, and that after he is duly qualified he shall, after having selected and qualified chain carriers, markers, etc., proceed on the 15th or 16th of March next, to lay off the aforesaid number of lots in the same manner as the lots are laid out on the original recorded plat. Ordered, That the lots in the town of Van Wert which belong to the county be offered at public sale on Tuesday, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1838."

Under the provisions of these orders the lots were duly laid off and platted in March and offered at public sale May 22, 1838, at which date lots number 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 35, 37, 41, 43, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, and 77 were sold.

At a Session of the Commissioners held March 23d, 1839, it was "Ordered, That the Auditor notify John G. Morse, County Surveyor, to survey a number of town lots in the northwest addition of Van Wert;" and further "Ordered, that the lots in the town of Van Wert which belong to the county be offered at public sale on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1839." At this sale sixty-nine (69) lots were sold. The purchasers' names and the numbers of the lots purchased will appear by reference to "Early Proceedings of the County Commissioners," found elsewhere in this volume.

INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS. BY AN OLD PIONEER. 1837–39.

In the fall of 1838 the startling intelligence that a small boy by the name of Manley was lost in the woods, flew over the settlement in the southwest part of the county, and soon about one hundred men were in search of the lost child. The parents of the child lived in the northwestern part of Willshire Township, and the whole country north of them for many miles was an unbroken wilderness, except two or three families living some six miles north. It was on Saturday the boy was lost. He started from the house to go a short distance into the woods, where his father and an older brother were at work, and missing his course, wandered away from home. An unsuccessful search was made Saturday evening and the following night by the family and a few neighbors who had been apprised of the fact. Early Sunday morning the word that a boy was lost was rapidly carried to the settlers for miles around, and by night there were perhaps one hundred men at Mr. Manley's house. Those who had been on the search reported at night that no trace of the lost boy had been discovered. Monday morning, as soon as it was light enough to see to travel, the company started out in an easterly direction, went in a line abreast so near each other that each one could see those nearest to him on his right and left. In this way they travelled some five miles easterly, then turned to the left, and spread over ground north of that traversed and returned to the cabin of Mr. Manley. After getting such refreshments as could be obtained at Mr. M.'s and a few kind neighbors, the company started again in a northerly direction. Nearly every man carried a rifle. A signal for finding the boy was agreed upon to be the firing of three guns in succession, and then if the boy was found alive a volley by as many as knew the fact. That arrangement gave each one the privilege of shooting a wolf or bear, should he chance to meet one, without disturbing the search, as no shooting was to apply to the object of the search except three guns in immediate succession at one point or place. Most of us had now been one night with the family whose boy, if alive, was in the wilds of the forest, liable to be torn in pieces by wild beasts, and we men in deep sympathy with the distressed and weeping parents, brothers and sisters of the lost child. For two nights he had already been in the woods without food or shelter. Our company was again spreading out in line for another search, and had moved something like a half mile from the house when word came to the centre that the boy was found and was then some six miles north, at the house of a Mr. Johns, alive and well. The three signals were given, and such a scene followed as language cannot describe. Every one discharged his rifle, every one hallooed, threw up his hat, and in the wildest enthusiasm and joy ran back to the house to congratulate the heart-stricken family on the safety of their child; after which the people returned to their homes, it now being nearly night. The boy had been in the woods two days and two nights, during which time he wandered about seven miles from his home, came to the cabin of a Mr. Johns, who had not as yet heard that the boy was lost; however, he soon obtained the information from the boy himself. They took him in and gave him something to eat, and learned his name. Thinking that the boy was too weak to go home that day, Mr. J. went immediately to inform the friends of his whereabouts. The boy said that he slept in a hollow log one night, and that a very pretty little spotted dog came to him and slept with him. It is supposed that little spotted dog was a skunk.

It was no infrequent thing for persons to get lost in the woods and lie out one night. I remember of two or three instances of old women getting lost and lying out a night in the woods, and be wonderfully tormented by the tens of thousands of hungry mosquitoes that were constantly swarming about them.

In the early spring of 1838 our provisions were getting short, and it became necessary that a new supply should be obtained, and for the purpose of getting this supply my eldest brother started with an ox-team for a tramp mill owned by a Mr. East, near Lima. At this time the small creeks were full of water, consequently the roads were unusually muddy. When he left home it was arranged that I should meet him on the fourth day of his absence at the Little Auglaize Creek to assist in crossing the same. In pursuance of this agreement I started pretty early on the morning of the fourth day after he left home, and arrived about noon at the crossing of the Little Auglaize, where, awaiting his arrival until it was quite dark, and being satisfied he would not come that evening, retraced my steps some two miles back to the house of Mr. O. Stacy, stayed over night there, and next morning, as soon as one could see to travel, again started eastward to meet him; went some ten miles, met him at the Big Auglaize River a little before noon, about where the railroad crosses now. We drove down to Mr. Clawson's, the last house we should pass in entering the long woods. Here we got dinner, and some provisions for supper and breakfast; also some straw, with a view of camping out the following night. That afternoon we drove some three or four miles, arriving in the evening on the banks of the Middle Jennings Creek, near where Delphos now stands. Here we took our oxen from the wagon, cut down a few saplings, so as to form a pen about twenty-five or thirty feet square, in which we placed our oxen and fed them for the night, partook of our cold *grub*, and about nine or ten o'clock crawled into our wagons to sleep. We did not remain quiet in this condition but for a short time, when the wolves began a terrible howling, apparently in three or four directions but a short distance from us, at which I was somewhat alarmed, and got up and went to where we had left the axe, got it, and took it into the wagon with us. We were destined to have more imaginary trouble, for soon afterwards we heard a rustling noise in the leaves which we supposed to be wolves coming to attack our oxen. We sprang up with axes to frighten them off. The moon was shining, consequently the woods were pretty well lighted up. After having examined the ox-pen and the surrounding

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forest for a short distance, we could see no ravenous beasts or anything other than ourselves, and went back again to our wagon to rest. The wolves continued their howling at intervals. In a short time we again heard the rustling noise in the leaves, at which we carefully pulled aside a portion of our wagon cover to see if the wolves were again upon us. This occurred several times and prevented us from sleeping. In the mean time the night had become quite cold, and ice was forming on the water, and now we were too chilly and cold to sleep in the wagon, so we got up, built a good birch fire near our ox-pen, took the cover from our wagon, and constructed a kind of tent close by the fire, in which we put some straw we had in the wagon; here we tried to get some rest. It was now about midnight; the wolves were still saluting us occasionally with their hideous howling. At last daylight broke upon us, and we were up again preparing for our homeward journey. Upon examination of affairs in the morning we were satisfied that the wolves had made no attempt to attack us or our oxen; that our scare came only from the wind at intervals blowing and disturbing some dry leaves on a young white-oak tree standing close to our wagon.

We examined the ford of this creek and were satisfied we could not take our wagon through without wetting our sacks of corn meal. We then went up the creek some thirty or forty rods, and found a beaver dam which had been constructed some time in the century past; here seemed to be the most favorable place to cross, but to make the thing sure of success we concluded to make a sounding of the depth of water. The creek had overflowed its banks, and ice a quarter to a half inch thick had formed during the previous night. Taking up a good substantial stick, with which to break the ice, I waded to the channel and by sounding with my stick and person found that we could pass through at this place by placing our meal sacks on top of the wagon box. I went back to our camping ground, cut a number of small poles into such lengths as would reach across and lie upon the top of our wagon box, upon which we placed the sacks, hitched on our team, cut a road to Beaver Dam, and made the crossing without damage to the load. Some time about the middle of Thursday we arrived at the Little Auglaize. This stream was also overflowing its channel; a flat on the eastern side was covered with water some ten or twelve rods in width; here we halted, and in order to make a crossing we had to carry the sacks across on our shoulders. To effect this we had to wade through the overflow, some places two feet deep, carrying the sacks on our shoulders to a large black walnut log that had been felled across the channel; upon this log we would lay our sacks, then climb up and take them across to dry ground. In this manner we conveyed our load over the stream. The next thing was to get our oxen and wagon across, which was done as follows: we prepared a strip of linn bark some forty feet long, drove the oxen and wagon through the overflow to the channel, which was seven or eight feet deep; here we loosened the oxen from the wagon and made them swim across, then tied the bark to the end of the wagon tongue and placed it as near the channel as we could, then I swam across with the other end of the bark, to which we hitched the oxen and drew the wagon across. It, however, went down some with the current of the stream, which brought the side to the bank, so as to give us some trouble to get it out of the water; also the box came very near leaving the wagon and swimming down the stream. The day was now pretty warm and pleasant, the ice having all melted before we reached this stream.

We reloaded our wagon and started again for our homes. Having a much better road than the one just passed over, we got along quite comfortable until we came within a mile or so of home. It was now night, and in attempting to ford the creek, some two miles west of town at a point a mile or so above where the Fort Wayne road crosses, the wheels of the wagon became tangled by a dry black ash pole, which had formerly been used by the Indians for a coon choker. We were in water about two feet deep, and the pole had got through the spokes of the hind wheels in such a manner that it completely locked them and brought us to a dead halt. Before we could extricate ourselves from this difficulty we were compelled to chop the pole in two. It was a foot or so under the surface of the water, and it was now dark. We worked perhaps more than one hour before we were liberated, and did not reach home until near midnight. Something more than five days had been occupied in this trip.

The accessions to town this year were Robert Gilliland, County Commissioner; E. R. Wells, County Auditor; Joseph Gleason, County Recorder and Justice of Peace and tavern-keeper; Thomas R. Mott, merchant; Mr. Clayton, tailor; Asahel Alderman, shoemaker; Simeon Alderman, clergyman in the M. E. connection; Widow Daugherty and her son Isaac, and two young men, brothers, by the name of Stripe. Jacob Stripe boarded in town for a year or so, and in the mean time built a log cabin and cleared some ground on a tract of some three hundred acres of land he had previously entered, about three miles north of town, where he commenced keeping bachelor's hall and improving his land as best he could. After having realized the ills and discomforts of a single life alone in the wilderness for some two years, he found a Miss Harvey who was willing to cheer his log cabin with her presence, as partner of his joys and sorrows. Mr. S. made it a point to attend strictly and promptly to all his own affairs and let others alone; consequently he prospered, made a large farm, raised about him a respectable family, and is still living on the farm in independent circumstances. The other brother, William, had also entered land adjoining that of Jacob's, but he preferred to remain in town and improve as best he could the property he owned in it. He at once set to work to clear away the timber, logs, and brush that had grown upon one of his lots on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, preparatory for further improvements. Then, in the course of another year, he built a small frame house of two rooms; this was the first frame house in Van Wert, or within fifteen miles of it. Mr. S. did all the work on his house himself except raising the frame, although he had been raised a farmer. He also built several log cabins to rent; also a frame shop for coopering, in which he worked for several years, filling such orders for barrels, tubs, etc., as the necessities of our little settlement required. After a residence of some three years among us, he obtained the consent of Miss Lydia Royce to become a partner in the enterprise in which he was engaged. Mr. S. died some twelve or fifteen years ago, leaving a small family and fine property that he had accumulated by industry and economy. He was a good citizen, strictly honest and temperate in all his life with us. His widow is now living in the same building he erected some thirty-five years ago.

James H. Easton married a wife in Crawford County, Ohio, and commenced housekeeping in the western part of Pleasant Township, Van Wert County, this year, and directed his attention to clearing up a farm. After a residence of a year or so his wife died, and Mr. E. went back to Crawford County.

During this year, 1839, Harrison Township was organized.

I am not aware that the Church or Conferences in the older settled portions of the State, or any ecclesiastical authority, made any provision for the preaching of the gospel in our new county prior to the year 1839. Yet we were not without the preached word and means of worship, for among the earlier settlers were many who had been church members in their former homes, and their religious zeal did not die out when they came into this wilderness. Among them were a number of local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal connection. In the settlement in Ridge Township were Mr. William Priddy, Oliver Stacy, John Summersett, John Hill, Thomas W. Bowdell, and William H. Ramsey; and in Jennings Township, Jesse Tomlinson, all local preachers. The most of these men were untiring laborers in the cause they had espoused, holding meetings here and there in the log cabins of the settlers throughout the county

One of the earliest societies formed in the county was in Ridge Township, and known as the Ridge Society, or church, although they had no church edifice or house for public worship for a number of years later. Besides the local preachers already named, there were a number of strong members, whose example and kind labors in the cause was a power that could not be unnoticed—a light that could not be hid. This society has had an onward and upward growth until the present time; they have a large membership and a fine brick edifice in which to worship. Within the last year the writer attended a meeting of this society held in their new church, at which several of the old pioneer members spoke of the early history of the society, and rejoiced that they had been permitted to live and see so much accomplished from the little beginning they helped to make about forty years ago.

When we duly consider the wants of the pioneer, in a moral or reli-

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gious point of view, we cannot but admire the system of itineracy of the M. E. Church. It is truly a system of aggressiveness on the power of darkness; it is the angel of God flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach, and to some extent the fulfilment of the prediction that "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." It also seems to be in perfect accordance with the divine commission, "Go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

In this system there is no waiting for men to form themselves into a society, and then call in a minister to be their pastor and dispense the church ordinance to them; for no sooner has the pioneer erected his log cabin, and quietly domiciled his family therein, than a Methodist preacher is standing at the door, and says, "Come, go with us, and we will do you good." Thus leading, and inviting the people to follow—searching out the rich and the poor, the civilized and the savage, making the wilderness resound with shouts of joy and anthems of praise.

Faithfully, too, has it filled its mission and done its work with us. As time progressed societies were formed here and there, keeping pace with the growth of the settlement until the county is dotted all over with neat and commodious church edifices and large congregations to worship therein.

It would, however, be unjust to some other denominations to give all the praise to the M. E. Church in supplying the spiritual wants of our people, for we would here award a goodly portion to the Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, and some other denominations who have also labored faithfully in the cause of the Master and co-workers with the M. E. Church, and to-day have a strong hold upon the affections and moral status of our people (1876).

Early Deeds.

Deed—George Marsh to Thomas Carter.—Know all whom it may concern that we, George Marsh and wife, Caroline Marsh, of the town of Athens in the county of Athens, and State of Ohio, for and in consideration of the sum of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents to us in hand before the ensealing hereof, and truly paid by Thomas Carter, of Ames Township in the county and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do freely and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, and confirm unto him the said Thomas Carter and his heirs and assigns forever, all of the following described real estate, to wit: Lots numbered 123, 220, and 206 in the town of Van Wert, in the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio aforesaid; to have and to hold the said granted and bargained and described premises, together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining to him the said Thomas Carter and his heirs and assigns forever to his and their only proper use and benefit and behoof forever.

And we, the said George and Caroline Marsh, for ourselves and our heirs, executors, and administrators do covenant to and with the said Thomas Carter and his heirs and assigns forever, that we are lawfully seized and possessed of said premises in our own proper right as a good, perfect, and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever, and that we have full power and authority to sell and convey the same in manner and form as aforesaid; and, furthermore, that we will and our heirs, executors, and administrators, shall warrant, secure, and defend the same to him the said Thomas Carter and his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In testimony whereof we the said George Marsh and Caroline, have hereunto set our hands and seals this eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us—
John E. Anderson,
A. N. Brown.

George Marsh. [seal.]
Caroline Marsh. [seal.]

Acknowledged July 18, 1837, before A. N. Brown, J. P.
Examined and recorded April 12, 1838. Joseph Gleason, Recorder.

Early Enterprises and Industries.

Hotels.

Daniel Cook, the first inhabitant of the town, moved into the cabin erected by the Riley surveying party, and opened what was known as "The Tavern." This building was constructed of small round logs, and consisted of two rooms, each eighteen feet square, one of which was provided with a fire place. It was built for J. W. Riley by Wm. Priddy and sons, of this county. In 1837 Mr. Cook erected a hewed log house, 18 by 24 feet in dimensions, and one and a half stories high. It stood near where the "Commercial Hotel" now stands. On the north side of the main building was a kitchen which was provided with a clay fireplace. The main building was divided into two apartments, one serving as dining-room, parlor, and family bed-room, and the other as office and bar-room, from which the stairway ascended to the sleeping room. As there was no door through the partition below, communication was effected through the outside doors which opened to a porch running the whole length of the building. The floors were all of hewed puncheons, and the rafters and shingles formed the upper ceiling.

Such was the "Eagle Hotel," which flourished some six years, while it passed under the management of Daniel Cook, J. Q. Graves, T. R. Mott, and Joseph Gleason. Under the management of Mr. Gleason it was soon made to give way to the "American House," which has since passed under the management of John W. Conn, H. Campbell, S. Stake, Joseph Slater, O. W. Rose, N. D. McMillan, S. Holmes, S. Saltzgaber, C. McCoy, E. Cole, Wm. Underhill, J. Close, S. Saltzgaber, John M. Davis, and H. Saltzgaber. In 1870 the old building was removed and a brick structure erected in its stead, by Mr. Davis. It then became the "Commercial Hotel," since which time it has been conducted by several different parties.

S. M. Clark opened the "Other Hotel" while the Eagle Hotel was in operation. Its only designation was the "Other Hotel." Its accommodations were meagre, as it was only a log cabin 18 by 20 feet, with a low roof, puncheon floor, and a fireplace at one end. In details and outfit it resembled the Eagle Hotel. In 1840 Mr. Clark increased his hotel facilities by the erection of a good hewed log house, two-stories in height, adjacent to the old buildings. Soon after this the building passed into other hands; and after being occupied by several parties, among whom were Thomas Thorn, Morgan Savage, and Benj. Fisher, it was converted into a drygoods store, but was ultimately removed to give room for business blocks.

Brick Kiln.

William Groscost burned the first kiln of bricks, the off-bearers being two boys named James Conn and John W. Clark.

Tailor Shops.

William Cayton opened the first tailor shop in the building which occupied the site of the present residence of Dr. H. C. McGavren.

Blacksmith Shops.

In the winter of 1838 S. M. Clark opened a blacksmith shop, and engaged a young workman named John Kelser. This was the first shop in the town.

Postmaster and Route Agents.

At the establishment of a post-office Thomas R. Mott received the appointment as postmaster. A weekly mail was carried between here and Kalida, Putnam County. A man named Phillips was the first agent on this route, and carried the mail on horseback. A little later a route was established between here and Greenville, and Samuel S. Brown became mail-carrier.

Carpenters and Cabinetmakers.

Peter Wills and Abraham Zimmerman were probably the pioneer carpenters, although Wills lived east of town. In 1842 George Dress opened a shop and worked at the trade some four or five years, when he

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moved away. Jacob Thorn and Daniel Evers were also among the early workmen at this trade. In 1841 W. H. Brown established a cabinetmaker's shop, and also worked at clock and watch repairing.

Streets.

In 1839 the town plat was yet covered with timber, except some ten or twelve lots. While streets had been located and platted, none had yet been opened to travel. The taxes assessed for highway purposes had been applied to the opening of county roads. Under these circumstances, the few citizens of the town agreed that each should work one hour each alternate day in felling trees and opening Main Street to public travel. By this means about half a mile of the street was opened, when the citizens bestowed their labors upon Washington Street, which was soon opened to travel.

Stores.

As already indicated, T. R. Mott and S. M. Clark were the pioneer merchants. In 1840 Robert and J. G. Gilliland opened a store in a hewed log building, which occupied the present site of the drug store of Dr. Hines. In 1841 J. J. Hoffman succeeded T. R. Mott in this business. The next year this building was purchased by William Buckingham, who brought a stock of drygoods, groceries, and hardware from Mansfield, Ohio, and conducted a general supply store until 1852, at which time the property passed into the hands of G. S. Craft and Perrin De Puy, who continued in partnership until the next year, when De Puy retired from the firm. The business then fell into the hands of Craft alone, who conducted it until his death. He was succeeded by Messrs. O. P. Clark and A. McGavren, who after three years retired from the business, thus closing the mercantile history of the old store-room as it was now abandoned. It was a log building, about 18 by 22 feet, and was built by Adam Himmons in 1838, in a lot fronting the public square. In 1851 Reese & Kyle erected a small two-story frame house adjoining the public square on the east, in which they opened drygoods, but in 1858 sold both house and goods to E. R. Wells. The building is now occupied as a grocery and drygoods store by D. A. Hackedorn.

Wheelwrights.

In 1840 Joshua and Isaiah Shaffer, both wheelwrights by occupation, built a shop on the corner of Washington and Jackson streets, and worked at their trade until it was found unremunerative, then abandoned it and bought farms.

Mills.

The mills of the infant settlement were known as hand-mills. They were made of hard rock, cut and sharpened like ordinary burr stones, yet much smaller in size, being generally from 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and from six to eight inches thick. Their grinding capacity ranged from three to five bushels per day. These mills were supplanted by horse mills, which ranged in grinding capacity from 30 to 40 bushels per day.

Wagon Shop.

In 1842 A. R. Strother opened a wagon manufacturing and repair shop, which was probably the first in the town.

Institutions.

Schools.

In the winter of 1839-40, E. R. Wells taught the first school term in the cabin erected by the town proprietors. About eighteen pupils attended this term.

The next winter term was taught by Miss Relief Morse, in the building erected by the Schaffer Brothers for a wheelwright shop.

The following winter Miss Clarissa Gleason taught in the same building. She was succeeded by Jacob Parkinson, who held the position several successive terms.

The first school-house erected as such, occupied a lot adjoining the site of the "Van Wert House." It was used until 1855, when two frame buildings were erected, one in the east, and the other in the west part of town. These were two stories high, and contained two rooms each, thus enabling the board to grade the schools to some extent, and employ four teachers.

Sunday School.

Jacob Hines, of Washington, D. C., while visiting his son, Dr. P. J. Hines of this place, organized the first Sunday school by the assistance of Abel R. Strother. Mr. Hines died at Washington City Nov. 19, 1874.

Court-House.

The first court-house was a double log building which in time gave place to a frame house erected on the lot now occupied by Humphrey's grocery store on Main Street. It, too, was abandoned as a court-house in 1850, and after serving as a printing office, it was moved across the street in 1859, when it served as a clothing store, and again as a furniture room, but was finally moved again, and now stands at the rear of the business of Penn & Co., where it is used as a cabinet shop.

Jail.

It was resolved by the commissioners that the first money arising from the sale of town lots should be appropriated to the construction of a jail. In obedience to this resolution, on July 11, 1838, a contract was awarded Jesse King, of Mercer County, he binding himself to have the work completed on or before November 1, and for which he was to receive $483. Under this contract the building was finished October 25, 1838. It was built of hewed logs, the sides being of three thicknesses, the second or middle thickness being of upright logs. The doors were of several thicknesses of plank, and the whole outside covered with sheet iron.

Reminiscence.

In 1843 Thomas R. Kear moved here from Willshire. Mrs. Kear is still living, and converses with special interest upon the early incidents of the county and town. Speaking of the town and inhabitants to the writer, she recalls the one frame house in the town occupied by E. R. Wells, and of the first court-house and jail, to which we have already referred. Of the inhabitants in 1843, she recalls the names of E. R. Wells, James Barr, an attorney; S. M. Clark, a blacksmith; William Buckingham, a merchant; Robert Gilliland, a county officer; Mr. Inglewright, a blacksmith; Mr. Gleason, a hotel-keeper; Mr. Dress, a carpenter; William Parent and Daniel Cook, farmers. Up to this time no particular or extended improvements had been made. With the exception of the one frame house, the dwellings were all log cabins, and only about a dozen in number. The streets were only being cleared out for public use, and this was chiefly done by volunteer labor. Town lots yet consisted of timber plats, while mud was encountered everywhere. It was rude, but it was the germ of a promise of something better.

Incorporation.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed Feb. 18, 1848, incorporating the town of Van Wert and defining its boundaries, John W. Conn, P. J. Hines, and Robert Gilliland, Esqs., were authorized to put up in three public places in said town a notice to the electors thereof, that an election for one mayor, one recorder, and five trustees would be held at the court-house, on Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1848.

Elections.

The qualified electors met, pursuant to notice, on May 13, 1848, and proceeded to choose S. M. Barr and Isaac Dougherty, judges, and E. G. Jones, clerk of said election, who were severally sworn by Joseph Gleason, justice of the peace, to discharge their duties according to law. After the polls were closed and the ballots counted, they announced that Richard C. Spears was elected mayor, E. G. Jones, recorder, and J. G.

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Van Valkenburgh, Reuben Tristre, William R. Kear, Walter Buckingham, and Hiram Campbell were elected trustees of the town of Van Wert.

On May 16, 1848, the foregoing officers took the prescribed oath before George S. Crafts, justice of the peace.

1848, May 18. The first meeting was held; the following members being present: Richard C. Spears, Mayor; E. G. Jones, Recorder; and J. G. Van Valkenburgh, Reuben Tristre, William R. Kear, Walter Buckingham, and Hiram Campbell, who organized themselves into a body corporate.

The certificate of election of R. C. Spears as mayor was ordered to be deposited with the Clerk of the Court.

1848, May 25. James M. Barr was elected Treasurer.

1849, May 2. R. C. Spears elected Mayor; O. W. Rose, Recorder; and George Marsh, Reuben Tristre, John W. Penn, William Moneysmith, and Isaac Dougherty, Trustees; Abel Strothers, Treasurer.

It is worthy of remark that James M. Barr, former treasurer, received during his term of office $32.57, and expended $29.41, leaving a balance of $3.16, which he handed over to his successor in office.

1850, May 20. C. P. Edson was elected Mayor; O. W. Rose, Recorder; Isaac Toland, Joseph Gleason, J. W. Penn, William Moneysmith, and A. R. Strothers, Trustees; A. R. Strothers, Treasurer.

1851, May 20. John W. Conn was elected Mayor; O. W. Rose, Recorder; A. R. Strothers, Joseph Gleason, William Moneysmith, Benjamin McReese, and Isaac Dougherty, Trustees; A. R. Strothers, Treasurer.

1852, May 17. Same officers continued.

In conformity with an act passed by the Legislature, May 3, 1852, an election was held on—

1853, April 4. John W. Conn, Mayor; C. P. Edson, Recorder; and five trustees, viz., Joseph Gleason, Henry Robinson, Perrin De Puy, M. J. Bowland, and O. W. Rose; Robert Conn, Treasurer.

1854, April 3. W. C. Gallaher, Mayor; L. F. Fletcher, Recorder; J. B. Coffin, M. Mumaugh, O. P. Clark, Jacob Fox, N. M. D. McMullen, Trustees; Robert Conn, Treasurer.

1855, April 2. W. C. Gallaher, Mayor; L. F. Fletcher, Recorder; W. A. Clark, R. Tristre, O. W. Rose, Jacob Fox, Joseph Gleason, Trustees; Robert Conn, Treasurer.

1856, April 9. George L. Jacobs, Mayor; J. C. Johnson, Recorder; Jacob Fox, William E. Pier, Charles Emerson, Henry Robinson, and Andrew McGavren, Trustees; A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

1857, April 6. Davis Johnson, Mayor; James Webster, Recorder; A. W. Baker, S. Swineford, William Smith, Thomas McKeon, and B. F. Shoop, Trustees; A. F. Priddy, Treasurer.

1858, April 5. Davis Johnson, Mayor; James Webster, Recorder; Thomas S. McKeon, Washington Ziegler, B. F. Shoop, G. G. Gross, and Samuel Gross, Trustees; A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

1859, April 4. Davis Johnson, Mayor; James Webster, Recorder; Alonzo Conant, John W. Clark, A. McGavren, Isaac N. Alexander, and James Clark, Trustees; A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

1860, April 2. Davis Johnson, Mayor; W. C. Scott, Recorder; A. Conant, John W. Clark, James Clark, G. G. Gross, and I. N. Alexander, Trustees; A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

1861, April 7. Davis Johnson, Mayor; I. H. Kroh, Recorder; I. N. Alexander, A. Conant, D. Newcomer, C. A. Melsheimer, and B. F. Shoop, Trustees; A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

1862, April 15. Joseph Slater, Mayor; J. K. Kroh, Recorder; I. E. McConahay, William Patterson, I. D. Clark, Peter Cummens, and James W. Mount, Trustees, and A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

August 4. J. D. Clark and William Patterson having resigned, Alonzo Conant and Emery Mullen were appointed to fill the vacancies.

1863, April 5. Joseph Slater, Mayor; I. H. Kroh, Recorder; J. S. Bumback, James W. Mount, T. S. McKeen, Darius Ebers, and Reuben Tristre, Trustees, and A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

1864, April 4. Joseph Slater, Mayor; Reuben Tristre, Recorder; Charles P. Rechey, John H. McCullough, James L. Reed, Charles P. Edson, and James Clark, Trustees; A. W. Baker, Treasurer.

1865, April 3. Joseph Slater, Mayor; Reuben Tristre, Recorder; Lewis Evers, G. W. Moltz, Jacob Fox, Samuel Saltzgaber, and I. D. Clark were elected Trustees; A. Conant, Treasurer.

April 17. S. Swineford, appointed in room of L. Evers, deceased.

1866, April 3. James M. Barr, Mayor; Reuben Tristre, Recorder; A. W. Baker, George W. Moltz, Henry Robinson, I. N. Alexander, and D. Newcomer, Trustees, and A. Conant, Treasurer.

1867, April 4. I. N. Alexander, Mayor; Reuben Tristre, Recorder; George W. Moltz, John Darnell, Samuel Saltzgaber, Emery Mullen and Joseph Cassel, Trustees, and Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1868, April 6. I. N. Alexander, Mayor; Reuben Tristre, Recorder; Joseph Cassel, George W. Moltz, Ira Sutton, Joseph Brodnix, and John H. McCulloch, Trustees; Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1869, April 12. Gaylor M. Saltzgaber, Mayor; Reuben Tristre, Recorder; George W. Moltz, Joseph Cassel, Burget Miner, Joseph Brodnix, John H. McCulloch, Trustees, and Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1870, April 4. H. C. Glenn, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Recorder; O. P. Clark, Cyrus Little, S. Swineford, for two years, and W. H. Denniston, John Darnell, and David Harnley for one year, Trustees; Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1871, April 11. H. C. Glenn, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Recorder; O. P. Clark, Cyrus Little, S. Swineford for one year, and William Peer, Joel W. Hetrick, and James Clark for two years, Trustees, and Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1872, April 5. George E. Wells, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Recorder; William Pier, Joel W. Hetrick, and James Clark for one year, and James K. Scott, James Webster, and Cornelius Neff, Trustees for two years; Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1873, April 4. George E. Wells, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Recorder; James K. Scott, James Webster, and Cornelius Neff for one year, and J. W. Hetrick, William Pier, and R. M. Skelley, Trustees, for two years, and Jacob Fox for two years.

1874, March 6. An ordinance was passed by the Town Council dividing the town into four wards, and fixing places to hold the elections in the different wards.

1874, April 6. Thaddeus S. Gilliland, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Clerk; Alonzo Conant, Councilman for ward No. 1; John W. Tucker for ward No. 2; Andrew J. Gleason for ward No. 3; Peter H. Miller and David Harnley for ward No. 4. Mr. Miller for two years, and Mr. Harnley for one year; Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1875, April 9. T. S. Gilliland, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Clerk; Amos Smith for ward No. 1; W. H. Denniston for ward No. 2; J. W. Hetrick for ward No. 3; John G. Upright for ward No. 4; Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1876, April 7. T. S. Gilliland, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Clerk; Samuel Slade, ward No. 1; Cyrus Little, ward No. 2; Thomas L. Lehew, ward No. 3; George H. Haffner, ward No. 4; Councilmen.

1877, April 2. T. S. Gilliland, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Clerk; Amos Smith, ward No. 1; James B. Broadnix, ward No. 2; Francis M. Shaffer, ward No. 4; Joel W. Hetrick, ward No. 3; Jacob Fox, Treasurer.

1878, April 5. Andrew J. Porter, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Clerk; James L. Reid, full term, and Frank Pier to fill a vacancy for 1st ward; James K. Scott, for full term, and H. L. Allen, to fill a vacancy for 2d ward; Thomas L. Lehew, for 3d ward, and Henry Butler for 4th ward.

1879, April 4. Andrew J. Porter, Mayor; Henry Robinson, Clerk; J. W. Hetrick for 3d ward, and F. M. Shaffer for 4th ward; Jacob Fox for two years.

1880, April 5. Andrew J. Porter, Mayor; Jacob Fox, Treasurer; Henry Robinson, Clerk; S. B. Austin for 1st ward; David Newcomer for two years, and W. R. Cook for one year, for 2d ward; Washington Ziegler, 3d ward; A. L. Tuebner for 4th ward.

1880, December 15. George E. Wells, elected Mayor to fill the unexpired term of Andrew J. Porter.

1881, April 4. George E. Wells, Mayor; Joseph S. McCoy, 1st ward; W. R. Cook, 2d ward; W. L. Scott, 3d ward, and Albert Wolf, 4th ward.

1882, April. Ira P. Shisler, 1st ward, S. B. Austin, 2d ward, D. Newcomer, 3d ward, E. L. Strack, 4th ward, Dr. Wilkenson, Marshal, Thomas Redrup.

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Newspapers.

It appears from old documents and files that the "press" was introduced at a very early date. We present the titles of the different papers, and the names of editors, from the first publication to the present time.

The pioneer journal was "The Van Wert Patriot," founded in 1844 by George E. Buron. It was printed by one of the old Ramage presses, which have long since passed into disuse.

"The Bugle" was the next paper, published by William Moneysmith. The title was subsequently changed to "The Native American," when it changed hands, Messrs. Conn and O. W. Rose becoming the editors and proprietors, by whom the name was again changed to "The American." Under this title it was edited by I. N. Alexander, Lewis Evers, and —— Felburg. After a few years it changed its title to "The Ohio Weekly Bulletin," and was edited by I. C. Clark, W. L. Scott, R. B. Ensall, A. C. Tucker, and H. C. Glenn. On the 5th of May, 1859, the name was changed to the more appropriate title of "The Van Wert Bulletin," and has since been edited by the following persons in the order named: H. C. Glenn and J. H. Foster, J. H. Foster, Foster and Hammer, Glenn and Foster, and finally by J. H. Foster, who is at present editor and proprietor. The paper thus traces its history back to "The Bugle" of 1844. The "Bulletin" office is now supplied with a Potter cylinder press, a medium and small nonpareil press, and a Gem paper-cutter. As a job and news office, it is supplied with every variety of type for all styles of work. It represents a capital of $10,000, and is ably conducted. The paper is Republican in politics; and while laboring for the integrity of the party with marked ability, does not forget the immediate local interest nor the general news of the day. Foreman, N. B. Evers; Compositors, P. and C. Auchutz, Charles Cline, and Wm. A. Bigford. Office on South Washington Street.

"The Watchman" was established by W. Moneysmith in 1854. He was succeeded by H. S. Knapp in 1856, and he by Duane Roberts in 1857, in which year the establishment was purchased by a joint stock company, by whom the title was changed to "The Weekly Constitution." Its editors in succession were H. S. Knapp, J. Clutter, E. B. Hearn, and Van Valkenberg. On Aug. 29, 1865, it was purchased by Moneysmith & Tucker, and the name changed to "The Van Wert Times," and until the year 1870 was edited by the following-named persons consecutively: A. C. Tucker, Wright & Phillips, A. C. Tucker, D. McDowell, Hall & J. J. Moore. In 1870 it was purchased by W. H. Clymer, who is editor and proprietor at this writing. The "Times" is a Democratic organ, and is well conducted under the present management. The office is well supplied with job and news outfit, having a Campbell cylinder job and paper press, a Peerless job press, Gem paper-cutter, and a well-selected supply of type. It represents a capital of $9000. Office on South Washington Street.

"The Press" was a paper established in 1874 by Grimes McConahay & Son. It subsequently passed into the hands of J. A. McConahay, and was finally discontinued. From the "Press" office another paper styled "The Morning Star" was issued as a journal of Spiritualism, but it failed to *materialize*, and so was discontinued.

At this writing, "The Van Wert Bulletin" and "Van Wert Times" are the only papers published at the county seat. These are both well conducted and liberally patronized. They are both of pronounced political opinions—the former Republican and the latter Democratic—but both at the same time keep the welfare of the community in view, and supply the general news of interest, manifesting in their whole management a spirit of praiseworthy enterprise. They are entitled to a full share of credit for the development of the county and the growth of the town, and the efficiency of the public institutions. In the march of development the press is at the front. Where are the other enterprises and institutions? We will see.

Societies.

Van Wert Lodge, No. 218,

of Free and Accepted Masons was constituted in Van Wert, the charter having been granted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, on Oct. 22, 1852. The charter members were G. McConahay, Robert Gilliland, Robert Conn, O. W. Rose, George S. Crafts, James Emerson, George Marsh, and Thomas Emerson. The charter was signed by the following Grand Officers: Wm. B. Hubbard, R. W. Grand Master; A. D. Bigelow, R. W. D. G. M.; Wm. B. Dodds, S. G. W.; L. V. Bierce, J. G. W.; B. F. Smith, G. Sec.; Leonidas Jewett, Grand Treas.

The charter officers of Lodge 218 were G. McConahey, W. M.; Robt. Gilliland, S. W.; Robt. Conn, J. W.; G. S. Craft, Sec.; G. Marsh, Treas.

The lodge acted under dispensation from Feb. 27, 1852, to Oct. 22, 1852, at which time the charter was granted. The first person initiated into the lodge was Israel D. C. Clark. The following brethren are Past Masters of the lodge since its organization: Oct. 1852, Jas. McConahay; Dec. 4, 1852, Robert Gilliland; Dec. 3, 1853, Robert Conn; re-elected Dec. 2, 1854; Dec. 1, 1855, Israel D. Clark; Nov. 8, 1856, Caleb Roberts; Dec. 26, 1857, Israel D. Clark; re-elected Dec. 11, 1858; Dec. 3, 1859, Robert Conn; Dec. 27, 1860, James Webster; Dec. 13, 1861, James Webster; Dec. 5, 1862, Benj. F. Shoop; Dec. 5, 1863, Benj. F. Shoop; Dec. 4, 1864, N. W. Davenport; Dec. 2, 1865, Charles W. Long; re-elected Dec. 1, 1866; Dec. 7, 1867, Levi Meredith; re-elected Dec. 12, 1868; Nov. 27, 1869, James L. Price; re-elected Dec. 3, 1870; Dec. 9, 1871, re-elected; Dec. 23, 1872, re-elected; Nov. 29, 1873, re-elected; Nov. 21, 1874, Leonard C. Conn; Dec. 4, 1875, Henry Butter; Dec. 2, 1876, A. P. McConahay; re-elected Dec. 1, 1877; Dec. 7, 1878, Leonard C. Conn; Dec. 7, 1879, James L. Price.

Number of members, 108. Meetings are held 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month.

The following are the present officers for 1880: James L. Price, W. M.; Levi Meredith, S. W.; Ira P. Shysler, J. W.; Orlando D. Swartout, S.; Henry Butter, T.; A. P. McConahay, S. D.; Perry Zimmerman, J. D.; Wm. Brown, Tyler.

Royal Arch Chapter, No. 71,

is located in Van Wert, and was chartered Oct. 20, 1856. The following companions are the charter members: Caleb Roberts, Robert Conn, Reuben Tristre, Davis Johnson, W. S. Ainsworth, G. McConahay, J. Blecher, W. C. Gallagher, A. P. Conn, James Webster, and George T. Craft. The Grand officers who issued the charter under the seal of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, were Horace M. Stokes, G. H. P.; Kent Janis, D. G. H. P.; Platt Benedict, G. K.; Ezra Griswold, G. S.; John D. Caldwell, G. S.; and Isaac C. Copefield, G. Tres.

The first officers of the chapter were W. C. Gallagher, H. P.; G. McConahay, K.; Davis Johnson, S.

The following companions are Past High Priests, having assumed the office of High Priest at the date affixed to their respective names:—

Dec. 5, 1856, W. C. Gallagher; Dec. 4, 1857, Robert Conn; Dec. 9, 1858, Reuben Tristre; Dec. 6, 1859, Caleb Roberts; Dec. 4, 1860, Caleb Roberts; Dec. 4, 1861, T. S. McKim; Dec. 2, 1862, Reuben Tristre; Dec. 1, 1863, Reuben Tristre; Dec. 7, 1864, Reuben Tristre; Dec. 5, 1865, Israel D. Clark; Dec. 4, 1866, Israel D. Clark; Dec. 3, 1867, Israel D. Clark; Dec. 1, 1868, Lorenzo C. Conn; Dec. 7, 1869, Lorenzo C. Conn; Dec. 6, 1870, Chas. W. Lown; Dec. 5, 1871, Charles W. Lown; Dec. 4, 1872, Israel D. Clark; Dec. 2, 1873, Israel D. Clark; Dec. 1, 1874, Levi Meredith; Dec. 7, 1874, Levi Meredith; Dec. 7, 1875, Levi Meredith; Dec. 6, 1876, Levi Meredith; Dec. 4, 1877, Henry Butter; Dec. 3, 1878, Grimes McConahay; Dec. 2, 1879, John Myers.

Number of members in 1880, 45.

Officers of the present year, 1880; John Myers, H. P.; John Zug, K.; Ira P. Shissler, S.; L. Meredith, C. H.; I. D. Clark, P. S.; Henry Butter, Rec.; L. Patterson, M. I. V.; D. P. Donathan, M. 2 V.; Samuel Neill, M. 3 V.; O. D. Swartout, Sec.; C. W. Lown, Treas.; W. L. Scott, G.

Meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month.

These two Masonic bodies meet in the Masonic Hall, on the corner of Main and Washington streets, in Van Wert.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Van Wert Lodge, No. 251, was established in Van Wert, Ohio, by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, which granted a charter February 23, 1854, to the following brethren, viz: J. B. Coffin, L. B. McGowan, E. L. Jacobs,

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F. T. Coffin, J. Slater, G. McConahay, D. S. Miller, T. Propt, W. C. Gallagher, D. Majors, L. B. Fletcher, J. Shaw, R. Conn, and J. C. Parkinson.

The names of the Grand Officers attached to the charter are R. W. W. G. Neilson, G. M.; R. W. W. F. Curtis, G. W.; R. W. W. F. Slater, Gr. Treas.; R. W. J. S. McGinnis, D. G. M.; R. W. A. E. Glenn, G. Sec.

The lodge was constituted May 18, 1854, by Bro. John A. Lee, and the following brethren installed into office: J. B. Coffin, N. G.; L. B. McGowan, V. G.; G. L. Jacob, Sec.; John Shaw, Treas.

It has a membership of 132, who are devotedly attached to their principles.

The lodge held their first meetings after organization in the third story of the Van Wert Hotel, but at the present time in McCurdy's block, corner of Main and Washington streets.

Meetings are held regularly on Wednesday evening of each week.

The *present officers* (October, 1880) are: W. G. Edward, N. G.; H. Billman, V. G.; A. J. Porter, Sec.; H. C. Glenn, Treas.; F. S. Blake, Permanent Secretary.

The *Past Grands* of Lodge 251 are: I. N. Alexander, Joseph Castle, D. Newcomer, J. A. Gleason, A. J. Gleason, J. W. Penn, F. J. Bonewitz, G. W. Meltz, Dr. Wm. Smith, L. C. Conn, A. Conant, M. L. Purmort, J. S. Hardsock, H. C. Glenn, T. Murphy, P. H. Miller, C. A. Melshimer, Jacob Fox, J. D. Foutz, J. S. Brumbeck, D. P. Young, J. B. Brodnix, H. Updegrove, Silas Smith, J. W. Baker, John Strandler, R. N. Skelly, L. B. McGowan, G. W. Day, H. Campbell, H. N. Croninger, C. A. Hutchinson, John Titus, L. Evers, S. S. Shoemaker, C. Link, C. Neff, C. W. Cowan, H. Robinson, A. G. Howell, J. H. Mount, E. Mullen, W. H. Dennison, John Cling, S. B. Hertz, W. Highwood, J. Bookwalter, T. W. Gaston, D. Harnley, E. L. Wilkinson, W. R. Cook, S. R. Monesmith, and J. L. Stoddard.

Marion Encampment, No. 61, I. O. O. F.

When first instituted met at Delphos; the charter granted March 30, 1854, by the Grand Encampment of Ohio; the following being the Grand Officers of the State: M. W. Payson Coats, G. S. W.; M. W. A. J. Young, G. S. W.; M. W. Samuel Ross, Gr. Treas.; M. W. Addison Pronsin, G. H. P.; M. W. A. R. Foote, Gr. Sec.; M. W. Nathan Stewart, G. J. W.

The charter members were L. B. Wilson, C. H. McClumey, M. P. Clark, Wm. Cust, J. R. Murphy, H. Fisher, and C. H. Hoover.

It was constituted by G. W. Cowan, who installed the following officers: H. Fisher, C. P.; L. B. Woolsan, H. P.; C. H. McCune, S. W.; J. R. Murphy, Sec.; Wm. Crist, J. W.; C. H. Hoover, Treas.

Past Patriarchs of No. 61: I. N. Alexander, A. W. Baker, F. J. Bonantz, I. S. Brunbeet, H. Campbell, J. Castle, L. C. Conn, W. G. Edwards, Jacob Fox, A. J. Gleason, J. A. Gleason, H. C. Glenn, Wm. Hopwood, C. Melshimer, P. H. Miller, G. W. Moltz, J. W. Mount, T. Murphy, D. Newcomer, M. L. Purmont, Wm. Smith, U. S. Wise, H. Billman, Ab. Dennison, H. H. Updegrove, and W. R. Cook.

Liberty Grange, No. 322,

Of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Van Wert, December 29, 1873. L. B. Shaffer was elected Master, and C. H. Koogle, Secretary. Deputy District Grand Master Robbins, of Mercer County, installed the officers. The order holds regular meetings every Friday evening. The number of members at its organization was thirty; but at the present time, March, 1881, it numbers one hundred and thirty-four. It has a good financial basis, handling about eight thousand dollars' worth of goods per year.

The following is a list of officers since its organization: *Masters*—L. B. Shaffer, H. C. Williams, E. P. Weagley, and W. H. Witten. *Secretaries*—C. H. Koogle, John Koogle, E. Elkhart, and Alfred McElwan.

Improved Order of Red Men, Abewaki Tribe, No. 77.

The dispensation to organize this benevolent association is dated the 23d of the Flower Moon, G. S. D., 382, and signed by W. A. Brands, Grand Sachem of the Grand Council of Ohio, and attested by C. S. Bells, Chief of Records, which body was subsequently organized by the Grand Council of the United States, April 7, 1852.

Its motto is *Friendship, Freedom, and Charity.* The constitution provides that if a member be disabled by sickness or injury to his person the weekly sum of $3 shall be paid out of the funds of the Order. To this end there is a relief committee, whose duty it is to attend to all such cases. The Order also provides by assessment for a widow and orphans of deceased members.

The Abewaki Tribe, No. 77, of Van Wert, was organized by dispensation, and meets every Thursday evening in their hall, in the third story of the corner of Main and Washington Streets. The hall is finished in Indian style, with bows and arrows, tomahawks, knives, war clubs and canoes, in fine every thing characteristic of the Indian character.

Dr. John W. Underhill is one of the representatives of the Grand Council of Ohio to the Grand Council of the United States.

W. H. Hester is the representative of No. 77 to the Grand Council of Ohio.

Van Wert Division, No. 290, of the Sons of Temperance.

A petition for a Dispensation was presented to A. W. Collins, S. D. G. W. P., on April 1, 1872, for the institution of Van Wert Division, No. 290, composed of one hundred and six persons, who signed the application, but only sixty-eight were present at the organization.

At its organization the following members were elected to their respective offices, viz.:

1. Mary Elcock, P. W. P.; 2. Sarah R. P. Moon, W. P.; 3. Sarah E. Roebuck, W. A.; 4. George W. Mowry, R. S.; 5. Georgia Glenn, A. R. S.; 6. Silas Smith, F. S.; 7. G. A. K. Young, Treasurer; 8. Rev. Thomas Elcock, W. Chaplain; 9 E. C. Wilson, W. Conductor; 10. Rachel Little, W. C. Conductor; 11. Ella Ketchison, W. G. S.; 12. C. R. Alberry, W. O. S.; 13. O. L. Neff, D. G. W. P.

Bro. A. M. Collins, State D. G. W. P., installed the officers in ample and regular form, and pronounced the Division in good working order under dispensation. On April 6, the charter was granted with full powers to proceed.

April 8. The following Board of Trustees were elected: Bro. W. Underhill, for one year; Bro. Silas Smith, two years, and C. E. Clark, three years. Miss Rachel Little was appointed organist, and C. S. Crossman, Chorister.

The Trustees were instructed to negotiate a lease for Mr. Swineford's hall, and at the next subsequent meeting reported they had rented it for one year at $75, with the privilege of three, five, or ten years.

April 15. O. D. Neff, Mary Elcock, and Georgie Gleason were appointed the first Literary Committee.

The object of this committee was to have performances of a literary character every alternate meeting.

An organ for the use of the Division was purchased.

June 24, 1872, a regular election held, and up to this time the membership of the Division was 112.

The Division had festivals, literary exercises, dramatic performances.

The following members have filled the office of W. P. since the organization of Division No. 290: R. P. Moon, J. W. Underhill, E. W. Manfield, J. T. Cumming, Z. Houpt, Henry A. Pease, Rev. Thomas Elcock, J. W. Shultz, M. E. Bowser, G. M. Saltzgaber, O. L. Neff, I. D. Clark, James A. McConahay, E. T. Woods, George W. Maltz, C. B. Church, Sarah E. Roebuck, E. C. Wilcox, A. L. Sweet, George E. Wells, D. P. Donaldson, John Darnell, J. R. Beary, George Glenn, and Lee Cashill. Number of persons initiated 445; number of members ——.

It is eminently due to state that the Rev. Thomas Elcock in all the labors of the Division, besides attending to his arduous ministerial duties in the Presbyterian Church, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, has filled the office of Worthy Chaplain for twenty-five full terms.

The election of the Sons of Temperance, for the ensuing quarter, was held Monday evening, March 28, 1881. Below is a list of officers chosen: W. P., J. H. Foster; W. A., Kate Evers; P. W. P., Rev. S. M. Bowser; R. S., Arthur B. Whitmer; A. R. S., Cora Graham; F. S., Asa Moltz; Chaplain, Oliver Eagy; Con., S. W. Long; A. Con., Kittie Cassel; I. S., Myrtle Graves; O. S., Lee Cassel; L. A., 1st, Ella Howe; 2d, Mary

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Lowery; 3d, Nettie Rhodes; Organist, Ellis Melsheimer; Chorister, Dr. D. L. Corbin.

Van Wert's Fire Department.

Preceding the year 1872 the only evidence for combating the ravages of "the devouring element," fire, consisted simply of a "bucket brigade," which involuntarily sprang out to relief at the dread alarm of any incipient conflagration. About the beginning of the year 1872 some of the enterprising citizens, under the lead of J. H. Foster, deeming it of vital importance to have more efficient agencies in subduing fires, proceeded to the organization of a systematic fire department. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected, and a hand-engine, "Van Wert, No. 1," with two trucks, reels, and hose were purchased by the town Council. This was considered a sufficient protection to the town until 1877, when the city purchased one of Ahren's famous steam engines, and a new era for protection dawned. Both engines are under the control of one company—"Van Wert Fire Company, No. 1." The department is conducted on the volunteer plan, although the engineer is allowed a compensation for constant attendance. The last annual report of the company showed the apparatus to be in condition, and to consist of steamer, one hand-engine, four hose-carriages and reels, and 2000 feet of hose, all under experienced officers and in first-class working order. The officers from the beginning of the organization to the present time are as follows:—

Jan. 30, 1872. J. H. Foster, Foreman; Geo. H. Mowry, 1st Assistant Foreman; C. F. Bickford, 2d Assistant Foreman; D. A. Clark, Secretary; George W. Clark, Treasurer.

Nov. 12, 1872. J. H. Foster, Foreman; Jos. Faudrill, 1st Assistant Foreman; C. F. Bickford, 2d Assistant Foreman; D. A. Clark, Secretary; P. C. Conn, Treasurer.

1873. J. H. Foster, Foreman; T. J. Saltzgaber, 1st Assistant Foreman; C. F. Bickford, 2d Assistant Foreman; D. A. Clark, Secretary; P. C. Conn, Treasurer.

1874. J. H. Foster, Foreman; Get. Todd, 1st Assistant Foreman; C. F. Bickford, 2d Assistant Foreman; John Rison, Secretary; P. H. Miller, Treasurer.

1875. J. H. Foster, Foreman; P. H. Miller, 1st Assistant Foreman; C. F. Bickford, 2d Assistant Foreman; John Rison, Secretary; P. H. Miller, Treasurer.

1876. J. H. Foster, Foreman; U. H. Hester, 1st Assistant Foreman; E. C. Wilcox, 2d Assistant Foreman; Wilson Hires, Treasurer.

1877. J. H. Foster, Foreman; Al. Brown, 1st Assistant Foreman; U. H. Hester, 2d Assistant Foreman; John Rison, Secretary; Wilson Hires, Treasurer.

1878. J. H. Foster, Foreman; Al. Brown, 1st Assistant Foreman; U. H. Hester, 2d Assistant Foreman; Robert Kear, Secretary; Wilson Hires, Treasurer.

1879. J. H. Foster, Foreman; Al. Brown, 1st Assistant Foreman; U. H. Hester, 2d Assistant Foreman; Scott Johnson, Secretary; Wilson Hires, Treasurer.

1880. J. H. Foster, Foreman; Al. Brown, 1st Assistant Foreman and Engineer; U. H. Hester, 2d Assistant Foreman; J. W. Sherrick, Secretary; D. A. Clark, Treasurer. Directors: F. M. Shaffer, J. G. McCoy, Charles Webster, John Troup, and John Mathys.

1882. J. H. Foster, President; Al. Brown, 1st Assistant Foreman; John J. Shoemaker, Foreman Hose; Thomas Noble, Assistant Foreman Hose. Directors: A. Jackson, Thomas Redrup, Daniel Mullen, A. C. Walters, and A. Grandstaff.

Buckeye Hook-and-Ladder Company.

About the time of the organization of the Fire Department in 1872, O. J. Comer became the leading spirit in organizing an independent hook-and-ladder company. The company was organized and named the "Buckeye," and elected O. J. Comer Foreman, and A. W. Clark Secretary, with a complement of about fifty men. With their own money the company purchased a hook-and-ladder truck and the necessary apparatus. Several years afterwards the company sold their property to the city at the original cost price. It now maintains its organization on the volunteer plan, with an active membership of forty-one men, officered as follows: George Clippinger, Foreman; John Shoop, Assistant Foreman; Ed. Montgomery, Secretary; George Clippinger, Treasurer. Directors: Frank Shoop, Harry Darnell, and George Moebus.

Van Wert Fire Company, No. 1.

This is to certify that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1872, at a regular meeting of the members of the fire company hereinafter named, held at the engine house in Van Wert, County of Van Wert and State of Ohio, and which is the usual place of holding the meetings for said company, a majority of the members were present, and the following proceedings were had, as shown by the minutes of said meeting, to wit:

Van Wert, Ohio, February 20, 1872.

This being the regular meeting of the members of the fire company, held at the engine house, in Van Wert, Ohio. There were present J. H. Foster, presiding officer, and a majority of members.

It being in order to select a name for said company, it was unanimously agreed that the corporate name adopted by said company, and by which it shall be known, shall be "The Wert Fire Company, No. 1," and whereupon, it being in order, an election of directors for said company was proceeded with, when James E. Morrison, George F. Pier, George F. Todd, David L. ———, and Joseph Rose were duly elected said directors and trustees, to serve for the period of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. It was further resolved that these proceedings be furnished the Recorder of Van Wert County, Ohio, for record, to make this body an aggregate corporation under the law of Ohio.

Signed, D. A. Clark, Secretary.

The Van Wert Gas Company.

The Van Wert Gas Company was organized February 14, 1881, by J. H. Miller, C. R. Miller, A. B. McCurdy, H. C. Glenn, and O. C. McCurdy, with capital stock of $25,000, the building having been erected the previous year by J. H. and C. R. Miller.

The works consist of a fire-proof brick building, 60 by 70 feet, with all the modern improvements for making illuminating gas.

By the use of the gas the city was illuminated for the first time on the 10th of January, 1881.

Directors: John Van Liew, O. C. McCurdy, Perry Zimmerman, G. M. Saltzgaber, and H. C. Glenn.

The Board organized Jan. 1, 1882, by electing the following officers: President, H. C. Glenn; Secretary, O. C. McCurdy; Treasurer, John Van Liew.

Manufacturing and Industrial Interests.

Van Wert Stave Company.

The charter for this company was procured by D. H. Pennypacker, R. Sheppard, George Sibbett, Samuel Neel, and Josiah Sibley.

They purchased ten acres of land within the corporation, and on the line of the P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., between West Main Street and Kear's addition.

Flour and sugar barrel staves, finished heading, and flat and patent hoops form the line of manufacture. The establishment represents a capital of $70,000, and employs eighty workmen. Two engines are operated, one of sixty and the other of eighty horse power.

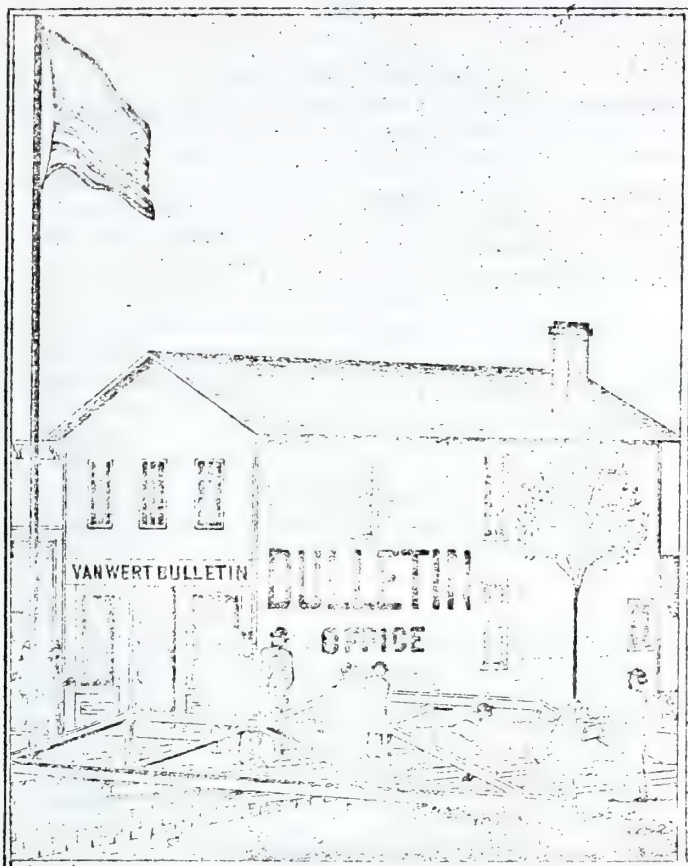
Stave capacity, 20,000 per day; heading from 1500 to 2000.

A specialty is made of the manufacture of stock barrels for flour, salt, glass, and lime.

Officers: President, W. G. Pennypacker; Vice-President, W. S. Craig; Secretary and Treasurer, I. H. Eldridge. Directors: George Holton, John H. Grove.

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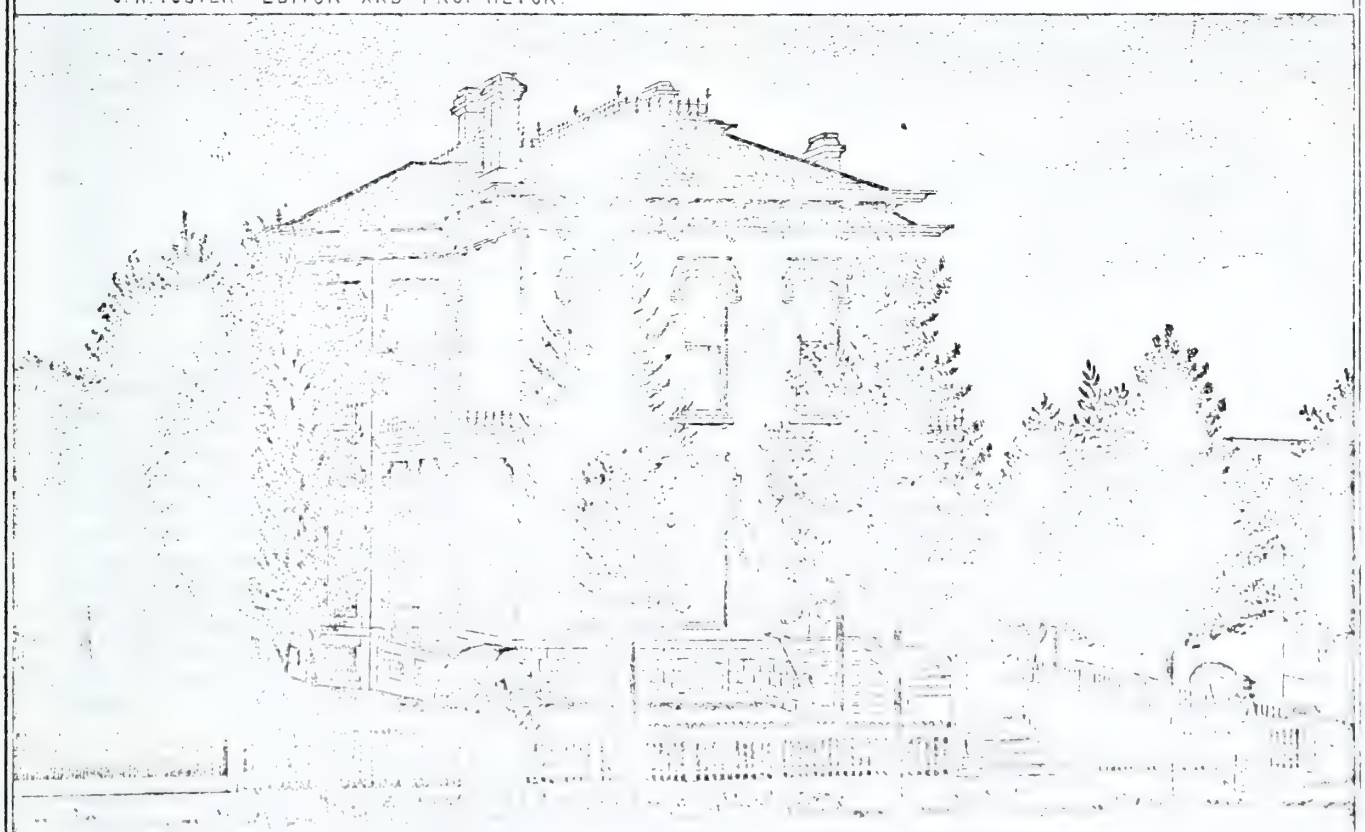
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VAN WERT BULLETIN OFFICE, SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET,
J. H. FOSTER EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



RES. OF WM. SMITH M. D. WEST MAIN ST. VAN WERT, OHIO.



RES. OF COL I. N. ALEXANDER, MIDDLE STREET, VAN WERT, OHIO

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People's Milling Association.

This company was incorporated April 15, 1872. The charter members were L. Meredith, M. Munaugh, Samuel Neel, C. P. Edson, Samuel Collins, D. W. Burt, Alexander Le Rue, J. S. Brumback, A. W. Baker, I. N. Alexander, and I. D. Clark.

On April 18, the following Board of Directors was elected: Levi Meredith, Samuel Collins, Samuel Neel, A. W. Baker, D. W. Burt, Alexander Le Rue, and P. De Puy. The board then elected the following officers: D. W. Burt, President; A. W. Baker, Secretary, and Samuel Neel, Treasurer. Levi Meredith was appointed Superintendent.

The charter provides for the annual election of officers on the 1st day of January, at which time dividends are to be declared. The capital stock was $20,000, divided into 400 shares of $50 each. A brick mill was erected, 40 by 60 feet, the basement seven feet deep; first floor 12 feet high, and the second story 14 feet high. The cost of the building was $15,245.66. Cost of lot $800.

E. W. Wilson, architect and builder. Capacity of mill, 30 bushels of wheat and 20 bushels of corn or chop per hour.

Officers: President, A. J. Gleason; Secretary, Ed. Burt; Treasurer, H. G. Richie. Directors: M. F. Richie, F. J. Gleason, S. Kohn, J. W. Clark.

City Mills.

These mills were built by W. A. Clark and Charles Mahan in 1874. The building is 24 by 52 feet, engine-room 20 by 30 feet, and the office 12 by 32 feet. The mill has three run of burrs, with a capacity of fifteen bushels per hour. The mill occupies lot No. 14 West Jackson Street. Their specialty is custom and merchants' work. The building was erected at a cost of $8000, and the lot purchased for $1000. J. W. Boss, of Fort Wayne, proprietor; W. A. Clark and Chas. Mahan, Managers.

Union Mills Flouring Company.

This company was chartered Feb. 27, 1871, the incorporators being F. J. Bonewitz, S. Swineford, John A. Conn, T. S. Gilliland, and Jacob Fox. The mill is situated on the corner of Crawford and Walnut streets. The building is frame, 65 feet square, and furnished with a 70 horse-power engine, four run of burrs, with a capacity of 400 bushels per day. The building is three stories high, and the whole building and machinery represent an investment of $16,000. Present directors: D. R. Bonewitz, O. P. Bonewitz, S. Swineford, W. L. Scott, and O. D. Swartout. W. L. Scott has acted as superintendent from the first, and being a practical miller and reliable business man, is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of his position.

President, L. G. Schumm; Vice-President, B. C. Swineford; Secretary, O. D. Swartout; Treasurer, L. R. Swineford; Superintendent, W. L. Scott.

Banking Institutions—First National Bank.

A moneyed institution, being chiefly a bank of deposit, exchange, and discount, existed in the early business history of Van Wert, and was under control of Dr. C. Emerson and E. R. Wells—but eventually passed under the sole ownership and control of Dr. Emerson. In 1864, the First National Bank of Van Wert, succeeding this old and well-conducted private bank, was established with a capital of $60,000, and now has a surplus of $14,000. The present directors of the bank are Dr. C. Emerson, A. Conant, S. Swineford, W. A. Buckingham, and Col. John M. C. Marble—J. M. C. Marble, President; G. A. Sahlquist, Cashier, and John A. Conn, Assistant Cashier. That this bank rests upon sure foundations, the public have ample assurance in the fact of the large wealth of the owners, and their high character—they being among the most substantial business men of Northwestern Ohio, and their credit thoroughly established in all the important financial centres of the country.

First National Bank of Van Wert.

Report May 1, 1881. United States bonds, $67,000; real estate, etc., $13,000; expenses and taxes, $2774.92; bills, discounts, $92,922; over drafts, $670.01; due from other banks, $64,837.76; cash on hand, $23,713.22; with United States Treasury, Washington, $3000; cash items, $766.92; total, $268,684.97. Capital and surplus, $74,000; undivided profits, $6464.32; circulation, $60,000; deposits, $128,220.65; Total, $268,684.97. Charles Emerson, President; A. S. Bart, Cashier.

The Van Wert National Bank.

Dr. Charles Emerson and Edw. Wells established the first bank in this vicinity in 1856, as Emerson & Wells. Soon thereafter Dr. Emerson succeeded to the business, and conducted it very successfully until February, 1864, when, in connection with many of the leading citizens of the place, he established the First National Bank of Van Wert, Ohio.

Col. J. M. C. Marble, long identified with the leading business interests of Delphos and the founder of the First National Bank and Savings Bank of that place, became interested in the First National Bank of Van Wert in 1871, and that bank remained under the control of Messrs. Emerson & Marble and their associates until 1879, when they sold their stock in the same, and the following year, associating with them William H. Pennell, established the banking-house of Emerson, Marble & Co.

This banking-house from its first opening was awarded by the public a very considerable and valuable business, and soon became the largest loaning institution of the county, and on March 21, 1882, merged its business into that of the bank that heads this article, "The Van Wert National," which opened business with a capital of $100,000, and numerous wealthy and successful shareholding interest.

The board of shareholders, comprising Dr. A. N. Krout, J. S. Zook, A. A. Bronson, D. Shepard, Joseph May, Dr. B. F. Leslie, Jonas Stuckey, Levi Meredith, John Atchison, A. R. Merrick, J. B. Fronefield, Marvin Woodruff, Stewart Lippman, Ira P. Shissler, Philip Scaer, Jr., Dr. Wm. Smith, Dennis C. Zook, Miss Julia Putnam, Major E. C. Dawes, Prof. C. S. Crossman, John E. McGettigan, Mrs. M. F. Dawes, Dr. Charles Emerson, Col. J. M. C. Marble, Lester Patterson, I. H. Eldridge, A. B. McCurdy, Henry Butler, Dr. H. C. McGavren, Benjamin Olney, William H. Pennell, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, and Guilford S. Marble.

The shareholders designated from these numbers as directors and officers are Daniel Shepard, Lester Patterson, Dr. Chas. Emerson, I. H. Eldridge, J. S. Zook, Joseph May, Henry Butler, Dr. H. C. McGavren, Benj. Olney, Wm. H. Pennell, Cashier; J. M. C. Marble, President; A. B. McCurdy.

Van Wert Book and News Company.

Incorporated Jan. 1, 1881; capital, $10,000. President, Mrs. S. E. Roebuck; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Leila Zimmerman. An extensive stock of books, periodicals, weekly and daily newspapers, stationery, pictures, and wall-paper is constantly carried. The whole stock is well selected, and the business conducted with systematic skill.

The Court-house.

The present court-house is a magnificent structure, which reflects great credit upon both the town and county. It is situated in a public part of the town, and is finished with great skill and taste both outside and within. The offices are all commodious, well lighted, heated, and furnished. The court-room is large, well arranged, and elaborately finished. The original contract was awarded for $78,100; contract for finish, $10,125; extra work on foundation, $3538.55; extra work on foundation, $617.46; cornice in hall, $738.18; flooring, 1116.96; ceiling, $1151.42; lining for stairs, $29.04; concrete, $2457.20; painting, $365.58; painting, $609.30; marble tile, $1447.42; steam apparatus, $7897.93; clock, $2000. The whole building is complete in all details, and is in many respects a model of architectural design and construction.

Thorp's Artificial Stone.

The manufacture of this stone was established here by Matthias Springer. At the factory may be found specimens of this stone, which is a chemical combination, said to be both frost and fire-proof. It is highly recommended for window-caps and sills, plain or ornamental, steps, ranges, chimney-tops, and pavements. The stone has already been tested in different manners, and has proved satisfactory.

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Tile Factory.

Edward Germann is engaged in the manufacture of tile of all sizes, having facilities for the manufacture of 25,000 rods per annum, for which he finds a ready sale.

Waverly Hall.

This hall is on the second floor of a large brick building on South Washington Street. It is 40 by 100 feet in dimensions, and is provided with a good stage and full scenery. The building was erected in 1876 by Swineford Brothers & Co. at a cost of $11,000.

Opera House.

This building was erected in 1874 by T. S. Gilliland. The first floor is occupied as business rooms, and the second to some extent by offices, which reduces the size of the hall. Still it is pleasantly located, and well adapted for amateur performances.

Woodland Cemetery.

The cemetery is located about eighty rods west of the corporation line. The grounds were purchased in 1874 by the trustees of the town and township for joint use as a burial-ground, and contain 100 acres. Great taste has been displayed in laying out the naturally beautiful grounds, which are beautified by shrubbery of different varieties artistically arranged.

Patrons' Warehouse, Van Wert.

This association was incorporated April 10, 1875. The charter was granted to P. M. Dix, Abraham Balyeat, A. A. Bronson, Smith Miller, A. Mentser, Samuel Collins, John Collins, Ira Cavett, J. K. Cooper, Joseph Custer, James Montgomery, L. B. Shaffer, H. C. Williams, O. Koogle, M. L. Brewer, Edwin Smith, Hugh Gilliland, N. Hattery, A. R. Merrick, and Abijah Goodwin.

1875. First directors were P. M. Dix, Samuel Collins, N. Hattery, A. Mentser, O. Koogle, E. Smith, and Abijah Goodwin, who organized by electing P. M. Dix, President; Samuel Collins, Treasurer; and O. Koogle, Secretary.

1876. All the directors and officers were re-elected.

1877. A. A. Bronson, A. Balyeat, H. C. Williams, Joseph Custer, James Sidle, O. Koogle, and A. R. Merrick. A. Balyeat, President; A. A. Bronson, Treasurer; A. R. Merrick, Secretary.

1878. P. A. Dix, Samuel Arnold, H. C. Williams, A. A. Bronson, S. C. Duff, Joseph Uster, and A. R. Merrick. P. M. Dix, President; A. A. Bronson, Treasurer; A. R. Merrick, Secretary.

1879. F. T. Gilliland, H. C. Williams, A. Mentzer, Joseph Crook, Smith Miller, S. Arnold, and A. Merrick. F. T. Gilliland, President; H. C. Williams, Treasurer; A. R. Merrick, Secretary.

1880. The board reduced to five directors: P. M Dix, Jos. Crooks, Rufus Dufrey, H. F. Jones, and A. R. Merrick. P. M. Dix, President; A. R. Merrick, Treasurer and Secretary.

The elevator is located on lots 1, 2, and 3, corner of Cherry and Jackson streets. The main building is 34 by 60 feet, with an L of 20 by 40 feet and an engine-room 18 by 20 feet, and is expected to carry 60,000 bushels of grain, and can elevate from 900 to 1000 bushels per hour. Grain is removed to any part of the building with elevators and conveyers, and without handling it.

The building and improvements cost $12,000. It is managed and worked by the superintendent, A. R. Merrick, who is also treasurer, secretary, and engineer.

DUNATHAN & HUMPHREYS,

wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, flour, queensware, glassware, etc., at Nos. 51 and 53 Main Street. This firm commenced business at No. 5, in the McCurdy block, Main Street, Feb. 1874. In the spring of 1878 they removed to their present location. Their storeroom is 40 by 70 feet; their adjoining room is 30 by 40 feet; and about one-fourth the up-stairs, which is used as a warerooom. They are also agents for all kinds of agricultural implements.

THE TIGHT BARREL STAVE AND HEADING FACTORY.

These works are located near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between Cherry and Walnut streets. They were established in Aug. 1865, by Messrs. Butler & Meredith, and operated on a small scale, the machinery being run by horse-power for a few months.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Meredith sold his interest in the factory to J. R. Brumback. The firm then purchased an engine and commenced operating their machinery by steam, and erected suitable buildings, in which they have been conducting the business of manufacturing staves and heading for tight barrels.

In 1870 they received as a partner J. K. Scott, of Van Wert, and the business has been conducted by H. Butler, J. R. Brumback, and J. K. Scott, under the name of H. Butler & Co. However, H. Butler is the manager of the business, who by energy and perseverance has made it a success. Their capacity is now sufficient to manufacture 8000 staves and 4000 headings per day. They are enlarging their works, and attaching machinery for cutting and making slack barrel staves. They will soon have the capacity to use thirty cords of staves and heading per day.

PATTERSON & HALFHILL,

wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, queensware, glassware, etc., at No. 7 East Main Street. Mr. Patterson, senior member of the firm, engaged in the retail trade in 1873 in company with Mr. Tucker, as successor to Mr. Webber, former partner of Mr. Tucker. The firm name then became Tucker & Patterson, who continued in the business on the corner of Main and Shannon streets until Nov. 1875.

Mr. Tucker sold his interest to Mr. A. P. Halfhill, and the firm name was changed to Patterson & Halfhill. They remained at the old stand until Dec. 1875, when their business-room was destroyed by fire. They changed their location to No. 12 Main Street, and carried on their business until the spring of 1878, when they removed to their present location. They occupy a room 22 by 80 feet as their salesroom, and a wareroom 18 by 50 feet. They are extensive shippers of butter, eggs, etc.

In 1880 they commenced wholesaling groceries in connection with their retail trade, and have been eminently successful.

STRACK & PATTERSON,

manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of hard-wood lumber, near the C. V. W. and M. Railroad, on Shannon Street.

In 1871 there was a flax-mill erected on the ground where the saw-mill now stands, by the Patterson Brothers & Co., and was operated under that name until 1872, when Mr. L. Patterson purchased his brother's interest, which made him owner of one half of the mill. The name of the firm was then changed to "The Van Wert Flax Company," and managed by Mr. L. Patterson, who operated it successfully, until all the buildings, except the boiler-house, were destroyed by fire in 1877, at which time all operations of the flax-mill ceased.

Mr. Patterson then purchased his partners' interest in the engine and boiler-rooms and formed a partnership with Mr. E. W. Strack—the firm name being Strack & Patterson. They erected a saw-mill for the manufacture of all kinds of hard-wood lumber, which has been successfully operated. They purchase logs by the million, which are shipped to them by the railroad or hauled on wagons. These are the only shippers of lumber from this point; their average shipments are about two hundred car loads per year.

NOTES TOUCHING THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND TOWN—ITS PIONEER SETTLERS, AND BUSINESS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS, IN 1875. (From a Town Journal.)

This county was formed, with many others, now comprehended within the limits of Northwestern Ohio, April 1, 1820; and, like Williams and Paulding, named from one of the captors of the unfortunate British officer, Major André—Isaac Van Wert. The county, at its date of formation, was populous only in Indians and wild game—the white settlers being few in number. It was attached to Mercer for judicial purposes; and it was not until 1836, that the county became relieved of its swaddling-clothes, and organized as a distinct and independent county.

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The first court was held at Willshire, October 3, 1836. The first session of the Commissioners convened at Willshire, April 29, 1836. At the time of its organization, Van Wert consisted of twelve townships, only four of which, namely: Pleasant, Ridge, Willshire, and Jennings, were organized.

According to the statement of Davis Johnson—undoubted authority—and who settled in Harrison Township, five miles north of Willshire, in April, 1836, the first public sale of lots in the town of Van Wert was made on the 17th day of June, 1837. Mr. Johnson has held several of the most important offices in the county.

James Gordon Gilliland removed to the county in 1835. He served three terms as treasurer, and three terms as commissioner of Van Wert County. No public officer discharged duties more faithfully, and none had a firmer hold upon the public confidence.

William Johns removed to Harrison Township in October, 1837; and in 1839 to Pleasant Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred Dec. 4, 1871. Mr. Johns was an old Indian trader, and his son, David Johns, is now one of the most successful business men in the town.

Dr. P. John Hines, the first physician, and yet living, came to the town in 1838; but the Gillilands, the Hills, and John Mark, preceded the Doctor, and were here in 1835. Darius Evers, now even in the vigor of his manhood, came in 1839.

Among those established in Van Wert in 1842, were Samuel Engleright, John W. Conn, I. D. Clark, J. M. Barr, Wm. Parent, Joseph Gleason, Samuel Clark, E. R. Wells, Thomas R. Mott, Wm. Thorn, Daniel Cook, David Fisher, Isaac Doherty, Robert Gilliland, Dr. P. John Hines, David Richey, Jacob Thorn, John Roach, George McManama, Thomas Thorn, Samuel Parent, James G. Cress, Wm. Frouchield, R. C. Spears, and Reuben Frisbie.

The late Perrin De Puy, a well-known and popular attorney, and Hon. Chas. P. Edson, became residents of Van Wert in 1846. Joseph Shilling, who was connected with the hotel business at Little Sandusky from 1835 until the removal of the Wyandots from their old reservation in 1844, and who had been, during many years, on friendly terms with the educated members of that tribe, came to Van Wert in 1855.

The nearest water mills were at Fort Wayne and Piqua; though there was a horse mill, at which corn and buckwheat were ground, situated on Jennings Prairie, and another in Union Township, Mercer County. Lesser mills, popularly known as the "arm-strong," or hand mill—the stones being "nigger heads," and worked by hand—would, by dint of hard labor, turn out a peck of corn meal in twelve hours; and these latter mills found a place beside a hand-loom in nearly every cabin.

The town of Van Wert was laid out on the 30th of March, 1835—Geo. Marsh, James Watson Riley, and Peter Augenbaugh being the original proprietors. The last addition, by Judge Wm. L. Helfenstein, was made on the 29th of August, 1840.

There are thirteen churches—1 Presbyterian, 1 M. E., 1 English and 1 German Lutheran, 1 Baptist, 1 Disciple, 1 Catholic, 1 Evangelical Protestant, and 1 African M. E., 1 Society of Friends, 1 African Baptist, and 1 German Reformed.

New Structures.

Within the last two years, the business houses and dwellings erected, and now in process, excepting those made by A. Jacobs, A. B. McCurdy, F. S. Bonewitz, C. A. Melsheimer, J. S. Brumback, and a few others, have largely exceeded in value, improvements that were built before them, and which were made since the town was organized. During the preceding two years the following mentioned buildings, of brick walls, have been erected, or are now in process of construction:—

The court-house, at a cost of at least $80,000, and which, when completed, will be the most attractive public edifice, considering its cost, that has been built in Northwestern Ohio, will be a credit to the town and county. The firm of T. J. Tolan & Son, architects, whose names are becoming the most prominent in the country, in the line of their profession, made the plan, and have superintendence of the work. E. W. Wilson is contractor.

A new Presbyterian church, now nearly completed, is the finest church building in the town. Its dimensions are 76 by 46 feet.

The people of the town are indebted to the enterprise of T. S. Gilliland, Mayor, for the erection of the Opera Block—a building of three floors, and covering an area of 42½ by 100 feet, situated on Washington Street. The printing rooms of the Van Wert *Bulletin* and other offices are in this building. The opera room will have a capacity for comfortably seating, when fully completed, over 700 people.

A mammoth block, 132 feet on Washington Street, and 88 feet on Main Street—the joint work of T. S. McKim, A. S. Burt, W. H. Pennell, and D. Newcomer, and another of magnificent proportions, on the diagonal corner, known as the "Iron Block," in which are included the First National Bank, the *Times* printing office, and some of the most prominent business offices of the place, were erected by J. S. Brumback, John A. Conn, Thomas Geppert. Other fine business blocks have been erected by Jacob Miller, Joe May, S. A. Norris, I. N. Alexander, J. W. Penn & Co., George Dasher, and A. Lynch.

A new public school building, at a cost exceeding $40,000, is pronounced by the State Superintendent of Common Schools, considering its cost, the best erected in Ohio within the last ten years.

And the following elegant private residences, also of brick: Wm. H. Clymer, S. Swineford, Thomas Geppert, Col. I. N. Alexander, Dr. A. N. Krout, and George Dasher; and a much larger number of frame walls, some of which cost as large an amount of money as those mentioned; and chief among these is the residence, lately erected, of the prominent clothier, General A. Jacobs, which is, in all respects, a model structure.

All the benevolent orders are well represented.

Manufacturing.

Fully six hundred thousand dollars are invested in the following-named manufacturing industries: five steam flouring mills, 2 planing mills, 1 saw mill, 4 brick yards, 1 hub and spoke factory, 6 wagon and carriage shops, 11 blacksmith shops, 1 woollen mill, 3 cabinet factories, 2 harness shops, 2 marble shops, 2 lumber yards, 1 broom-handle factory, 1 tile factory, 7 shoe and 3 tailor shops, 1 ashery, 1 brewery, 1 flax mill, 1 cheese factory, and 2 cooper shops. Nineteen steam engines are working within and directly outside the corporation.

An efficient fire department is always in readiness to protect the property of the city against ravages by fire.

General Business.

One of the features in Van Wert business that indicates a rapid approach to metropolitan arrangements in trade, is discovered in the classification of goods. Some fifteen or eighteen years ago, the several stores were "general merchandise," which embraced nearly all lines of goods in demand by people of the town and country. Now this system has passed away; and those who are in search of dry goods, will seek dry-goods stores, and those desiring hardware or boots and shoes, will find those establishments—and thus all the several department of trade have now become sharply defined.

Three newspaper establishments—all issuing journals creditable to the town and county. They are the Van Wert *Times*, by W. H. Clymer; the Van Wert *Bulletin*, by Jacob H. Foster, and the Van Wert *Press*, by James A. McConahy. The *Bulletin* is unquestionably the most metropolitan in all its appointments of any newspaper establishment outside of Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus or Cleveland, that is now in operation in Ohio. The enterprise of its proprietor has no limit.

Six dry-goods stores: Bonewitz & Johns, McKim & Hall, J. S. Brumbach & Co., Levi Zimmerman, A. L. Teubner & Co., and Mr. Hackedorn.

Three clothing stores: A. Jacobs, New York Clothing Store, and Alexander & Kassel.

Five drug stores: A. P. Linn, C. A. Melshimer, P. J. Hines & Son, and W. H. Pennell.

Three hardware stores: A. B. McCurdy & Son, Casto & Eyler, and S. B. Hertz.

Six boot and shoe stores: Clark, Richey & Co., Philip Profit, William Hartel, G. W. Mosure, Wilkinson & Son, and Toledo Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

Five millinery stores: Mrs. Zannin Smith, Mrs. Schreffler, Mrs. W. T. Lamb, Miss McKim & Miss Rowley, and Mrs. Marshall.

Two dressmakers: Mrs. Dunlap and Miss Reese.

Twenty-seven grocery and provision stores: James E. Morrison, A. Lynch, D. H. Clippinger, Dunathan, Humphreys & Holbrook, Riechter & Faber, Joseph May, H. J. Wise & Son, Jacob Miller, C. W. Wallace, David Newcomer, James Conn, Edwards & Gaskill, Brehm & Slade, D. W. Purmort, S. Swineford & Sons, David & Allen, John Eckfeldt & Son, Thomas Geppert, Andrew Moebus, John P. Cline, McCoy & Co., D. H. Scholl, George Hammer, Gotlieb Wise, George Hall, Tucker, Patterson & Co., and William Pier.

One fruit store: John Springer.

Five bakeries: Thomas Geppert, A. Lynch, John Eckfeldt, John P. Kline, and G. Wise.

One hair store: Mrs. Kirk.

One book store: Wenger & Pennypacker.

Two jewelry stores: A. P. McConahay and William Snashall.

Four hotels: DePuy House, American House, Van Wert House, and Davis House.

Three saddle and harness shops: B. F. Shoop & Co., J. H. Strandler & Co., and N. Fugate & Co.

Two photograph Galleries: J. F. Rank & Co. and U. H. Hester.

Two furniture stores: J. W. Penn & Co. and G. W. Goss.

Two undertakers: C. W. Lown & Son and Jacob Conover.

Five meat markets.

Six sewing machine agencies.

Clothing and Merchant Tailoring.

Among the oldest business houses in Van Wert is that of Gen. A. Jacobs. Few have been more successful and enterprising, and none

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have contributed more liberally and judiciously of their means to advance the interests of the town. These traits, added to the fact that he is the oldest merchant in the trade in Van Wert, and that his business transactions have ever been characterized by fair dealings, have given him a hold upon the homes and trade of neighboring towns that cannot be shaken by competition however powerful. His stock embraces all lines of gentlemen's furnishing goods; and a large proportion of sales are of clothing manufactured for home customers, which are cut and made up by the most competent workmen that can be obtained. His present cutter is Mr. A. C. Elliott, who has selected Van Wert as a home, and who has an established character as one of the most accomplished cutters in the business.

Jewelry and Music Store.

The largest and best stocked establishment handling these goods in Van Wert, and having no successful rival in any place outside of Toledo, in Northwestern Ohio, is conducted by A. P. McConahay, whose business place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the new court-house. Among his goods are included diamonds, the best American and Swiss watches, for ladies and gentlemen; jewelry of the latest styles and purest material; solid silver and plated ware; every kind of the best improved musical instruments, clocks, fine table cutlery, Italian violin strings, vulcanized rubber goods, and everything in the lines enumerated. His direct business relations with manufacturers enables him to successfully baffle all attempts at competition; and through these arrangements his customers are secured the most advantageous rates in every character of goods embraced in the several departments belonging to the jewelry trade. Mr. McConahay commenced business here in 1864, and in that time has built up an establishment that is popular throughout Northwestern Ohio.

Howe Sewing Machine.

Gen. W. Day has the agency in Van Wert County for the sale of the Howe Sewing Machine. The Howe, as all well-informed people know, was the first machine in the market, and has maintained supremacy by repeated improvements, and is now, doubtless, the best in use. Thomas R. Burdell, who has had many years experience in the sewing machine business, and who has ample facilities for repairing machines of any manufacture, has been employed by Mr. Day to assist him. The Howe rooms are in the basement of the iron front block, corner of Main and Washington streets, Robert Conn's old corner. During the year over 108,000 of the Howe machines were sold in the United States alone, the European sales not included in this number.

Drugs, etc.

W. H. Pennell, whose building enterprise is noticed in another place, is the principal dealer in the above class of goods at No. 3 Union Block. The best retail establishment in Toledo is hardly better stocked with drugs, medicines, paints, oils, and other goods belonging to the trade, and none can exhibit better rooms. His jobbing sales are becoming large. A considerable portion of his attractive rooms is devoted to the sale of books and stationery. In the prescription department this house is especially popular among the profession, and really controls the entire trade.

Board of Trade Rooms.

On the broad plateau fronting the store of Conn & Noble, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, occur the principal sales of live stock and general farm productions; and those sales, on account of the rapid increase within the last few years of agricultural wealth in the district of country that seeks Van Wert as a market, have grown into high importance, and have fixed Conn & Noble's grocery and provision store as a Board of Trade Rooms, where balances are adjusted between buyer and seller. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and the various grains during market seasons first strike this busy corner, and here the competing purchasers crowd the stock droves and freighted grain, vegetable, and fruit wagons, and exchanges are made. Conn & Noble's establishment is, therefore, in point of fact the Van Wert Board of Trade, or Exchange Building, whichever one may please to term it.

Charles Mount, T. S. McKim, and G. A. Hall.

The oldest general merchandise management, and most continuously engaged in trade in the county and town of Van Wert without permitting their capital to become diverted to enterprises outside of legitimate merchandise, are those whose names are above written, although others who have extended their sphere have been equally successful.

Mr. McKim established himself in the general merchandise business first at Willshire, Aug. 25, 1846, in copartnership with his brother-in-law, Charles Mount (the latter having commenced trade in Willshire as early as 1833). The partnership was dissolved at Willshire, and Mr. McKim removed to Van Wert in the fall of 1855. Mr. Mount was an honored citizen of the county and town, well known to all the old inhabitants, and now resides at Pleasant Hill, Mo., having retired from active business. In 1855, the partnership having been meantime dissolved, Mr. McKim removed to Van Wert, where he opened a store, and continued in business ten years, and then sold to Dr. Harb, of Willshire, the stock, reserving his real estate on the corner of Main and Washington streets, and engaged in the following year (May, 1866) in the auction and commission business in partnership with Levi Zimmerman, and continued this occupation until 1867, when the lease of Dr. Harb expired, and Mr. McKim resumed possession of the old corner, and supplied it with a new and fresh stock of goods, Dr. Harb returning to Willshire with the remnant of his stock.

G. A. Hall, the now partner of Mr. McKim, is a merchant "to the manner born," having commenced on the lowest round of the successful business man's ladder. He is yet a young man, but possesses all the elements that have brought fortune to many who have started out in life with sound morals, good habits, and well-regulated brain. He left Germany, his native land, in 1853, and engaged with Mr. McKim as a sort of "boy of all work," bearing about the same business relation to Mr. McKim that the honored President of the First National Bank of Van Wert bore to his first employer, Capt. Thomas Coulter, of Kalida.

This is a brief intermingling of biography and the truth of history. The present condition is, that the firm of McKim & Hall occupy a front rank among the dry good business firms of the young cities of Ohio. All of which is fact.

A. B. McCurdy.

The finest establishment, exclusively hardware, of prominence, in Van Wert, was founded by A. B. McCurdy. His thorough knowledge of all the details of the business has enabled him to achieve a degree of success that has been awarded to only a few engaged in trade. He erected the first prominent business block in the town, and none that have succeeded it have very largely improved upon his own. The firm is now known as A. B. McCurdy & Son; and in addition to hardware, they are agents for the sale of the Studebaker wagon, and always have on hand a full line of farm, garden, and household implements, as well as a considerable amount of the best field machinery.

Boots and Shoes.

Toledo made an error when it permitted Merry & Bloomfield to leave the city, and establish houses for the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes at Van Wert and Delphos. The same mistake occurred when the Ohio Wheel Company was permitted to transfer its large business from Toledo to Delphos. But the change of base of Merry & Bloomfield from Toledo, and dividing their stock between Van Wert and Delphos, has resulted beneficially to the last-named places. While in Toledo, they occupied the first place as manufacturers, and as also controlling, to a considerable extent, the trade in the choicest goods of Eastern manufacture. They bring to Van Wert and offer to their customers of goods at wholesale prices—an offer that no others in the business can afford to make. The Van Wert establishment of Messrs. Merry and Bloomfield is known as the Toledo cheap boot and shoe store.

First Building, Loan, and Savings Institution.

The First Van Wert Building, Loan, and Savings Association was organized in January, 1871, and began business February 4, same year. The incorporators were I. N. Alexander, W. H. Deniston, I. D. Clark, W. Moneysmith, T. S. Gilliland, A. S. Burt, G. M. Saltzgaber, O. D. Swartout, H. C. Glenn, and C. B. Stemen. The association has been doing business four years and a half, and has in that time collected and paid out to its members as advance loans nearly $70,000; for which the association holds mortgages for a sum exceeding $110,000.

Home Building and Savings Institution.

This organization has been in force about a year under very favorable patronage and auspices, embracing in the association, many of the most solid men in the place. The office is established in the banking house of Andrew S. Burt. Those who have invested in the enterprise have found it highly remunerative. People who have hitherto paid annual rents, are now placed in a condition that will enable them within a short time, by about the same monthly expenditure, to secure themselves comfortable homes.

Van Wert County Loan Association.

This association is an investment company, owned and controlled by Messrs. Emerson & Marble. Their business is largely an investment one—devoting themselves principally to the investment of their means, as they accumulate, in the mortgage and personal securities of the county. They have also been quite successful in acting in a fiduciary capacity for others in effecting valuable negotiations. This association, like the First National Bank, with which it is connected in business relations, is managed on sound conservative methods—doing nothing but strictly legitimate banking, and venturing upon no outside scheme involving risks.

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Carriages and Spring Wagons.

W. H. Himmelreich, an old-established house, has become popular in town and country, in the style and quality of the carriages, spring and heavy farm wagons, that he manufactures. No imported work can successfully compete with Mr. Himmelreich. Established in the midst of a country where the best raw material for the manufacture of carriages and wagons abounds, and employing none but skilled workmen, he naturally crowds goods manufactured elsewhere from the Van Wert market. Repairs of farm machinery are so satisfactorily executed by him, that the farmers, during the harvest season, crowded his place.

Bonewitz & Johns.

This firm may be said to have been founded by F. J. Bonewitz, who purchased of Wm. Anderson his general merchandise stock, March 9, 1857. Afterwards he took into partnership his brother, D. R. Bonewitz, and during the same year the firm dissolved, leaving him alone. In March, 1858, he again received a partner in the person of L. M. Funk, and this partnership continued until September, 1858, when the partnership, since and now known as Bonewitz & Johns, was formed. In the produce business the strong firms of Bonewitz & Johns and of T. S. Gilliland have become united. In the merchandise department the firm transact a considerable jobbing business.

Hotels.

There are four established hotels. The Van Wert house is in charge of Capt. C. Neff, Col. F. J. Miner, Clerk. This house is convenient to the depot, has 35 rooms, and can afford accommodations to 50 guests.

The De Puy House is managed by the old and popular Van Wert landlord, Major E. Cole; and no one in the business is capable of conducting a better public house than Mr. and Mrs. Cole; but the trouble is, that the town has become too large for the house, and "mine host" is oftentimes overcrowded. The public wants will soon afford a remedy, and Mr. Cole will have charge of a new one, which will be the leading hotel of the place.

Cigars and Tobacco.

Two establishments in Van Wert manufacture cigars and make sales of tobacco. The finest establishment of these, and holding principally the trade, was the one of J. L. Stauter, Washington Street, near the railway depot. He deals only in the finest brands of tobacco—fine cut and plug—and in the manufacture of cigars makes use of the best imported and domestic material, which secures for him an active home trade, in addition to out-side demands, for his cigars. Mr. Stauter gives employment to eight hands, and is one of the largest cigar manufacturers in Northwestern Ohio.

Bakeries and Groceries.

Of the bakeries and groceries above mentioned, that of A. Lynch is especially popular among all classes, as the business is confined strictly to baked bread, cakes, pastries, confectioneries, green and dried fruits, imported and domestic, such as oranges, lemons, canned fruits and meats of every description in their season. The enterprise of Mr. Lynch, exhibited in the erection of his handsome brick block, is recognized by the people of Van Wert. Mr. Lynch transacts a considerable jobbing business in foreign and domestic fruits.

Liquors and Wines.

A wholesale house, stocked with the best foreign and domestic wines and liquors, has been recently opened, nearly opposite the new court-house, by Fred. Young. Although only established a few months, the superior quality of his goods has secured a large trade. All the popular varieties of domestic wines are handled by Mr. Young.

A. & F. Gleason,

manufacturers and dealers in lumber, shingles, and lath. Their factory is in the west addition to the city, having been built in 1854–5, on the north end of Shannon Street, on portions of lots No. 12 and 13. This firm commenced business by running an old muley saw, competent to turn out an average of 2500 feet daily. At the present time the large circular saws in use by lumber manufacturers make every twenty-four hours from four to five thousand feet.

The number of hands employed is nine. Capital invested $15,000. Joseph Gleason, Esq., their father, erected it and carried on business as early as 1837, but in 1866 he transferred it to his two sons. The mill has six large and small circular saws, turning-lathes, and all the necessary machinery, with an engine of sixty horse-power.

J. A. Gleason & Brother

established in the town of Van Wert, on part of lot 1, in the west addition, a spoke and bending factory, by which wagon, carriage, and sleigh work is furnished out of the best and well-seasoned material to their customers. They employ constantly from ten to twelve hands. Capital invested, $15,000. The frame building is two stories high, thirty by sixty feet, with an engine-room sixteen by twenty-four feet. To this they added in 1878 a drying-kiln for securing lumber properly prepared for manufacturing purposes, which gives their work a decided preference.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first court-house (whose history we have given) was used by this denomination as their first place of worship. The enterprise, however, of erecting a church was inaugurated in the year 1846 under the pastoral labors of Rev. John Graham. A subscription to the church fund was liberal, and lot No. 20, on Jefferson Street, was purchased from Walter Buckingham, a merchant of Van Wert, the consideration being $50. Mr. Buckingham had purchased it of Abr. Marsh, one of the original proprietors of the town.

The original trustees were Abel R. Strother, Abraham Zimmerman, Theophilus W. King, Samuel S. Brown, and James M. Young, who officiated in this capacity for many years.

The contract for the erection of a frame church was awarded to Mr. James H. Long, which included not only its erection, but the furnishing of the materials. During the winter of 1846–47 the timber was hauled upon the ground; and in the summer of 1847 Mr. Long commenced the work, but peculiar circumstances compelled him to abandon it. Mr. A. Zimmerman undertook to finish the frame work, while Messrs. Darius and Joseph Evers put on the roof, inclosed the building, and laid the floor. The building was not plastered, but was seated with rough boards to accommodate the congregation, while neither pulpit nor tower graced the church. In this condition it was used for several years as a house of worship by all denominations. The plastering was not finished until 1852, and measures were taken to have the rough board seats exchanged for better furniture. To the accomplishment of this object, Rev. Nathan H. Taylor devoted the energies of both body and mind, he having been sent to fill the pulpit. Through the days of the week, besides attending to pastoral duties, he assisted in cutting and hauling to the saw-mill the walnut logs from which the seats were sawed. In 1853, the timber being well seasoned and dried, measures were taken to raise the necessary funds, and in 1854 the church was finished.

To perpetuate the principal actors and the respective parts taken, we add their names as an encouragement for others to do likewise under similar circumstances. Rev. Mr. Taylor was the principal architect, and erected the pulpit and the altar; the seats were made by I. W. Pelan, Joseph Evers, and Morgan Munaugh; the cupola was built by Darius Evers and Samuel Lattimore. The bell was placed in the tower on May 4, 1854, when its joyful notes were first heard.

Ministers who have filled the pulpit as pastors since 1845: 1845–46, Rev. John Graham; 1846–47, Rev. John S. Kaib; 1847–48, Rev. James Albright; 1848–49, Rev. A. Harmont; 1850–51, Rev. William Gilbertson and Rev. Jacob Burkholder; 1851–52, Rev. Reuben D. Oldfield and Rev. John K. Ford; 1852–53, Rev. Nathan H. Taylor and Rev. Graham Lease; 1853–54, Rev. Nathan H. Taylor and Rev. J. Duvall; 1854–55, Rev. Joseph Fridley and Rev. N. B. C. Love. The Conference of 1855 made Van Wert a station. 1856–57, Rev. John Graham; 1858, Rev. A. Hollington.

The Conference of 1858 united Van Wert and Delphos with two ministers, viz.: 1858–59, Rev. William A. Baker and Rev. E. G. Longsworth; 1859–60, Rev. William A. Baker and Rev. J. N. Priddy; 1860–61; Rev. F. Merett and Rev. J. N. Priddy; 1861–62, Rev. J. F. Mounts and Rev. L. A. Belt; 1862–63, Rev. J. F. Mounts and Rev. A. B. Webster; 1863–64, Rev. A. L. Nickerson and Rev. A. B. Webster.

The Conference of 1864 changed Van Wert into a station, since which time the following ministers have supplied the pulpit: 1864–67, Rev. O. Kennedy, 1867–68, Rev. Geo. Mather; 1868–69, Rev. H. E. Pilcher (this appointment supplied by Rev. J. F. Mounts); 1869–71, Rev. William Jones; 1871–72, Rev. A. Hammont; 1872–73, Rev. —— Haldaburns; 1873–75, Rev. O. Kennedy; 1876–77, Rev. William Jones; 1877–78, Rev. J. R. Henderson; 1878–79, Rev. J. R. Henderson; 1879–80, Rev. A. T. Fish.

In 1872 the congregation held a meeting to take measures in regard to the erection of a more commodious and convenient church, and decided it was not advisable to build on the old site. The Hollinger property was suggested as the most advisable, being lots Nos. 59 and 60, on the corner of Jefferson and Water streets. But time passed on until Nov. 5, 1875, when another meeting was held. Mr. Marble, with great generosity, stated that he had purchased the Hoaglin property for $3000, and if the congregation desired they could have it at cost, and he would donate the one-tenth toward the erection of a church, the cost of which should not exceed $30,000.

The proposition was at once accepted by the congregation. Plans for the edifice were furnished by Mr. Thomas J. Tolan, of Fort Wayne, which being approved by the church, the work was at once commenced on the new edifice. The whole movement was under the management of

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Rev. O. Kennedy, then pastor of the congregation, who had the active co-operation of all the church.

Laying the Corner-stone.—This imposing ceremony was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. Twelve clergymen were present, with the trustees of the church, the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' lodges, the Cornet band, and the citizens formed in procession, and made an imposing parade through the streets. After this they proceeded to the church lot to lay the corner-stone of the church, when the following services were performed: 1, music by the choir; 2, prayer by the Rev. Mr Berry, Presiding Elder; 3, inaugural address by Rev. Wm. Jones; 4, subscription paper read by Rev. James F. Mounts.

The corner-stone being laid, the following articles were hermetically sealed in a box and deposited therein, viz., a Bible, Testament, Methodist Episcopal Church Discipline, Church and Sabbath school records, with Church, State, and county papers; also, constitution, by-laws, and list of members of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' lodges; a Murphy temperance pledge, and badges, with the signers in town and country.

Dedication of the Lecture room.—The services were opened by singing, and the reading of appropriate Scripture lessons by Revs. Henderson and Geyer; prayer by Rev. L. A. Belt, of Toledo. Rev. O. Kennedy preached an excellent and appropriate sermon, and concluded by soliciting from the congregation a thank-offering, which was liberally responded to. Col. J. M. C. Marble, President of the Board of Trustees, made the following financial statement concerning the building of the church: Subscriptions secured to erect the church before May 16, 1875, $30,000; subscriptions received since, $259.35; Total, $30,259.35; expended to date and for material yet unused, $17,622.82; balance in treasury of unexpended subscriptions, $12,626.58. The Ladies' Mite Society furnished the windows for the lecture-room and the carpet for the platform at a cost of $100. They have also on hand to expend for the completion of the church, $1255.29.

The "Young Workers" furnished three hundred chairs for the lecture-room. The presentation ceremonies consisted in the trustees being called into the altar and presented the room through Mr. Marble for dedication to the worship of God. The dedicatory service according to the Ritual was then performed; the doxology sung and benediction pronounced by Rev. L. S. Belt. An appropriate preamble and resolutions were read and adopted, thanking the efficient Board of Trustees, the faithful building Committee, the pastor, Rev. J. R. Henderson, and the Ladies' Mite Society.

Elections.—The annual election of officers of the M. E. Sunday-school was held Tuesday evening, March 29, 1881, and resulted as follows: Superintendent, J. F. Rank; Assistant Superintendent, Arthur B. Whitmer; Secretary, Miss Jesse Fish; Assistant Secretary, Frank Masky; Treasurer, Miss Minnie Woodruff; Organist, Miss Eliza Little; Chorister, Rev. A. J. Fish; Librarian, Capt. D. P. Dunathan.

First Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Van Wert was organized by the Rev. John H. Nevius, under the authority of the Presbytery of Miami, June 10, 1843, a petition having been presented by the Presbyterians residing in Van Wert and its vicinity.

At the time of the organization in the court-house it was called the First Presbyterian Church, and consisted of twelve members, viz: Robt. McKee Thompson, Mrs. Lydia Thompson, Andrew Hattery, Mrs. Rachel Hattery, Joseph Hattery, Mrs. Esther Hattery, Miss Annie Hattery, Nathaniel Hattery, Andrew Hattery, Jr., James Gordan Gilliland, Mrs. Margaret Gilliland, and Mrs. Sarah Wells.

After its organization according to the prescribed rules of the Form of Government, the members of the church proceeded to elect an elder, which resulted in the choice of Joseph Hattery, who was regularly ordained and installed, and continued to discharge the duties of this office until his death.

June 11, 1843. The first sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered this day, and on the Monday following the first two infants were baptized, viz., Hugh T., son of Robert Thompson, and Sarah Samantha, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Wells.

Sept. 12, 1843. The church petitioned the Miami Presbytery for a minister to preach and administer the sacrament, inasmuch as the Rev. John H. Nevius, then pastor of the church at Decatur, and who had preached for some months to the people of Van Wert previous as well as subsequent to its organization, finding himself unable to discharge the duties, requested to be released.

The church on the 18th of March, 1844, invited Rev. John Elliot, of Martinsburg, a licentiate of Richland Presbytery, to supply them one-half of his time, and promised him as compensation $100 in produce. The call was accepted by him, and he continued his labors until March 21, 1845.

In this year it was attached to Sidney Presbytery, the number of communicants being twenty-three. From this period to 1851 the church had no regular pastor, but was supplied by Rev. John B. Mottou, Rev. John S. Galloway, Rev. Richard M. Bardsley, Rev. Thomas Elcock, Rev. James H. Anderson, and Rev. Milo Templeton.

In the spring of 1851 Rev. Richard Graham, a missionary of the Miami Presbytery, was called to the pulpit, and continued as pastor until the time of his death, Sept. 29, 1851.

Rev. Thomas Elcock preached from Aug. 28, 1852 (once each month), until April 9, 1853, when he was elected the *first* regular pastor, and installed as such, the congregation promising to pay him $250. His pastorate was the longest which the church has yet enjoyed, having continued until 1861—a period of nine years—and was throughout a prosperous one.

In June, 1861, the Rev. Solomon Cook took charge of the spiritual interests of the church as a supply, and on the 26th of November, 1862, he gave place to Rev. J. W. Allen, now of St. Louis, Mo., who preached from 1862 to 1864. In July, 1866, Rev. Frederick R. Wortring began his pastorate, which continued for two years. On June 24, 1869, Rev. Wm. M. Claybaugh was elected, and served acceptably until Dec. 4, 1871. On April 22, 1872, Rev. Brainard T. Dewitt was elected, and his ministration continued until March 21, 1874; his immediate successor was Rev. Eugene P. Dunlap, who was elected April, 1874, and served for one year. On May 9, 1875, the present pastor, Rev. John V. Stockton, began his labors, which have been so signally satisfactory. He was born near Utica, Ohio, and after receiving a scientific education, graduated at the Wooster University in 1872. Immediately thereafter he entered on a three-years' course in theology, and in 1875 received a diploma from the Western Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, Penn.

Previous to his graduation he had been elected pastor of the church of Van Wert, and on May 9, 1875, he preached his first sermon as its minister. On the 23d of September following he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Robinson, daughter of Rev. John Robinson, D.D., of Ashland, Ohio. On Sept. 30, 1875, the Presbytery of Lima ordained Rev. J. V. Stockton to the full work of the ministry, and installed him as pastor of the church of Van Wert.

Eldership.—At the organization of the church, Mr. Joseph Hattery was elected the *first* ruling elder, and continued to serve until August 22, 1851, when John Q. Adams and Isaac Tolan were associated with him by ordination, September 7, 1851. These three administered the spiritual offices of the church until 1855. The death of Mr. Hattery and the removal of Messrs. Adams and Tolan caused vacancies which were filled by the election of Mr. Andrew Conn and Evans W. Jones, on January 19, 1856.

On January 23, 1860, the church elected Messrs. Henry Robinson, James K. Scott, Thaddeus S. Gilliland, and Oliver P. Clark, who were ordained February 19, 1860. The increase of the membership, and the enlargement and interest of the church demanded that this body should be increased, and Wm. N. Longsworth, Dr. John Glenn, Moses H. McCoy, and John D. Ervin were elected and inducted into office November 23, 1879, and these eight officers constitute the present eldership of the First Presbyterian Church.

Deacons.—On the 22d day of August, 1851, James Gordon Gilliland, George S. Crafts, and Evans W. Jones were elected deacons and ordained September 7, 1851, which office Messrs. Gilliland and Craft filled until their decease, and Mr. Jones until 1856, when he was elected to the eldership.

July 31, 1854, Messrs. Oliver P. Clark and Henry Robinson were elected deacons. Mr. Robinson was ordained as such October 3, 1854, Mr. Clark having been previously ordained. These two deacons were promoted to the eldership in 1860.

In 1866, Messrs. M. H. McCoy, J. L. Price, and L. M. Carey were elected and ordained. In 1869, Messrs. M. F. Richie, Dr. W. N. Longsworth, and Nathaniel Hattery, and in 1874, Messrs. J. J. Humphreys and A. A. Grillin.

Dr. Longsworth and Mr. McCoy have since been elected elders, and Messrs. Richie, Carey, and Grillin have removed from the bounds of the congregation. The present deacons are Messrs. J. L. Price, Nathaniel Hattery, and J. J. Humphreys.

Church Buildings.—The First Presbyterian congregation, as we have stated, was organized in the old court-house. Afterwards, when the Methodist Episcopal Church was built, the Presbyterians shared their hospitalities and worshipped in their church, when they were able to secure a minister.

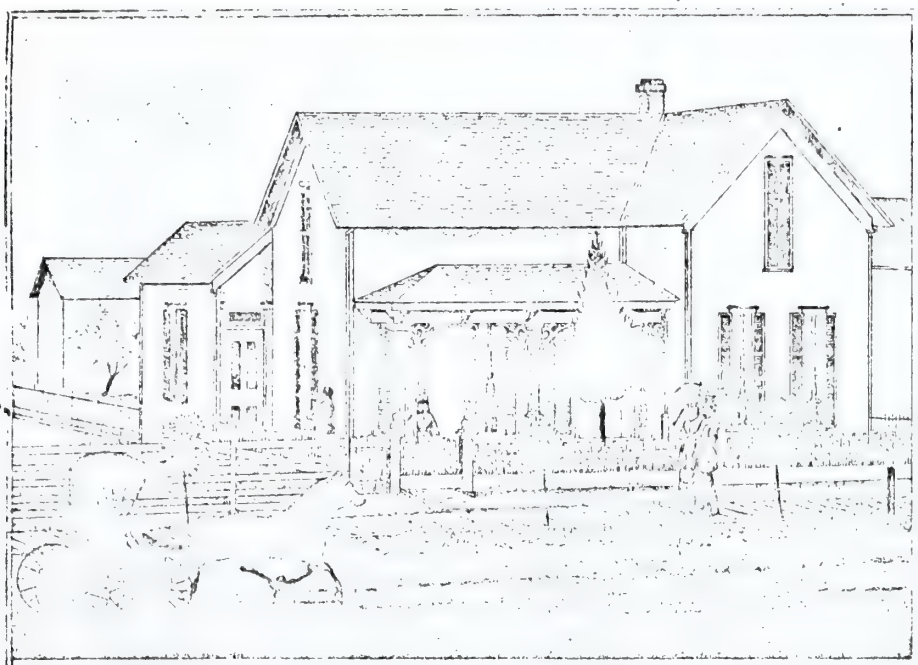
In 1853 the Presbyterians, after due consideration, determined to procure for themselves a place of worship, and purchased a lot on south side of East Main Street, and west side of Harrison Street, upon which they erected a neat frame building, which cost three thousand dollars, and was occupied by them until 1872, when the congregation made arrangements for the erection of the present church.

The present beautiful brick church was commenced in the spring of 1873, by authority of the church. The building committee consisted of Dr. W. N. Longsworth, J. L. Price, M. H. McCoy, Nathaniel Hattery, John A. Conn, and T. S. Gilliland. The contract was given to E. W. Wilson, architect. The erection of the building was prosecuted with vigor, and in December, 1873, the lower room or basement was occupied, and the church on East Main Street was sold to the German Evangelical Congregation for two thousand dollars.

In 1877, the Building Committee again resumed their labors, and the

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RES. OF H. H. UPDEGROVE, POST MASTER, CRAWFORD ST. VAN WERT, OHIO.



RES. OF WALTER L. SCOTT, SOUTH AVENUE, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES. OF AARON BALYEAT, PLEASANT TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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church was finished—the whole expense, including the lot, being fourteen thousand dollars. The audience room is artistically finished, and will compare favorably with any church in Northwestern Ohio, being both tasteful and home-like, and will seat five hundred and fifty persons.

On November 9, 1879, a board of trustees was constituted, consisting of six persons, to be divided into three classes, and to serve as follows: John A. Conn and I. H. Eldridge for three years; H. Kemper and Wm. L. Scott for two years; James Montgomery and O. D. Swartout for one year.

Officers and teachers in Sabbath School: Superintendent, I. H. Eldridge; Assistant Superintendent, Dr. John Glenn; Secretary, Miss Anna V. Johns; Treasurer, Hathaway Kemper; Librarian, John D. Ervin; Assistant Librarian, Walter C. McFadden; Organist, Miss Ada Scott; Chorister, H. Kemper.

Teachers: Miss Ella Alexander, Dr. W. N. Longsworth, Miss Nellie Johns, Mrs. L. Hopkins, Miss Emma Alexander, Mr. H. Kemper, Mr. J. J. Humphreys, Miss Emma Day, Miss Addie Scott, Mr. O. P. Clark, Miss Minnie Scott, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Miss Minna J. Scott, Dr. John Glenn, Prof. D. R. Boyd, Miss Lucy Elcock, Miss Alice Grove, Mrs. P. H. Miller.

School enrollment, 225.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

In July, 1867, the Rev. Father Westervolt visited Van Wert, and organized the present congregation. His visits were continued for about one year, when, in 1868, he was succeeded by Rev. Father Hoefkel, who continued in charge until 1875. Rev. Father Seetzer and Rev. Father Brem also paid a few visits. Rev. Father Leddy took charge in 1876, Rev. Father Cahill in 1878, and Rev. Father Berry in 1879.

For over two years a room in Peter Roach's house served the purposes of a chapel. In 1868 the Rev. Father Hoefkel purchased two lots with a frame house thereupon, which was converted into a chapel. Soon this place of worship was found too small to accommodate the congregation. Then the present church, a neat brick building, 35 by 55 feet, was erected in 1870. The church and lots cost $4000, a very large sum when the number and means of the congregation are considered.

Rev. Father Hoefkel, however, assisted by the Catholics of Delphos and by the non-Catholics of Van Wert, overcame all difficulties, and honorably paid the debt which he had the courage to contract. The church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Swenger, of Fort Wayne. The sermon preached on the occasion was by the Rev. Alexander Sidley, then of Lima, which sermon was regarded as a specimen of great learning and eloquence.

We shall relate one incident of many to show how the Catholics of Delphos were animated by the good spirit of their pastor, Rev. Father Hoefkel, in assisting to build the church at Van Wert.

Stone was wanted for the foundation of the church, which amount was donated. Teams were needed to haul it, and volunteers were not slow in offering, and in one day fifty-two teams in procession left Delphos for Van Wert, and did the requisite hauling. Ex uno disce omnes.

Evangelical Association of North America.

The above branch of this church had its origin exclusively in this county among the German population. In the year 1852 Rev. A. Nicholai and Rev. J. Fox were sent on what was then St. Mary's circuit of the Ohio Conference.

They established three new preaching places, viz., 1, in an old schoolhouse just north of where McKim's block now stands in Van Wert; 2, five miles south of Van Wert, in the Hertel settlement; 3, six miles north in the Mohr settlement. At the first-mentioned place efforts proved unavailing at the time; at the second place immediate success attended their labors, and a class was formed. In Mohr's settlement, Revs. Nicholai and Fox labored unsuccessfully, but their successors, Revs. Kronemiller and Strickler, succeeded in 1853 in organizing a class.

In 1871, several members having moved into the town of Van Wert, Rev. P. Both organized a class of eight persons. About 1865 the class north of Van Wert, in the Mohr settlement, built a church which cost $600. In 1872 the class in Van Wert built a church which cost $2400, and the class in the Hertel settlement, south of Van Wert, built a church at an expense of $1000.

In 1874 the Conference built a mission parsonage which cost $750. To the credit of the Christian liberality of the Evangelical sect, we may say that in the first twenty-eight years of its existence *three* churches have been erected at a cost of $4000, and a parsonage at $750.

The following brethren have served in Van Wert County: Travelling preachers, Revs. Nicholai and Fox, Goetts and Wesling, Kronemiller and Strickler, Burgner and Geisel, Uphaus and Evans, Krueger and Purr, Hertel, Koenig, Troyer, Pauli, Kerner, Beckman, Wales, Beerer, Albert, Ackerman, and B. F. Dill. The presiding elders were Revs. Dickover, Plotts, Sleffy, Fisher, Kiplinger, and Krueger.

The north and south classes are rapidly becoming Anglicized, while the Van Wert class still retains the original language.

Baptist Church.

A council of the following brethren convened in Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1853, to organize a Baptist church, viz., S. M. Brower, of Wapakoneta, Rev. D. D. Johnson, B. A. Welch, D. Welch, R. Hunter, and J. Casteel, from Bethel Church; J. Larne and A. Smedly, from Harrison Church; and Elder J. W. Bolster, from Pennsylvania, and took into consideration the propriety of constituting a Baptist church in this place, to be called the "First Baptist Church of Van Wert."

Names of members: B. McCormick, Mrs. M. McCormick, Mrs. Lown, Mrs. Penn, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Wear, Mrs. Grover, and Mrs. Olher.

The council was organized by calling Rev. D. D. Johnson to the chair, and Elder A. M. Brower as clerk.

The council agreed to recognize the above-named brethren and sisters as the First Baptist Church of Van Wert.

The Articles of Faith were adopted as published in the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; after which the Rev. D. D. Johnson extended the hand of fellowship, and Elder Bolster read the charge.

The church then proceeded to elect a pastor, which resulted in the election of Rev. D. D. Johnson.

D. D. Johnson, Moderator.
A. M. Brower, Clerk.

Ministers of the First Baptist Church: 1853, Rev. D. D. Johnson; 1854, Rev. Alex. Lerne; 1856, Rev. Robert Edmonds; 1858, Rev. John Bloomer; 1866, Rev. Robert Edmonds; 1867, Rev. A. Virgil; 1869, Rev. Alex. Lerne; 1877, Rev. W. T. Leet; 1879, Rev. V. B. Riley; 1879, Rev. G. C. Graham; 1880, Rev. —— Browser.

Trustees of the church: Philip Troup, 1864; Charles Copeland, 1866; B. A. Welch, 1867; Philip Troup, 1870; C. Copeland, 1871; A. Lorie, 1874; C. Copeland, 1874. The present trustees are A. W. Duncan, L. J. Webber, and J. B. Riley.

The First Baptist Church purchased the West Ward School-house, corner of Linn and Caroline streets, and changed it into a church. The lot, buildings, and repairs cost $850. It is a frame building 40 by 60 feet.

Zion Baptist Church.

This church, composed of our colored fellow-citizens, was organized in Van Wert December 26, 1870, with seven members.

Names of Pastors: Rev. Jackson Young, of Paulding, was the first pastor in 1873 and 1874. Rev. Madison Viney, of Toledo, in 1875. Rev. Thomas S. Evans, of Van Wert, in 1877 and 1878.

When the church was organized Thomas Jordan, Primas Freeman, and Thomas Johnson were installed deacons, and John Guy, John Green, and Nathaniel Lee, trustees.

The present deacons are Primas Freeman, Thomas Johnson, Hinton Evans, and John Jackson, and the trustees John Green, Richard Evans, and William Evans.

The church was erected in 1875 at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars, to which is to be added one hundred dollars, the price of the lot.

Rev. Thomas Evans was born in North Carolina and lived there until he was 37 years of age. He came to the State of Ohio in 1859, to Union County, with a wife and five children. He remained there until 1875, when he and his family, then consisting of ten members, settled in Van Wert. He united with the church and had charge of it in the years 1877 and '78.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The first society was organized in Union township by the Rev. C. Caskey in 1857. The first members of the society were Michael Beck and wife, George Meely and wife, Joseph Rank and wife. They occupied the school-house on Section 16 as a place of meeting. The following spring there was quite an accession to the society, they numbering some forty members. They continued holding their meetings in the school-house until the year 1878, when a church was erected. It is a neat frame building, which cost $1700. The pastors who have had charge of the congregation have been Rev. C. Caskey, Rev. F. Biddle, Rev. George Exline, Rev. Valentine Exline, Rev. George Halderman, Rev. M. Dustman, and Rev. A. Leathers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Hon. Gaylord M. Saltzgaber

was born at Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, March 14, 1846. At the age of eleven years he removed with his parents to Van Wert, Ohio, where he has since resided. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted at Elmore, Ohio, in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served with that company throughout the war, being honorably discharged in August, 1865. After leaving the army he attended school at Van Wert and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., until 1867, when he began the study of law

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with R. B. Encell, at Van Wert, Ohio. In August, 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and formed a law partnership with Hon. I. N. Alexander. He was elected mayor of Van Wert, and subsequently served as a member of the Board of Education. In 1877 he was nominated by the Democratic party as the candidate for State Senator in the Thirty-second District, composed of the counties of Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams. He was elected by the usual majority, and re-elected in 1879. Although one of the youngest members of the Senate, Mr. Saltzgaber took rank as an able lawyer in that body. He was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Fees and Salaries, and Municipal Corporations, and Chairman of a Special Committee of eight leading members of the Senate to revise the Municipal Code, and also Chairman of a Committee, raised at his request, to perfect the system of Drains and Ditches in Ohio. In all he took an active and leading part in shaping the important legislation that commanded the attention of the legislature. On December 20, 1874, he was married to Miss Ella Rice, of Van Wert, by whom he has two sons, named William and Glenn.

Hiram C. Glenn

was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 8, 1838. His parents, William and Priscilla Glenn, were born and raised in Jefferson County, Ohio, and had four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom Hiram is the third child. The elder brother was a Sergeant in Company K, 46th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Shiloh on April 6th, 1862, and the youngest daughter died in 1865. The oldest daughter is married and lives in Nebraska. The father died in 1856. This family moved to Van Wert County and located in Harrison township, where they remained until 1847, when they moved to Pleasant township, and in 1850 they came to the town of Van Wert. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools in the country, the advantages of which were primitive, but by hard study and close application he acquired the qualification to teach school during the winter. He also worked at the trades of carpenter and painter. He commenced reading law with J. H. Krole, Esq., who, about a year afterwards, removed to Indiana. Mr. Glenn then completed his readings with Judge O. W. Rose, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar by the District Court. The same year he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Pleasant township, which office he filled until 1870, when he was elected and served one term as mayor of Van Wert. While performing the duties of these offices he also practised law, and is now the oldest inhabitant of the county practising at the bar of Van Wert. He is a conscientious and faithful attorney, and in all respects an upright and honorable citizen. In August, 1865, he married Georgiana C. Baughman, of Plymouth, Ohio, who has borne him four children, only one of whom, Ione, is living, aged twelve years.

James L. Price

was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 27, 1840. He attended the common schools in the country, which was followed by several years' attendance at an academic institution near Hagerstown, Carroll County, as a preparatory step to entering college. The latter idea was abandoned, however, and in 1859 he commenced the study of law with Gen. E. B. Eckley, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1861, at Cadiz, Ohio, and immediately began the practice of law at Carrollton, Ohio. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Carroll County in 1862, and served two years. In April, 1865, he removed to Van Wert, where he continued to remain. In 1868 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Van Wert County, and held that office six years, having been twice re-elected. During his residence in Van Wert he was also President of the Board of Education of that city for ten years. Recognizing the broad views held by him upon all questions of public interest and importance to the nation, as well as his wide popularity, the Republican party of the Sixth Congressional District nominated him for Congress in 1878, his opponent being Hon. W. D. Hill. Though the district was strongly Democratic, Mr. Price made an effective race and won many friends. He is an able lawyer, brilliant public speaker, quick in comprehending a point, and has peculiar ability in explaining his thoughts upon any question. Mr. Price has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Guinney, whom he married in Harrison County, Ohio, January 1, 1862, and who died in Van Wert, August 13, 1866. His second wife was Elizabeth Marshall, to whom he was united March 8, 1868. He has one son living, Charles, aged 18 years.

Dr. H. C. McGavren

was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1824. His father with his family came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1828. Remaining there four years or until 1832, circumstances warranted the family in removing to Hardin County, Ohio, where they permanently settled, and which was a part of the Northwest Territory. His honored father died in 1853, but his beloved mother, after the death of her husband, removed to Iowa, and died at the advanced age of 87 years, and passed beyond the river of death to the happiness of a never ending immortality. Hugh, from his boyhood, expressed the great desire of his heart, to be enrolled among those who not only administer to the relief of his fellow-men, but relieve the ills and pains of life. Under this state of feelings, and brought up with bright hopes and prospects of success, and with that indomitable energy of mind, which has so effectually characterized his every act, entered upon the study of medicine in 1845, in Wyandot County, and in the true spirit of determined manhood proclaimed to his relatives and friends "there is no such word as fail." Dr. McGavren moved from Wyandot County with his brother Andrew in the spring of 1853, but did not commence the practice of medicine until 1854, when he entered into partnership with Dr. Bleeker. In 1865 he removed to Shanesville, and at the solicitation of kind friends located permanently in 1867 at Van Wert. He married Miss M. J. Linderman, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was blessed with five children, two of whom, in their days of infancy and purity, passed from life—but one son (Dr. G. W. McGavren), and two daughters survive, one of whom is married to Dr. H. H. Holbrook, of Defiance, Defiance County, Ohio. In all public enterprises he was among the foremost, and the people of Van Wert owe him a debt of gratitude for his herculean efforts in behalf of the establishment of the narrow-gauge railroad, which is laid out from Van Wert to Shanesville. We desire to record a fact in regard to the McGavren family which has not its equal on record. In 1866 there were sixty-five physicians of the name of McGavren, all relatives, engaged in the practice of medicine, who are scattered throughout the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Of his six brothers three were physicians.

Dr. William Smith.

William Smith and Mary Lyle Smith were the parents of Dr. William Smith, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 28, 1822, and in the fall of the same year his parents moved to Richland County, Ohio. William, when young, attended school at Mansfield, and as he advanced in years he entered the high school, and becoming perfect in the studies he was received into the academy taught by L. Andrews and J. Johnson, at Ashland, Ohio. His academic course being finished, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. G. Miller, he teaching school in the winter of 1845 in Millsboro', and pursuing his medical studies in the summer months.

In the spring of 1846 there was a call for volunteers to serve one year to protect our country from the aggressions of Mexico. Dr. Smith was elected 2d lieutenant of Company C, Third Regiment of Volunteers, in which Thomas H. Ford was captain and Samuel L. Curtis colonel, who also served as colonel in the rebellion of 1861. The Third Regiment served its full term, and was discharged in New Orleans, July 4, 1847.

On his return, Dr. Smith attended the medical lectures in the winter of 1847-48 at Cleveland Medical College, and commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1848, at Ganges, Richland County, and resided there eight years, after which he removed to Van Wert in 1856.

In removing to Van Wert he did not immediately commence the practice of medicine, but bought a saw-mill, made full and necessary repairs, and added a pair of first-class chopping burrs. After this mill was in successful operation he erected the flour-mill which was built where the city mill now stands, on Jackson Street, on the west side of Town Creek. Dr. Smith continued to run the flour-and saw-mill until the rebellion broke out. Then a regiment was to be organized, for which he zealously labored, and was elected lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of captain for raising the company. At the organization of the regiment he was elected major, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel. He was in the service of his country from 1861 to Sept. 1864, when his term of service of three years having expired, Col. Smith returned to his peaceful home at Van Wert, threw aside his military life, and resumed the practice of medicine. As a physician he stands deservedly high in the affections of his fellow-citizens by his kindness, attention, and success, and as a citizen always willing to assist in any enterprise which will promote and advance the interests and prosperity of the town and county which he has chosen for his permanent residence. Dr. Smith married Miss Elmira Mulford, of New Haven, Huron County, Ohio, and has been blessed with eight children, one of whom passed from earth in early life.

J. Kearsley Woods, M.D.,

was the son of Alexander Woods, and was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1826. He received a classical education at the Delaware University in this State, and graduated in 1847. He attended one session at the Medical College of Ohio, which was located at Cincinnati, and graduated at the College of Medicine and Surgery in the same city. Dr. Woods commenced the practice of medicine in 1849 in Darke County, and removed to Lima in 1852 and was engaged in an extensive practice until 1861. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he had the honor of being appointed surgeon of a regiment of Ohio volunteers. The regiment was stationed at Knoxville and other points, where he

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served nearly two years. In 1862 he settled in Mendon, Mercer County, and after remaining there ten years he removed to Van Wert in 1872.

Dr. Woods married Miss Rebecca Lynch, of Greenville, Ohio, and has been blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters. He has been honored with membership in the Ohio State Medical Society in 1854, and in the American Medical Society in 1872, and also in several local societies. For thirty-two years he has applied himself to the practice of medicine, and in all these years his time and his talents have been devoted exclusively to his profession—a profession which was the choice of his life. By constant reading, thoughtful meditation, and forming his theory at the bedside of his patient, he has been eminently successful in not only alleviating suffering and pain, but in restoring to health the suffering patient. We desire to place upon record a remarkable incident in regard to the Woods family. Alexander Woods was born in a log cabin in Miami township, Montgomery County, Ohio; his son, Dr. J. Kearsley Woods, in the same room; and also his son, Dr. J. K. Woods, and grandson of Alexander Woods. Thus for three generations the Woods family have entered the world in the same humble cottage—all possessed of intelligent and excellent minds—keeping steadily in view to act well and faithfully their respective parts on life's vast stage.

Dr. John Wheaton Underhill

is a descendant of Capt. John Underhill, of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., who emigrated to this country from Europe in 1617, and was a conspicuous and successful participant in what is called King Philip's war. His genealogy may be thus traced: Abraham was the son of Capt. John Underhill; William, the son of Abraham Underhill; Nathan, the son of William Underhill; William Tarltess Underhill, the son of Nathan and Lucina Strong Underhill, married Minerva Davis, of whom was born Dr. John Wheaton Underhill.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bennington County, Vermont, August 13, 1824. He was reared and educated in the schools of his native State, New York, and Ohio, until his admission to practice medicine in 1845. He located in Cleveland, Ohio, for two years, and afterwards in Kentucky, where he was recommended to go by the Faculty, bearing testimonials of a high character to Hon. Henry Clay, Ex Gov. Desha, Col. Harris, and others. His residence in the South was a laborious but a successful one. He emigrated to the State of Kansas in 1859, and in 1861 left on account of the rebellion and rejoined his friends in the North. Of the very many trials and difficulties he was obliged to encounter in the latter State in getting to the Union lines in July, 1861, he has nothing to offer. It is a matter of history in Arkansas. He remained on the frontier during the WAR, engaged for the most part in his profession, and although successful in business, he met with severe losses, having his home raided twice by bushwhackers; his residence and citizens' hospital burned down by incendiaries; safe broken open, moneys stolen, and having other reverses in consequence of change of commands and of unavoidable exposure in the Mississippi Valley; hence his health failed him. In the fall of 1866, contemplating a change in locality, and being *en route* to Vermont, he was induced to stop at Van Wert in the spring of the following year, and has continued to reside there ever since. In early life he was made a Free Mason, and received the Chapter and Council degrees in 1853, the orders of Knighthood in 1857, and travelled in 1860 and 1861 through the meandering route of the Scottish rite until he had attained the 32d degree, or S. P. R. S.

P. John Hines, M.D.,

is a native of Frederick County, Maryland, and was born in the year 1815, and, after acquiring an education, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Miller, of Washington City, and received the degree of M.D. from the Baltimore Medical College in 1837. In 1838 he went to Bucyrus, Ohio, and entered government land, and settled in Van Wert Nov. 30, 1838, and has the distinguished honor of being the first physician and surgeon who settled in Van Wert, in which town he has always resided, except two years, when he went to California to recuperate his health, which had been broken down by the arduous labors of his profession. On March 6, 1842, Dr. Hines married Miss Relief Morse. They have been blessed with a family of six children—four boys and two girls—of these, three boys have arrived at manhood, and the daughter at womanhood, all of whom are married, acting their respective parts on life's stage; but one son and one daughter have crossed the silent river of death. Dr. Hines, in addition to attending to the arduous duties of his profession, has filled many important official positions. We mention that of deputy clerk under Robert Gilliland, auditor, representative of the county in the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature during 1847-48, and also postmaster of this town. All and every position he filled with credit to himself and honor to the citizens, who respect him. The people of Van Wert owe him a debt of gratitude for his instrumentality in having the court-house removed from Willshire to this place in 1839. As the first physician and citizen who settled here, he has kept pace with the public spirit of the town; and won the smiles of the whole community.

Dr. H. G. Davis

was born in Loudon County, Va., in 1824. He is the son of Rev. Daniel Davis, of the M. E. Church, who settled in Barnesville in 1830, then removed to Muskingum County. Dr. Davis attended school in Zanesville, but his medical education was received at Buffalo and Baltimore Colleges. He settled in Brainbridge two years, then in Chillicothe twenty years, then in Brookville two years, and finally to Van Wert in January, 1873. He is married to Miss Emelia Rice, and has two sons and two daughters.

I. Arthur Hines, M.D.,

who is a son of the venerable Dr. P. John Hines, was born in 1842. He pursued in early life a regular education, and after becoming acquainted by close application to the usefulness and necessity of the arts and sciences, began the study of medicine with his father; and after attending the medical lectures the full term, he was honored with the degree of M.D. by the Medical College at Washington.

Dr. Hines and his father are also engaged in the drug business.

Col. Isaac N. Alexander.

Col. Alexander was born December 14, 1832, in Harrison County, Ohio. He received an academic education at New Hagerstown, Carroll County, and a scientific and philosophic education at Oberlin, Ohio. When he had finished his education thus far, he chose the profession of law, and commenced its study under Hon. John A. Bingham at Cadiz, Ohio, and was admitted to practice law in June, 1857, in the Supreme Court of Ohio. Col. Alexander married Miss Rebecca Alban at Findlay, Ohio, June 23, 1857, and immediately thereafter opened a law office at Van Wert, and continued actively engaged in its practice until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Believing his duty to his country superior to all others, he entered its service for three months in Company E, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which expired in August, 1861. The love of country again prompted him to enter as a private in the Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he had the honor of holding all the grades of rank up to and including Lieutenant Colonel. He participated with the army of the Tennessee in all its battles and skirmishes, and for his gallant and meritorious conduct received the congratulations of his soldiers and brother officers. On returning to his home he again resumed the practice of law, which he has continued uninterruptedly. His fellow-citizens have conferred upon him many political honors by electing him as their representative. Col. Alexander served in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1872, and discharged the duties incumbent on him as their representative, and was a member of the Electoral College which elected Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States. He has filled the offices of Mayor, member of the Board of Education, Notary Public, etc., acceptably to the people who honored him with their suffrages.

Col. Alexander's family consists of himself, his wife, Miss Ella, Miss Emma, and their brother Willie. Miss Ella received the highest literary and classical education, and graduated at Wooster University with the highest honors. She has since held a position as teacher in the Van Wert High School. Miss Emma is at present a Junior in the Philosophical course of the same college.

Emerson, Marble & Co.

The members of this old and highly successful banking firm have long been connected with the active business interests of this part of the State. Dr. Emerson, the senior member of the firm, established the *first* bank in this section of the country, under the style of Emerson & Wells. Agriculture being more to the taste of Mr. Wells, he early retired from the firm and removed to his farm, west of Van Wert, the business being continued by C. Emerson until 1864, when, in connection with Mr. D. Burt and others, the business was merged into the First National Bank of Van Wert in 1869. For health reasons Dr. Emerson removed to Colorado, establishing in that new and progressive State two banks, which are among the leading institutions of the State. J. M. C. Marble, Esq., established the First National Bank in this District, which has proved one of the most successful institutions in Ohio, and the principal means in the large development of the town of Delphos, and managed the same until he became interested in the First National Bank of Van Wert in 1872. He removed to Van Wert and took the management of this bank through the crisis of 1873 and the depression following, with what success is well known to the people in this vicinity. In 1878 Emerson & Marble sold their stock in that institution, and not finding retirement to their taste, shortly after established the present banking house, which from its sane condition has had a very liberal support. W. H. Pennell, Esq., the youngest man of the firm, is one of our most enterprising young business men, who has been equally successful in all his undertakings; whose energy and talents have done much to meet the success of the large and prosperous business. The firm and its members have always been foremost in all public works calculated to

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the general good, and have done much to encourage all popular movements for the advancement of the best interests of the town of Van Wert and its people, the appreciation of which is shown by the public encouragement in a business which is exceeded by few or any country banks of the State. Aside from the general and usual business of bankers they loan very largely at long time on real estate mortgages, and also to towns, townships, counties, and cities of this State.

Dr. P. W. Depuy

was born in Starke County, 1824, and, after receiving a scientific education, became a student of medicine under Doctors Underwood and Ferguson in Baltimore, Ohio. He commenced the practice of medicine at Willoughby, and afterward removed to Fort Wayne, and then removed to Van Wert in 1846. Here he remained but one year, and by special invitation settled at Wabash, Indiana, but returned again in 1858 to Van Wert, and went into partnership with Dr. Lenox. From 1859 to 1862 he was a partner of Dr. P. J. Hines. During the commencement of his professional career he had serious obstacles to encounter—the want of good roads, the streams without bridges, and the diseases incident to a wet, marshy soil, required patience and perseverance. He is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Capt. David P. Dunathan.

His father, Robert H. Dunathan, formerly resided in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Penna., but left there in 1831, and removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, and thence to Sidney, Shelby County. He married Mary Elizabeth Protsman.

David P. Dunathan was born in 1840, and was raised on a farm until he was twenty years of age, then went into the army in Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment. After serving one year he was promoted to the captaincy of the same company, under Colonel Thomas Worthington and Lieutenant-Colonel I. N. Alexander. Captain Dunathan served during the entire war, and returned home in 1865.

The first battle he was in was at Pittsburg Landing, where he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, but as soon as he was able he returned to duty. He was put on picket guard with a company of thirty men at Lafayette, Tennessee, and was captured by Col. Jackson, of Mississippi, and detained a prisoner for ninety days, and afterwards paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He came up the Mississippi River and joined his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, and then remained with the regiment. He also marched with Gen. Sherman to the sea.

After the close of the war he married Miss Amelia Gilliland, and has two daughters. He went into the drug business with Dr. Stemen, and at the present time is engaged in the grocery and provision business. Capital invested, $8000.

Dr. G. W. McGavren,

son of Dr. H. C. McGavren, of Van Wert, Ohio, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1850. He received an academic and classical education. Studied medicine with his father, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1873, from the Cincinnati Medical College. He married Miss Emma McKim, and we may predict that with the character, energy, and perseverance of his father, he will arrive at the same degree of eminence. Purity of life and strict attention to business will abundantly secure to him the rewards and honors which await the labors of the devoted and sympathizing physician.

Alonzo Conant

was born in Oxford County, Maine, March 17, 1817. At twenty-two years of age he came to Columbus, Ohio, and remained there and in its vicinity for thirteen years. He was married to Miss Esther A. Clark, of Delaware County, Ohio, November 22, 1849. He removed to Van Wert in August, 1852, and engaged in the grocery and provision business until 1869. In 1870, a stock company was formed by the business men of Van Wert for the purpose of manufacturing staves, of which he was elected principal manager, and held the position for three years. At the present time (1880), he is the President of the First National Bank of Van Wert.

Dr. Levi A. Kiser

was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 4, 1809, came to Mercer County in 1826; settled in Centre township, four miles from Shanesville, when there were no houses between Mercer and Fort Recovery. In 1830 he commenced the practice of medicine—he has a wife and five children. He was in the Mexican war for one year, under Gen. Z. Taylor. Smith H. Clark was the captain of Company D, Seventh Regiment, in the Rebellion, of which he was a member. He served two years, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donaldson, and Fort Henry, and on account of disability was discharged.

Dr. William Mulford Smith,

son of Dr. William and Elmira M. Smith, was born in July, 1857, and attended all the various grades of schools in Van Wert, and acquired the usual knowledge imparted therein. He commenced the study of medicine under his honored father, Dr. William Smith, in 1877, and received the degree of M.D. at the Medical College of Columbus. He has settled in Van Wert, and remains with his father.

O. D. Swartout, Esq.,

is the special agent of the Union Central Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and of the following companies: Phenix, of Brooklyn; Newark, N. J.; Watertown, N. Y.; Revere, of Boston; Centre, of Covington, Ky.; Cooper, of Dayton, O.; Merridan, of Ky.; Howard, N. Y.; Rochester (German), N. Y.; Richland, Ohio, Mutual; Western Mutual, of Urbana. Mr. Swartout's office is in the Van Wert Bank building. His devotion to business, his experience in all matters relating to life and fire insurance, and his selection of the very best companies in the United States all established on a firm and solid basis, is the best evidence of the success which he deserves.

Dr. William Nelson Longsworth

was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1818, received a liberal education, and commenced the study of medicine in Wayne County, Ohio, under Professor Leander Firestone, of Wooster University. Having completed his course, he commenced the practice in Canaan Centre, Wayne County, and afterward moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio; thence to Laporte, Lorraine County, and finally settled, in June, 1853, in Van Wert City. Dr. Longsworth was also engaged with Mr. W. H. Pennel in the drug business.

Seeing the necessity of improving the city as well as of developing the resources of the county, he established a Handle factory in 1871. The size of the building is forty by eighty feet, and is located on Jackson and Cherry Streets. Capital invested, $15,000. Number of hands employed, twenty. Dr. Longsworth has another factory at Lima. The capacity of the two factories per annum is 800,000 fork, hoe, and rake handles, and 200,000 broom handles.

T. S. McKim

was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1818, and spent much of his early life in Indiana and Ohio, up to 1844. At twenty-one years of age he learned the tin and coppersmith business at Richmond, Indiana. He commenced commercial life at Willshire, and settled in Van Wert in 1855. He married Miss Elizabeth Barks, of Shane's Crossing, Mercer County, and has three children, two girls and one boy. He purchased lot 24, corner of Main and Washington streets, and erected thereon a three-story brick building; the first story has three store rooms and bank building, at present occupied by T. S. McKim & Son, the second and third stories, offices and sleeping rooms. The lot cost $2200 and the building $11,000. Capital invested in buildings and stock $18,000, by T. S. McKim & Son.

Dr. C. A. Melsheimer

was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 8, 1827, received a liberal and scientific education, and studied medicine with L. M. Whiting in Canton, Ohio. After completing his medical studies he settled in New Corydon, Indiana, and remained three years—then removed to Willshire and practised for eight years, and finally to Van Wert, where he also engaged in the drug business, February 3, 1860.

He erected on lot No. 26, a three-story brick building, the first story being 22 by 130 feet, and the other two, 22 by 75 feet, which are thus occupied: first story as a drug store, second story as offices, and the third for public meetings. Value of property, $8000. Dr. Melsheimer married Miss Elizabeth Maria Hauck on 25th of April, 1855, and has five living children.

A. P. McConahay

is a practical clock and watchmaker and jeweller. He learned the business in all its branches with S. R. Turner in Terre Haute, Indiana, and afterwards settled in Van Wert, in 1864. As a practical business man, a good and exemplary citizen, devoted to the interests of the city and county and the wants of the people, he stands unrivalled. Purchasers never leave his establishment (after making their purchases, without being well satisfied that in all things "his word is his bond." The capital invested in his business amounts to $5000.

I. W. Penn

was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1816, and came to Van Wert in 1845. He learned the cabinet making business in Zanesville. Was in the army from 1860 to 1865, in company K, Forty-sixth Reg

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ment, under Capt. Wm. Smith and Capt. I. N. Alexander, and did duty at Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Memphis, siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Big Creek, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. On lot No. 52 he erected a three-story furniture wareroom at a cost of $6000. Capital invested in the business belonging to I. W. Penn & Co., $4000.

Dr. E. L. Wilkinson

was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1843, and after receiving the usual education he studied medicine with Dr. McDonald, graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, received the degree of M. D., and settled in Kansas in 1867; remained there, performing acceptably the requirements of his profession; until he removed and settled at Van Wert in 1874, where he is successfully employed.

Dr. Corbin

was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1837, studied the Principles of Medicine and Surgery under Dr. McCandless (an allopathic physician) at South Amboy, Armstrong County, and afterwards, in 1871, with Dr. G. T. Harding (a homœopathist) in Marion County, Ohio. He removed to Van Wert in June, 1879.

Simon Swineford

was born in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1819, and removed to Ashland County, Ohio, in 1837, and engaged in the business of sign painting, and continued in the same for five years. During this period, or on Nov. 22, 1840, he married Miss Rachel Claburg. In 1852 he removed from Ashland and settled in Van Wert. Here his mind underwent a change on business questions. He felt he could be more useful as a citizen, and at the same time acquire a greater competency for himself and family, by entering mercantile life. Thus believing, he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Judge A. W. Baker, and continued until he became proficient therein. Mr. Swineford's industrious habits, moral deportment, and constant and unwearied attention to business attracted the attention of Alonzo Conant, Esq., which resulted in a partnership being established, which proved eminently successful. In process of time it was dissolved, and Mr. Swineford commenced mercantile life on the corner of Main and Washington streets, in which he continued until his death, which occurred on Nov. 30, 1878, after an illness of one year, four months, and thirteen days, of a cancerous formation of the stomach. His beloved wife Rachel, two sons, who are imitating the honorable example of their father, and an only daughter intermarried with Orlando D. Swartout, Esq., with a host of surviving friends, mourn the irreparable loss.

During the years of his mercantile life he had acquired a handsome fortune by strict attention to business, without fraud or deceit, always keeping in view the principles of truth and justice. Living according to these, he was blessed abundantly, and a part of the wealth he accumulated was judiciously expended in a family home, public improvements, and by investment in the First National Bank, so that the citizens might be benefited thereby. The public interests he espoused and managed, the offices he held by appointment and election from time to time, his official acts in the bank as a director and vice-president, are each and all monuments of his foreseeing mind and his sterling worth. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery, after services had been performed at his residence on Jefferson Street by Rev. D. L. McKenzie.

George Marsh

came to this place from Athens, Athens County, Ohio, and was a native of Connecticut. He was engaged in the sale of patent brass clocks, and came to Van Wert in 1834-5. He moved his family finally in 1847-8, and purchased the St. Charles Hotel (now the De Puy House), and afterwards removed to Athens County. He owned large tracts of land, and his son, George H. Marsh, resides on his farm adjoining Van Wert on the east. At the date of the sale of town lots he purchased a tract of land, commencing at the corners of sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, and from said corners south in the west line of section 12—one rod south of the middle fork of Little Auglaize River, and from thence to a point opposite the south end of Jefferson Street, and follow north to the section line, and from that point westward to the place of beginning—to have all the lands "except the commons" for $150, but if Mr. Marsh would erect a saw-mill within two years and within one mile of Van Wert, he was to pay only $100, and gave James W. Riley as security.

Davis Johnson

resided in Willshire Township until 1836, when he became a resident of Harrison Township, having moved with his father, Joseph Johnson, who was elected County Commissioner in 1837. Mr. Johnson and family were natives of Virginia. He is a man of positive character, with a vigorous constitution, habits of industry, temperance, and untiring energy. On the organization of Harrison Township he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which office he continued for fifteen years, and as long as he remained in that township. He was also surveyor. In 1854 he moved to Van Wert, and was married by Rev. Thomas Elcock, Feb. 6, 1854, to Miss Susan A. Lennox. He continued his duties as Surveyor, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was County Treasurer. Each and every office he held has been filled to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Daniel Cook

was born in Vermont, Oct. 3, 1800, and moved to Richland County, Ohio, with his parents in 1805. March, 1826, he married Miss Rhoda McManima, who was born Dec. 5, 1806. April 4, 1837, they moved to Van Wert County, and kept the first hotel in the town in a frame house on the corner of Walnut and Main streets. He built a house and storeroom on the lot now occupied by Mr. McKim. Mr. Cook's life was a busy one in caring for the wants of strangers who were here to select lands for a future home or for speculation. The hotel he kept was on the lot where the American House now stands. He kept the hotel four or five years, then moved one-half mile west of Van Wert on a farm, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred June 8, 1849, being forty-eight years, seven months, and five days old. The death of his wife occurred about a year later. They left six children, five of whom are still living—four daughters and one son.

W. Riley Cook

was the only son of Daniel Cook. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1836. When about three months old, or on 14th April, 1837, his parents moved to Van Wert, and he was the *first white boy* brought to the town, where he lived until two or three years after the death of his parents, when he went to Iowa, but returned in one year.

Mr. Cook married Miss Ethelinda E. Coe, daughter of Gen. James Coe. At that time he lived on a portion of what was once his father's farm, until 1862, when, the war breaking out, he enlisted in the 15th O. V. I. and went South in the midst of strife and bloodshed, leaving a wife and two small children. Having passed through several battles, he was wounded at Resaca, Georgia, May 4, 1864, the ball striking his left shoulder and passing out at his back beneath the shoulder-blade. From the effects of this wound he came very near losing his life, and his wife visiting him under the circumstances, brought him home to Van Wert on a two months' furlough. After its expiration he had recovered so far as to return, and remained until the close of the war. After returning north he engaged in the grocery business, in which he is now engaged; also that of a money broker, buying notes and loaning money.

James W. Evans

is the son of Jordan Evans. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, March 25, 1835, and his father removed to Willshire Township, Ohio. He, however, left his father's home and settled in Van Wert as a barber, to which occupation he had been brought up. It is eminently due to him to state that his devotion to business and his refraining from intermeddling with the business of others, has secured to him the friendship and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Adam and William Nimmons

moved to Van Wert from Bucyrus, Ohio, with his brother William, in the fall of 1838. They built a storehouse on their lot where the old Buckingham storehouse stands, it being the first house west of Dr. De-Puy's. In it they opened the first stock of drygoods, groceries, and general merchandise, except a few articles which had previously been kept by S. M. Clark. These brothers, after some time, removed to Wolf Lake, Indiana.

Samuel M. Clark

moved with his family to Van Wert from Allentown, Allen County, Ohio, and worked at the blacksmith trade, kept a hotel, and built a grist-mill on the north bank of Town Creek (see History of Mills). He was elected and served as sheriff in 1844-45, and afterwards removed west of the Mississippi.

W. S. and W. A. Snashall

are engaged in the jewelry business. W. S., the father, settled in Van Wert in 1857, and is now in his eighty-first year. He purchased lot No. 15 in Van Wert, and erected thereon a house 22 by 80 feet, two stories high. Valuation, $6000. W. S. Snashall left England 1856, stopped at Zanesville, and finally settled at Van Wert.

William Stripe,

of Fairfax County, Ohio, settled in Van Wert on the lot he purchased, and commenced the business of cooper. The lot was No. 35, corner of Walnut and Main streets, and the house was the first frame building erected in the town. At the end of the lot was his cooper shop. He died on this lot.

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Joseph Gleason

was born in Ontario County, State of New York, in 1803, where he lived on a farm until May, 1837, when he brought his wife and three children to Lorain County, Ohio. There he left his family, and came to Van Wert County and entered 128 acres of land in the southwest corner of Pleasant Township. He then returned to Lorain County, and brought his family to Van Wert County about Aug. 1, 1837. At that time there were but five families living in the township.

In 1829 he married Harriet Brown, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are living, viz., Mary E., Alonzo, Andrew J., Abraham, Frank, Juba, and Ellen. When Mr. Gleason first came to the county he lived on his land until Dec. 1839, when he received the appointment of county recorder. He then moved to the town of Van Wert, where he has lived to the present time.

When he moved to town he rented a double log house, and kept a hotel for several years. He has been elected to the office of justice of the peace, but was not eligible, yet, his neighbors insisting, he filled the office for fifteen years. He was also one of the associate judges of the county for several years. Mr. Gleason is one of the oldest residents of the town, having lived therein for forty-two years without removal. He has retired from the active business and cares of life, and lives to enjoy the fruits of his past labors.

Cyrus G. Wilkinson

was born in Pennsylvania in 1808, and settled in Columbiana County in 1824. He married Rebecca Ladd in 1829, from which marriage twelve children have been born, six of whom are living.

Mr. Wilkinson moved to Hancock County in 1848, bought a farm and lived upon it until 1873, when he moved to the town of Van Wert and engaged in the boot and shoe trade with his son Malen, under the firm name of C. G. Wilkinson & Son.

Malen Wilkinson was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1839; went with his parents to Hancock County, where he married Margaret A. Carr, Aug. 12, 1860. The boot and shoe firm of C. G. Wilkinson & Son originally was under the title of Kleppinger & McKim. This was about 1860. In the year 1869 it passed into the hands of Wm. Seville, who in one year sold an interest therein to Mr. Wilkinson, and the firm became Seville & Co. One year afterwards Mr. Wilkinson became the sole owner, and kept it as such until he took his son into partnership.

Jacob Fox,

son of John Fox, was born in Columbiana County in 1816, and resided there until 1852, when, with his wife and two children, he located in the town of Van Wert. In 1838 he married Catharine Zimmerman, by whom he had two children, one of whom is now living, viz., L. C. Fox; the other, Lucretia, became the wife of Abraham Gleason, but died in 1867. Mr. Fox is a carpenter by trade, which he has followed for thirty years. Mrs. Fox died in 1863. In June, 1865, he married Susan Zimmerman, the widow of John Zimmerman. In 1870 he bought an interest in the Union Mills, of Van Wert, and was the superintendent of the same for seven years; he then sold his interest in the mill in 1879. Mr. Fox ran the first train as conductor on the C. V. W. and S. L. Railroad, which he followed until the road was transferred to the C. V. W. and M. Railroad Company. He has now retired from active life. After 1863, and previous to his entering the mill, Mr. Fox engaged in the grocery and provision business.

Judge Alonzo W. Baker

was born at Marion, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1828. His father moved to Lima, where he spent his boyhood days. In 1850 he married Charlotte Peters, of Fairfield County, Ohio, by whom seven children have been born. The first year after their marriage they lived in Marion, Ohio, and in 1851 he settled in Van Wert. He engaged in the drygoods business, from which he retired during the war. He served his country four years as major of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guard. On his return he was appointed collector of internal revenue, and held the office until it was abolished by an act of Congress.

He again entered the drygoods business for a season, but sold out and bought an interest in the Van Wert Foundry and Machine Works. This business he sold out to accept the office of probate judge, to which he was elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1875. He was renominated in 1878, but was attacked with hemorrhage of the stomach, and Sept. 9, 1878, calmly laid aside the joys and cares of an active life.

William Parent

was among the first inhabitants of the town, as the records show. He not only assisted in felling timber for the first houses that were built, but bid for opening new roads, constructing bridges and places of public interest. He married Miss Barbara Shingledecker, and purchased land a mile south of the east addition to the town of Van Wert, where he lived and died.

J. K. Scott

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 22, 1824. He came to Ohio with his father, William Scott, and located near Mansfield, Richland County. His education consisted of that acquired in the common school. On Oct. 1, 1844, he married Miss Clarinda Patterson, of Richland County, born March 24, 1824, and daughter of ex-Congressman William Patterson.

They settled on a farm in the same county, where he followed farming a few years. He then engaged in the saw-mill business, by taking contracts to furnish lumber for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he doing the sawing himself. He was also an employé of the road for three years as contractor for timber used in reconstructing the road.

In the spring of 1853 he moved his family to this county, and located on a farm one and a half miles south of Van Wert. He again turned his attention to farming, which he followed one year. In 1854 he moved to Van Wert and was employed by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, but now called the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as road master. He had charge of the road from Van Wert to Lima, but afterwards from Van Wert to Fort Wayne, for four years, and then resigned. He followed farming, but in 1860 sold his farm and moved to Van Wert, where he has since resided.

In 1861 he, in company with John A. Conn, engaged in the grocery business until 1870, when he sold out and purchased one-third interest in the Van Wert Tight Barrel Stave Factory, which business he has since been engaged in. The firm is known as H. Butler & Co.

He is the father of eight children, six of whom are now living—three sons and three daughters.

S. B. Hertz,

dealer in general hardware and farming implements, Nos. 21 and 23, corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Mr. Hertz was born in Union County, Penna., August 3, 1832. He obtained a common school education. He was raised on a farm, and followed farming until in 1862, when he removed to Van Wert. Soon after his arrival he, and his brother, U. W. Hertz, M.D., engaged in the hardware trade, June 1, 1863, his present location, the firm-name being Hertz & Brother, and its business was carried on three years, when J. R. Heinly became a partner in the firm by purchasing Dr. Hertz's interest, and was changed to Hertz & Heinly.

During the year 1866, Hertz & Heinly purchased the Van Wert planing mills and sash factory, Mr. Heinly taking charge of the factory and Mr. Hertz of the hardware trade. They continued as partners with both establishments until 1874, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Heinly remaining at the factory and Mr. Hertz at the store.

Mr. Hertz has conducted the business with eminent success, and is considered the leading hardware dealer in the county; always keeping the largest and best assortment of everything required in the line of his business; also, paints, oils, sash, doors, etc., and agricultural implements.

October 4, 1855, he married Ellen Rank, of Union County; she was born January 18, 1837. They celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on October 4, 1880, which was made an occasion long to be remembered by their many friends.

A. Lynch,

baker and dealer in groceries, confectioneries, glassware, notions, etc., at 47 East Main Street. Mr. Lynch was born in Monroe County, Ohio, June 1, 1836. He was apprenticed in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1859, and served three years to learn the trade of a baker.

In 1862 he went to Upper Sandusky and took charge of a shop, and conducted the business for another person for three years. In 1865 he enlisted in Company I of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged, and returned home Sept. 8, 1865.

In 1867 he located himself in Van Wert, where he began business for himself. He has conducted his business successfully, and by close application and energy he has increased his trade of the bakery, which requires two first-class assistants.

In 1873-74 he erected the fine brick block, 22 by 80 feet, the lower room of which he uses as his main grocery department, with other articles in the line of his business.

In 1865 he married Maggie Hammer, of Upper Sandusky, daughter of Rev. George Hammer. They have four children—one son and three daughters.

Josiah Hattery.

Josiah Hattery was born in Virginia in 1820; in 1831 he moved to Columbiana County, and from thence in 1846 to Van Wert.

In 1842 he married Elizabeth Ritter, by whom he had seven children. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and kept the first cabinet and furniture store in the town of Van Wert. The first six months he was in his business in Van Wert he only received $2.50 in cash, and the balance of the account was paid in furs and skins. He died February 22, 1880.

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S. Swineford's Sons,

wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, provisions, queensware, glassware, etc., at the corner of Main and Washington streets.

Mr. Swineford was born in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1819; he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ashland in 1840. He married Miss Rachel Clayburg, of Ashland. By this union they had five children, three of whom are now living—two sons and one daughter.

In 1849 Mr. and Mrs. Swineford moved to Crawford County, Ohio, and located on a farm near Osceola, where he engaged in farming for a few years. In 1852 they settled in the town of Van Wert.

He engaged as a clerk in A. W. Baker's dry-goods store for a short time, and in 1854, with Mr. A. Conant, commenced the grocery and provision business, and continued as partner until 1857, when Mr. Conant became sole proprietor.

Mr. Swineford sought a new location for business, but returned again to Van Wert and erected a two-story frame building, 18 by 48 feet, on Washington Street (which is now used by the present firm as a ware-room), in which he engaged in the grocery trade, which he successfully conducted until 1865. He then took his two sons, B. C. and L. R. Swineford, as partners in the business, under the name of S. Swineford & Sons, which continued until his death, which occurred Nov. 30, 1878.

The sons of Mr. Swineford then took charge of the business, under the same name, and deal in all kinds of groceries, provisions, queensware, glassware, and in fact everything in the grocery line. The firm occupies the brick building erected by their honored father in 1866, on the corner of Main and Washington streets. The main business room is 22 by 75 feet, which is filled with a complete stock of goods.

Peres M. Dix

was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 25, 1820. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and he was left largely dependent upon his own resources. When sixteen years old he had accumulated one hundred dollars, with which he paid for the entry of the eighty acres of land on which he lived. In the autumn of 1840 he married Lavinia Wise, and in November following they moved to the farm already entered, which was located three miles southwest of the town of Van Wert. For some time after his settlement here he found himself contending with all the drawbacks incident to pioneer life. For instance, it was necessary to go to Fort Wayne, a distance of over thirty miles, to mill, while groceries were to be obtained at Lima, distant about twenty-eight miles. The money was obtained by the sale of "coon-skins," or by doing odd pieces of work here and there in the new settlement. It was no unusual occurrence to go a distance of eight or ten miles to assist in raising a cabin for some new settler. He has reared a family of ten children, as hereafter shown. Cynthia A. died in infancy; Mary E. married J. B. Pruden, but died in 1878, leaving a family of six children; Stephen L. was born in 1845, served throughout the late war, afterward married Sarah High, and has a family of five children; Nancy J. died at the age of four years; Peres Alvin was born in 1850, was married to Sarah E. Beck, and has a family of four children; Thebe E. married Elias Morehead, and is the mother of three children; David N. married Laura J. Rockhold, and has two children; Druscilla Ann married Joseph Leslie, and is the mother of two children; John E. married Elizabeth Morrow, and Clinton Main, who is unmarried.

Mr. Dix has been a resident of the county since November 10, 1840. July, 1858, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held the office continuously since that date, being now serving his eighth term. He became identified with the Republican party at its organization, and still believes it to be the party of liberty, equality, and progress.

Henry Butler,

a native of England, was born in Nottinghamshire, February 12, 1839. He emigrated to America with his cousin William Cayworth, in 1849, when but ten years of age, leaving all his near connections in his native country. Landing in New York, he remained a short time, then removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he had relatives. He finally came to Van Wert County, and made his home with his uncle, a farmer. He received a common-school education, and was engaged at various business as an employé until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, 15th Ohio Regiment, for three months, served four months and returned home.

For two years he worked with a carpenter's gang on the railroad. In 1863 he re-enlisted in Company K, 88th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He received his discharge July 8, 1865, and returned home.

In one month afterwards he engaged in the manufacture of staves and heading for tight barrels, which business he has since been engaged in, and is considered one of Van Wert's best business men.

March 1, 1866, he was married to Lizzie A. Trouty, daughter of Isaac Trouty. By this union they have one son and one daughter. In 1872 Mr. Butler made his relatives in England a visit of three months, and then returned to Van Wert, where he has since continued his old business.

William Fronefield

was born on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1823. His parents came to Ohio in 1824, and located in Columbiana County for a few years, then to Stark County until 1839, when they settled in Union Township, Mercer County.

Mr. Fronefield was raised on a farm, and naturally made farming his vocation, but in 1866 he settled in Van Wert town, and in company with two of his sons engaged in the butcher business, which they have conducted with great success. They have two establishments—one on South Washington Street, No. 14, and the other on East Main Street, No. 186.

In 1844 he was married to Christina Cless, daughter of Henry Cless. She was born in Stark County, May 22, 1829, and came to this county with her parents in 1840.

Mr. and Mrs. Fronefield settled on 80 acres of land in Ridge Township, made improvements, and lived four years. In 1848 they moved to Mercer County, and remained four years. In 1852 they removed to Ridge Township, and lived seven years. In 1859 he purchased and moved on his father's homestead, in Mercer County, where he remained until 1865. He then sold the home-farm, moved to York Township, and purchased 80 acres, where they lived until 1866; then they removed to Van Wert, where they are now living.

He served as constable of Ridge Township sixteen years, assessor of Pleasant Township, and coroner of the county. He raised a family of seven children—six sons and one daughter. His son Benjamin served about eighteen months in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Gable.

William C. Scott

was born in Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1833, and came to Ohio in 1839 with his parents, who located near Mansfield, Richland County. He was educated at Haysville, Ashland County, in the Vermilion Institute, and after completing his education he made teaching his profession for a number of years.

In 1855 he came to Van Wert and engaged as principal of the high school, and remained as such until 1860, when he purchased the Van Wert *Bulletin*, and became its editor. In 1861 he sold the *Bulletin* and entered Company H of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment as 1st lieutenant under Capt. Gilliland, but, on account of sickness, Capt. Gilliland resigned his office, and Lieut. Scott was elected to fill the vacancy. He, however, resigned in May, 1862, came home, raised a company, and entered the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as captain of Company A, and served as such until he was fatally wounded at the battle of Stone River, on Jan. 2, 1863, and died Jan. 4, 1863.

Aug. 26, 1856, he married M. T. McConahay, then of Van Wert. She was born in Mifflin County on Oct. 11, 1833, and came to Ohio with her parents in 1835. Their union resulted in two children, one of whom is living, viz., A. W. Scott, who resides in Van Wert.

Jacob Miller

was born in Prussia, Feb. 18, 1825, and came to America in 1850, and located in this county. Dec. 6, 1850, he married Christina Fauder, who was born in Humbergh County, Russia, Aug. 25, 1824, and emigrated to America in 1850, and located here. They settled on a farm in Harrison Township, remained a short time, and then moved to within a short distance of Van Wert, and lived one year. In 1853 they moved to the town where they have since resided. They have five children—three sons and two daughters. Mr. Miller was engaged as an employé at different kinds of business until May, 1866, when he, in company with his son-in-law, Thomas Kippard, engaged in the grocery business in Van Wert. They deal in all kinds of groceries, confectioneries, and keeping an eating-house.

In 1875 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Kippard retiring. Mr. Miller then took his son Jacob Miller into partnership, which continued until April, 1881. Jacob Miller, Sr., sold his interest to John Murphy, and the business is successfully conducted by Messrs. Miller & Murphy.

Joseph S. Hattery,

son of Josiah Hattery, was born in the town of Van Wert, but was raised on a farm. In 1879 he married Julia Hackedorn; they have one child, named Hillis H. Mr. Hattery, since manhood, has been engaged in trade. In December, 1877, he entered into the drug business, in which he is at present engaged.

A. W. Scott & Co.,

dealers in groceries, queensware, glassware, etc. The firm was established May 17, 1880, by A. W. Scott & H. D. Moran.

They occupy a large and commodious room at No. 43 West Main Street, which is filled to overflowing with everything in the line of their business.

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C. P. Richey

was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, on November 11, 1819. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education, after which he engaged at farming for many years.

In 1839 he married Martha T. Maddox, of Pickaway County, Ohio, and has five children, three of whom are living. In 1844 he located in Ridge Township and remained one year. In 1845 he purchased, made improvements, and moved on land in Pleasant Township, where he turned his attention to clearing land and farming for fifteen years. He built one of the first log-cabins north of Sugar Ridge, in Pleasant Township.

In 1859 he was elected Sheriff of Van Wert County, served one term, and elected in 1861. After his election he removed to the town of Van Wert, where he has since resided.

In May, 1864, he entered the army with the Ohio National Guard, of the 139th Regiment—served four months, and returned home.

In the fall of 1864, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and conducted it until 1876.

In 1867 he was again elected sheriff, thus filling the office for six years.

His wife died July 24, 1866. He married Mrs. M. T. Scott, January 1, 1874. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Van Wert and Pleasant Township in April, 1880, and is now filling the office with his accustomed ability.

Thomas J. Davis

was born in Pleasant Township, Van Wert County, in 1838. In 1860 he married Miss Martha La Rue: by this union they have seven children. In 1862 he enlisted in the 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served five months, and was discharged for injuries received and returned home. He afterwards raised a company for the 139th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, marched as captain of the company, and remained until his term of service had expired.

William Davis, father of Thomas J. Davis, settled in Pleasant Township, and died in 1842.

Capt. Davis now owns and resides on the old La Rue homestead, a view of which is shown in this work.

Ezekiel Cole

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1827, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age, when his father came to Wayne County, Ohio. When eighteen years of age he learned the shoe trade, which he followed for nine years.

In Dec. 1858, he married Mary E. Spidle. They had three children, viz., Dr. T. J. Cole, Willie, and one deceased. In 1857 he commenced hotel-keeping at Milton, Starke County, and from that time to the present he has been engaged in the hotel business. He is at present the proprietor of the Van Wert House. Mr. Cole is one of the popular landlords of Northern Ohio; his genial disposition and affable ways make him popular wherever he is known. His hotel is always full of guests, who go away pleased, and are sure to return.

Isaiah Jones

was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1826. He married Rosanna R. Smith, and has three children. He settled in Van Wert County in 1852, in York Township, but in 1863 removed to Van Wert and engaged in the cooperage business, buying timber and hoop-poles.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

is bounded by Union Township on the north, Ridge Township on the east, Harrison Township on the west, and Liberty Township on the south.

This township was organized June 5, 1837, by the commissioners of the county upon the petition of citizens who requested its formation; its limits as Pleasant Township to embrace township 2 south, of range 2 east, and the petitioners also requested that township 1 south, of range 1 and 2, and the north half of township 2 south, of range 1 east, be attached thereto for township purposes, which request was granted. An election for township officers was ordered to be held at the house of James Maddox on June 20, who resided on the farm belonging to E. R. Wells, Esq., and the number of votes polled was ten.

At the first election no justice of the peace was voted for, but at a subsequent election held in Van Wert soon afterwards, Joseph Gleason was elected, which position he held by re-election for fifteen years. This election was held in the double log-cabin erected by Riley and his surveyors, and which was also used as a court-house.

Oct. 20, 1840, an enumeration of the people of Pleasant Township was taken, which was as follows: 24 heads of families, or a total of 29 males, and 36 females.

At this date, April 6, 1840, there was but one assessor for the county, the north half of Harrison was detached with its territory, and Tully was organized into a separate township, March 27, 1839; Union was attached to Hoaglin, March 22, 1840, leaving Pleasant Township in shape of an original Congressional township of thirty-six full sections until October 3, 1873, when the west half of section 18 and the southwest quarter of section 7 were taken from Ridge and annexed to Pleasant for the convenience of the citizens of Van Wert, included in the annexed territory.

Mr. Hill was at the building of the first cabin in Van Wert, which was built by Wm. Brady for James Riley.

First Settlers.

Oct. 1835. Robert Gilliland.

1836. Augustus Bronson (died Sept. 6, 1838), Asa Cook, Joshua Cook, Daniel Cook, Wm. Davis, Solomon Farman, Daniel Hipshire, Aaron Hipshire, Wm. Miller, James T. Maddox (2d settler), Samuel Maddox, John Myers, John Maddox, Wm. Thorn, Robert M. Thompson, John F. Dudds, Elisha Wells, W. A. Wells, E. R. Wells, Wm. Stripe, Jesse B. Howes.

1837. Dr. Joseph H. Eaton, Joseph Gleason, Stephen Gleason, William Johns, Jacob W. Johns, Thomas Thorn, Benjamin Thorn, John Kessler.

1838. Asabel Aldeman, Rev. Simon Aldeman, Hercules Kane, Samuel M. Clark, James Q. Graves, Dr. P. John Hines, Wm. Caton, George McManama, Dr. Wm. Nimmons, Adam Nimmons, Levi Sawyer, Phineas S. Russell.

1839. Matthew Flagg, Thomas R. Mott, Jacob Thorn.

1840. Jacob Kyle, Gideon Mott, John Magner, Levi Stultz, John Smith, John Tumbleson.

1841. Robert Miller.

First Inhabitants.

The first inhabitants of Pleasant Township, as we learn from the records in the beginning of the year 1837, were Mr. Myers and two families by the name of Hipshire, living three or four miles south of Van Wert, on the same creek that runs through the town. Two families of the name of Maddox, on sections 8 and 9; Wm. Miller on section 5; Augustus Bronson on section 6, and Levi Sawyer on section 7.

During the summer of the same year Mrs. Cook, the mother of Daniel and Asa Cook, William Davis and three families of the name of Wells settled four miles southwest of Van Wert. Elisha Wells, then 50 years of age, with his son William, made the first start in this settlement. He had previously entered his land in 1836. To get to it they followed the wagon track along the ridge to a creek two miles west of Van Wert, then cut a track two miles up the creek to their land, which was the first travelling with a team in that direction.

Three families of the name of Gleason, from the State of New York, settled in the fall of 1837 on their land which they had previously entered in the southwest corner of Pleasant Township. After they had arrived at the little settlement of the Wells' and Cooks', they halted until they found the location of their land. They set out, guided by the pocket compass, and by clearing out a wagon track, added two miles more of road in the direction of Willshire. The emigrant family of the Gleason's consisted of three men, six women, and seven children; they built log cabins for winter quarters—their wagons affording them shelter from cold and rain.

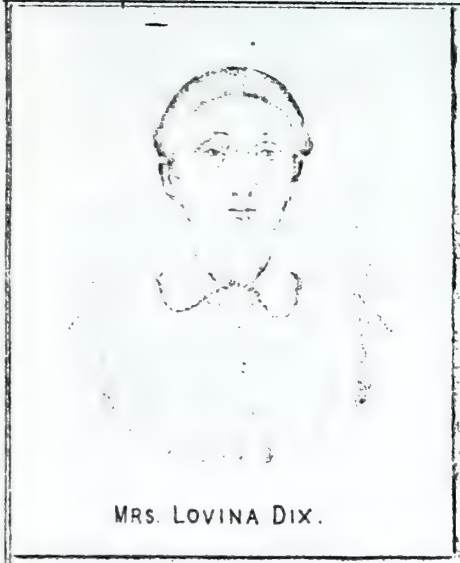
Following these, the same fall, arrived three or four brothers of the name of Thorn, who built log cabins and devoted their time to hunting during the winter. Their location was four miles south of Van Wert, and in the next season two of their families moved and settled permanently on the land they had entered.

At this date the settlement in Pleasant Township numbered sixteen families, which, according to statistics, would give a population of eighty persons. Then there were not eighty acres of cultivated land in the township, hence the materials for the sustenance of these people had to be obtained at a distance of from twenty-five to sixty miles. These newcomers, however, brought corn and hogs from Allen County at fabulous prices. In the region of Piqua, sixty miles south, the necessaries of life were more abundant, to which these settlers directed their way; and the water-mills were peculiarly attractive. Gen. Wayne's trail, leading from St. Mary's to Fort Defiance, was the line of travel going south for provisions. The food of the early settlers consisted largely of corn bread, venison and wild fowl.

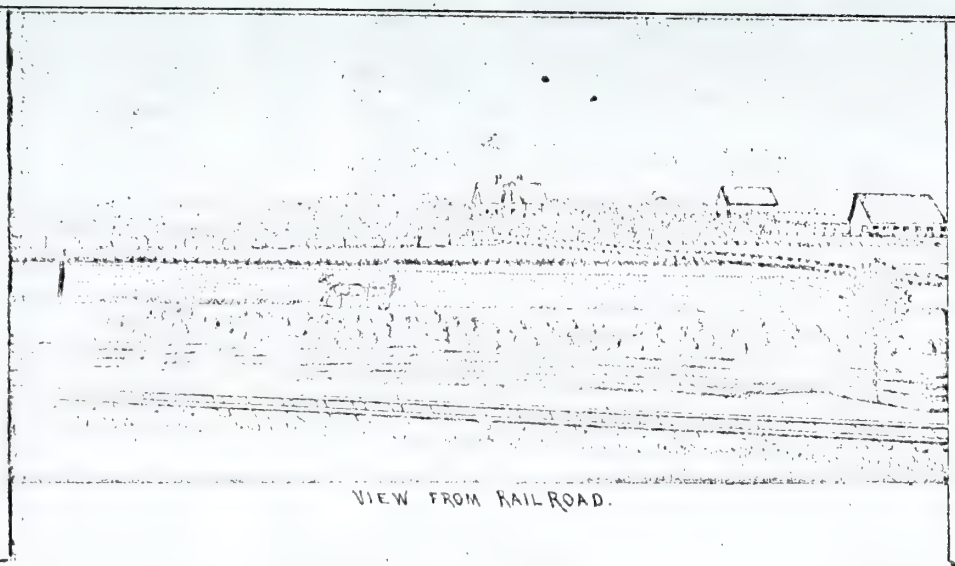
These early settlers left comfortable homes, good friends, churches, and schools, and settled in a wilderness, destitute of all the comforts and conveniences of life except the fertility of the soil. The floors of their cabins were made of hewn punchcons, or logs split into slabs, from two to three inches thick, and then one side was hewn or faced with the broad-axe. The fire-place was constructed with damp clay, beat down and pressed together with a kind of maul. Chimney flues were made of clay, mortar, and sticks. The loft or upper floors were made of peeled

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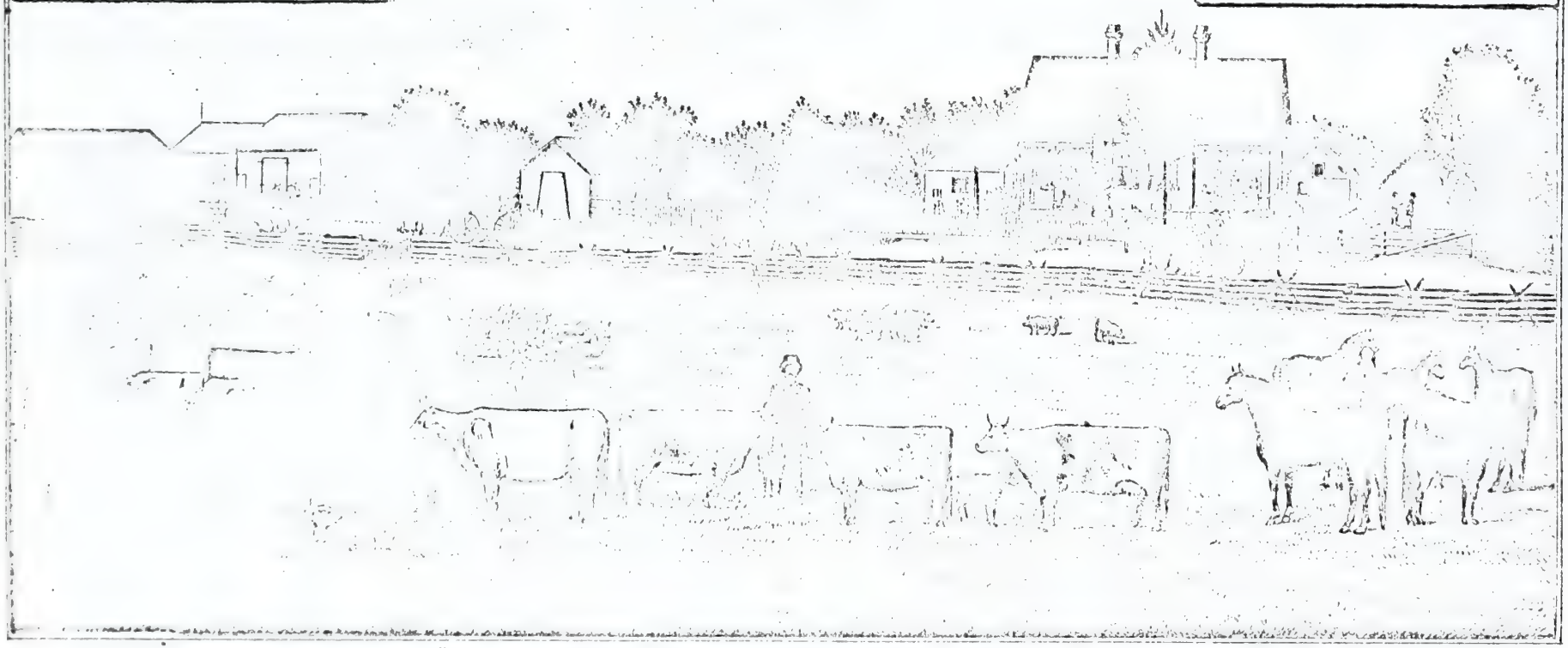
MRS. LOVINA DIX.



VIEW FROM RAILROAD.



PERES M. DIX.



RES. OF PERES M. DIX, PLEASANT TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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bark from the black-ash trees, fastened down with poles or split clapboards, etc.; the wells were walled up with a hollow sycamore tree. To this early life must be added the herculean task of felling the timber of the forest before the land could be cultivated and the necessaries of life provided.

The true kindness and amenities of life were practiced by the early settlers. When the provisions would become scarce, one of the number would go off to some older settlement and procure a fresh supply. On one occasion L. S. Wells went to Sandusky City, and brought back a supply of groceries, muslin, salt, etc., which enabled him to sell a portion of it to his neighbors. It has often taken five days to make a trip to a horse-mill, four miles west of Lima and back again, when the creeks were full of water and the roads deep with mud.

First Election.

The first election ever held in Pleasant Township was in Oct. 1837. The judges appointed to receive the votes were Daniel Cook, Levi Sawyer, and Elisha Wells. Mr. Wells declined to serve, and Stephen Gleason, who had only been a resident of the county three days, was appointed in his place. John F. Dodds and Mr. Hipshire acted as clerks. A hat was used for a ballot-box. About the middle of the day a fight occurred, and the judges and clerks all ran out to see the fight, carrying the hat with them. The election resulted in the choice of Robert Gilliland as county commissioner, James Gordon Gilliland treasurer, and J. F. Dodds auditor.

During the Winter of 1837–38 there were few domestic animals in the township; perhaps there were not five horses; oxen were generally used. There were also a few cows and hogs, but no sheep. The cattle were principally wintered on corn and browse, the former being raised from small patches of corn, which gave them but a limited supply, and on browse, by chopping down beech and sugar trees.

The first journals of the commissioners show a map of the organized townships of Pleasant, Ridge, Jennings, and Willshire. Two roads are platted: first, the Bucyrus and Fort Wayne road, one of which enters on the east side in section 25 of what is now Washington Township, entered Ridge Township at the southeast corner of section 12, Pleasant Township near the middle of the east line of section 13, passing through the southwest section 31 of Union township, and diagonally through the southeast corner of section 25 in Tully Township, and entering the State of Indiana near the northwest corner of section 6, Tully Township.

The other road was called the Shaneville and Defiance road.

The first marriage in Pleasant township was David Johns, of Richland County, to Miss Sawyer. Two years afterwards Henry Foster to Mary Maddox. In 1840, there were sixteen marriages; in 1841, twelve marriages; in 1842, twenty marriages; in 1843, eighteen marriages; in 1845, eleven marriages; in 1846, twenty-six marriages; in 1847, thirty marriages; in 1848, thirty-two marriages; in 1849, sixty marriages; and in 1850, fifty-nine marriages—making 285 marriages in eleven years.

The First Ditch

was made by John Tomlinson, who came to this county in 1831. Mr. Tomlinson had lived ten years before this period in Mercer County.

First Death.

Augustus Bronson, who lived in the northwest corner of the township, died of consumption, aged fifty years. Then there were no cabinet-makers or undertakers, or even lumber to make a coffin, in the settlement. E. R. Wells and E. R. Parent, two young men who had but little experience in the carpenter business, concluded to prepare some kind of a coffin. After diligent search, they could find nothing but an old rough white-ash wagon-box belonging to Mr. S. M. Clark, with several holes bored in the boards. Out of this they made the best coffin they could, and the body was interred on his own farm, a few rods from the cabin, the funeral being attended by his own family and six or eight neighbors.

The original Entries in Pleasant Township as copied from the Records, giving entries up to 1854.

Sec.	Names.	Acres.	Year.
1	Charles Butler,	322	1836
	James W. Riley,	80	1857
	Henry Robinson,	80	"
	Chas. W. Baird,	80	"
	W. Hammell,	80	"
2	Charles Caples,	160	1836
	Otis M. Wood,	40	"
	Charles Butler,	120	"
	David Edger,	161	1837
	Hugh Thompson and H. Walker,	161	"
3	Charles Butler,	160	1836
	Dan. Wyman,	160	"
	Ferdinand Haskell,	158	"
	Name.	Acres.	Year.
3	William Crooks,	160	1839
4	Lewis Culver,	119	1836
	Amos Work,	120	1847
	John Rusler,	118	1849
	F. E. Shankland,	78	"
	John Hous,	80	"
	W. L. Helfenstine,	40	"
	Reuben Frisbie,	78	1851
5	Eli Uhle,	77	1838
	Abram Griffith,	120	1836
	William Miller,	80	"
	Jonathan Clendening,	77	"
	Lewis J. Miller,	77	"
	Eli Uhle,	39	1838

Sec.	Names.	Acres.	Year.
5	Eli Adams,	80	1838
	W. L. Helfenstine,	40	1840
	P. M. Dix,	39	1841
6	Nancy Bronson,	80	1836
	August Bronson,	40	"
	Jonathan Clendening,	76	"
	George Miller,	96	"
	Joseph Miller,	96	"
	Stephen Wilkins,	352	1837
7	George Hathaway,	40	1836
	Geo. Bany,	80	1837
	D. L. McMannis,	40	"
	Newell Stiles,	40	"
	Nancy Barry,	48	"
	Milton J. Ross,	100	"
	Mary L. Ross,	100	"
	Henry Zimmerman,	48	1838
	Jesse Smith,	48	1840
	John Smith,	168	"
8	Abraham Griffith,	40	1836
	James T. Maddox,	80	"
	Samuel Chesier,	160	"
	John Tumbleson,	160	1837
	John Uhle,	120	1838
	William J. Thomas,	40	1839
	John Shaw,	40	1852
9	John Hathaway,	40	1836
	James J. Maddox,	160	"
	P. M. Dix,	80	"
	Charles Butler,	160	"
	George Snyder,	160	"
	William Amason,	40	1838
10	Abraham Griffith,	80	1834
	Joseph Barnett,	80	1835
	Charles Mehlon,	80	1856
	John Hathaway,	40	"
	Charles Maddox,	40	"
	William Moore,	160	"
	Charles Butler,	160	"
11	George Marsh,	320	1834
	Samuel W. Parmley,	200	1836
	William Versey,	40	"
	Charles Butler,	80	"
12	George Marsh,	120	1834
	Joseph Wilson,	80	"
	Simon Perkins,	80	1835
	P. M. Dix,	40	1836
	Davis & Burt,	80	1852
	William Glenn,	80	"
	Warner Stripe,	40	"
	J. C. Parkerson,	40	"
	William Stripe,	80	1851
13	Riley, Marsh & Aughenbaugh,	240	1834
	Joseph Griffith,	80	"
	Reuben Frisbie,	80	1851
	C. P. Edson,	80	"
	Robert Gilliland,	80	1852
	George Marsh,	40	1851
	John Shaw,	40	"
14	George Marsh,	120	1834
	Samuel S. Craft,	480	1836
	W. S. Helfenstine,	40	1840
15	Joseph Barnett,	80	1835
	Samuel S. Croft,	480	1836
	John Lantz,	80	"
16	H. C. McGavren,	80	1833
	A. McGavren,	80	"
	Samuel Miller,	80	"
	P. O. & P. Ryan,	80	1833
	Jonathan Tumbleson,	160	"
	Zeph. Hartman,	80	"
17	James Henderson,	160	1835
	Adam Troup,	160	"
	R. & Geo. McCoy,	160	"
	Ephraim Sniver,	120	1838
	Joseph Uhle,	40	"
18	Henry Zimmerman, Sr.,	192	1836
	Thomas M. Thompson,	160	"
	Charles H. Williams,	80	1837
	Josiah DeLong,	40	"
	David Balyeat,	192	"
	James S. Shrieves,	40	1838
	Name.	Acres.	Year.
19	Lucinda McCoy,	160	1836
	John McCoy,	194	"
	C. Vanatoka,	160	"
	John J. Goodbread,	194	1837
20	Evan Weaver,	80	1836
	Herman Henderson,	160	"
	William Davis,	240	"
	James H. Eaton,	160	1837
21	Daniel Cook,	320	1856
	John McCoy,	80	"
	Elisha Wells,	240	"
22	Charles Butler,	160	1836
	L. B. Garley,	80	"
	Matthew Makin,	160	"
	John Montgomery,	160	"
	John McCoy,	80	"
23	John Uncopher,	480	1836
	Charles Butler,	160	"
24	Robert Conn,	80	1852
	Johnson & Conn,	80	"
	John Shaw,	80	"
	O. W. Ross,	80	"
	Davis & Burt,	240	"
25	Samuel P. Hedges,	80	1836
	George Dustman,	160	"
	Henry Myers,	160	"
	John Uncopher,	160	"
	S. W. Parmley,	80	"
26	Charles Butler,	160	1836
	James Lindsey,	120	"
	Joseph Saint,	160	"
	Joseph Harbert,	160	"
	James Sims, Jr.,	40	1838
27	Henry Boston,	320	1836
	Hugh Thompson,	320	"
28	Andrew Smith,	160	1836
	David W. Green,	160	"
	John Thompson,	160	"
	Margaret Thompson,	160	"
29	Andrew Smith,	80	1836
	Hugh Thompson, Jr.,	160	"
	Sarah Thompson,	160	"
	Alex. Work,	200	"
	James H. Eaton,	40	"
30	Adam Conrad,	353	1836
	William Thompson,	160	"
	Jonas Balyeat,	193	1837
31	Jonas Balyeat,	48	1837
	Joseph Gleason,	208	"
	Alex. Work,	40	"
	Abigail Gleason,	80	"
	Joseph Gleason,	292	1838
	William Watson,	40	"
32	Joseph Thompson,	160	1836
	Robert Thompson,	160	"
	Uriah & A. Drumb,	80	
	Levi Drumb,	80	
	May Gleason,	80	1838
	Benj. Harmley,	80	1841
33	James Clendening,	80	1836
	S. P. Hedges,	80	"
	John Montgomery,	160	"
	Levi Saint,	320	"
34	James Montgomery,	160	1836
	William Thorn,	80	"
	Thomas Thorn,	120	"
	Benj. Thorn,	80	"
	James Sims,	120	1838
	Thomas Jacob,	40	1839
	Peter Stump,	40	1851
35	David Huelscher,	160	1836
	Charles Baker,	160	"
	Arch. McCoy,	160	"
	Joseph Saint,	160	"
36	Daniel Hipshire,	80	1836
	Aaron Hipshire,	40	"
	John Gossard,	80	"
	Joshua Gossard,	40	"
	Archibald Cooper,	160	"
	William Agard,	80	"
	Aaron Hipshire,	40	"
	Benj. Harmley,	80	
	Levi Miller,	40	1839

Record of Marks and Brands for Pleasant Township, Van Wert County, Ohio.

Asa Cook came forward on the 24 day of August, 1837, and made return of his mark for cattle, sheep, and hogs, to be recorded, which is as follows: A crop off the right ear. Daniel Cook, Township Clerk.

A. Brubaker, two slits in the right ear.

Joseph Brodnix, a square crop off each ear, and the end of the tail cut off.

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Aaron A. Brunson, a crop off the left ear, and a bit of the under sides of the right.

Jonathan Balyeat, a slit in the right ear, and on under side of left.

Ethan E. Bogne, two slits in the right ear, and a square crop of the same.

John P. Beady, a crop off the left ear, and a slit and under bit in the right ear.

D. Cook, a crop off the right ear, and a slit in the same.

Samuel M. Clark, a slit in left ear.

John W. Clark, a slit in left ear.

Wm. A. Clark, a slit on the under side of left ear.

Joseph Clark, a crop and a half crop off on right ear.

George Cress, a square crop off the right ear, and a half crop off the under side of left.

George S. Crafts, a crop off the right ear, and a slit in each ear.

Joseph Collins, a slit in each ear.

Richard Cayton, a half crop off the upper side of the right ear, and a half crop off the upper side of the left ear.

Wm. Davis, a swallow fork in the right ear, and a half crop off the under side of left.

Peres M. Dix, a crop off the left, and hole in right ear.

Samuel S. Farnan, a slit in right ear.

Solomon Farnan, a slit in right ear.

Samuel Engleright, a swallow fork in the left ear, and a hole in the same.

Enoch S. Edson, two under bits out of the left ear.

Henry Foster, a swallow fork in the right ear, and a slit in under left ear.

Daniel Fisher, a crop off the left ear, and slit in same.

L. F. Fletcher, a swallow fork in right ear, and a hole in left.

Benjamin Fisher, the under bit out of each ear.

Daniel Fisher, two slits in each ear.

Benjamin Gleason, a standing crop off the upper side of the left ear.

E. Griffith, two slits and a hole in the left ear.

Daniel Hipshire, two slits in each ear.

Harry Hipshire, a crop off the right ear, and two slits in left.

Josiah Hattery, a crop off each ear, and slit in the right.

Jacob Johns, a crop off the right ear, and swallow fork in the left ear.

E. W. Jones, a swallow fork in right ear.

Wm. Johns, a square crop off the right ear.

Thomas R. Kear, a square crop off the left ear, and straight crop off the under side of the right.

Wm. H. Kyle, an under bit out of left ear.

Jonathan Lewis, a crop off the right ear, and a slit in the same.

Wm. Moneysmith, a small fork in the end of each ear.

James Maddox, a slit in each ear.

Wm. Miller, a crop off the right ear, and a slit in the left.

Thomas J. Mitchell, a crop off each ear, and two slits in the right, and one in the left.

Smith Miller, a half crop off the under side of each ear.

Sarah E. Morehead, the upper slope off each ear.

Thomas S. McKim, a crop off and slit in the right ear, and a hole in the left ear.

Joseph North, a slit in the right ear.

Wm. Parent, a slit in the left ear.

J. C. Parkinson, two slits in the left ear.

Caleb Roberts, two under bits out of right ear.

John C. Richey, a crop off the left ear, and slit in the left.

John Roach, four under bits in each ear.

Richison Rodgers, a crop off each ear, and a slit in each ear.

Levi Sawyer, a crop off the right ear.

Jesse Smith, a hole in the right ear, and two bits out of the left ear.

John Smith, a square crop off the left and a swallow fork in right ear.

Joseph Stewart, a swallow fork in each ear.

Thomas Thorn, a crop and slit in left, and swallow fork in right ear.

Wm. Thorn, a crop and slit in the right and a hole in left ear.

Eli Taylor, a crop off each ear, and an under bit out of the right.

Thomas Uncopher, a square crop off the left ear, and a hole in each ear.

Lyman S. Wells, a crop off the left, and hole and slit in the right ear.

Bernard B. Woodcock, a crop off each ear, and a hole in each ear.

Lyman J. Webber, a swallow fork in the end of each ear.

Matson Warren, a square crop off the right ear, and an upper bit off the same.

E. R. Wells, a square crop off the left ear, and swallow fork in right.

John S. Young, a crop off each ear, and two swallows in each.

Officers and Official Business.

First Election.

This election was held June 20, 1837, under the order of the commissioners, at the house of James Maddox. At this election the following named officers were elected: Trustees—John F. Dodds, Lyman S. Wells, and Stephen Gleason. Clerk—Daniel Cook.

May 22, 1838—"At a meeting of the Trustees of Pleasant Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, held at Van Wert May 22, 1838, for the purpose of laying off said township into school districts, it was agreed that Pleasant Township shall be divided into four districts." Here follows a description of the several districts as established, and which may be briefly described by saying district No. 1, occupied the northeast quarter of the township; No. 2, the northwest quarter; No. 3, the southwest quarter, and No. 4, the southeast quarter.

Signed—Jno. F. Dodds, Lyman S. Wells, Stephen Gleason, Trustees.

March 4, 1839, the township was divided into four road districts; the trustees' meeting at the house of Lyman S. Wells. Daniel Cook, Clerk.

March 4, 1840, Trustees met at house of Wm. Wells. Present, Lyman S. Wells, Wm. Parent, and Stephen Gleason. S. M. Clark, Clerk.

Election held April 6, 1840, officers elect: Trustees, Lyman S. Wells, Samuel M. Clark, James F. Maddox; Clerk, Thomas R. Mott; Treasurer, Robert Gilliland; Overseers of Poor, S. M. Clark, Daniel Cook; Fence Viewers, E. R. Wells, J. Q. Greaves, Thomas Thorn; Supervisors: District No. 1, Robert Gilliland; District No. 2, Wm. Miller; District No. 3, J. H. Eaton; District No. 4, Benjamin Thorn.

Oct. 20, 1840: Joseph Gleason and Thomas Thorn were commissioned Justices of the Peace.

Enumeration "of all youths between the ages of 4 and 20, unmarried, taken between the 1st and 20th of Oct. 1840."

District No. 1.			District No. 3.		
Heads of Families.	Males.	Females.	Heads of Families.	Males.	Females.
Samuel M. Clark,	4	1	Wm. Davis,	3	4
George McManima,	..	1	Elisha Wells,	..	2
Daniel Cook,	..	2	Lyman S. Wells,	..	1
Joseph Gleason,	1	1	Solomon Farnham,	3	3
Lewis Stultz,	..	1	Stephen Gleason,	1	4
Wm. Johns,	1	..	Isaac Hagerman,	3	3
J. W. Johns,	..	1	Mrs. Gleason,	1	..
Robert Gilliland,	1	..		—	—
	—	—		11	17
	7	7	District No. 4.		
District No. 2.			Asrom Hipshire,	1	..
Wm. Miller,	2	1	Daniel Hipshire,	4	1
Samuel Maddox,	2	1	Wm. Thorn,	..	2
Levi Sawyer,	..	1	Jacob Kyle,	2	..
Nancy Bronson,	..	4	John Meyers,	..	2
	—	—		—	—
	4	7		7	5

Total, 29 males; 36 females.

March 24, 1841, Thomas Thorn resigned the office of Justice of the Peace.

Election April 5, 1841: Trustees, Thomas Thorn, Daniel Cook, and Elias Evers; Clerk, Joseph Gleason; Treasurer, Samuel M. Clark; Constable, Wm. Lewis; resigned April 22, and was succeeded April 29, by Isaac Dougherty.

Poll-book of Election held in Pleasant Township for State and County Officers, Oct. 18, 1840.

Number and names of electors:—

1. A. A. Alderman.
2. Levi Sawyer.
3. Lyman Elliott.
4. George Baney.
5. P. S. Russell.
6. William Myers.
7. P. J. Hines.
8. J. W. Johns.
9. Asrom Hipshire.
10. Daniel Hipshire.
11. Alex. Work.
12. Robert Gilliland.
13. William Johns.
14. John Smith.
15. S. H. Alderman.
16. William Davis.
17. Matthew Flagg.
18. S. M. Clark.
19. Lyman S. Wells.
20. John Clayton.
21. John Myers.
22. T. R. Mott.
23. John Hester.
24. William Lewis.
25. E. R. Wells.
26. W. A. Wells.
27. William Clayton.
28. William Parent.
29. Daniel Cook.
30. Stephen Gleason.
31. William Thorn.
32. Jacob Kyle.
33. Jacob Thorn.
34. Isaac Dougherty.
35. Joseph Gleason.
36. Solomon Farnham.
37. Isaac Shaffer.
38. Enoch Hoaglin.
39. Aaron Hoaglin.
40. Thomas Thorn.
41. George McManima.
42. Henry Foster.
43. L. McManima.
44. Joshua Shaffer.
45. Elisha Wells.
46. David Fasnought.

It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounted to 46.

S. M. Clark,
Lyman S. Wells,
John Smith, Judges.

Attest:
Thomas R. Mott,
Stephen Gleason, Clerks.

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At the election held Oct. 13, 1840, for the election of two justices of the peace in Pleasant Township, Joseph Gleason received 20 votes; Thomas Thorn, 21; Stephen Gleason, 11; Lyman S. Wells, 10; Samuel M. Clark and Samuel Maddox, each 1. Joseph Gleason and Thomas Thorn were declared duly elected.

March 7, 1842. Receipts and expenditures of the township for the year commencing the first Monday in March, 1841, and ending the first Monday in March, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

By the amount of taxes collected and drawn from the county treasurer, a total of . . . . . $121.15.

EXPENDITURES.

To amount paid Daniel Cook per order on treasurer for services as trustee	$4.50
Ditto, Elias Evers, Trustee.	3.75
" Thomas Thorn	3.75
Cash paid S. M. Clark, Treasurer	3.45
" paid William Thorn, Supervisor	23.39
" paid J. Smith, Supervisor	12.47
" by School District No. 1	7.25
" by School District No. 3	27.43
" paid William Thorn, District No. 1	2.75
" paid William Davis, District No. 3	.75
" paid Elias Evers, District No. 2	.75
" J. Gleason, Clerk	3.75
Total	$93.99

Election April 4, 1842; officers elect:—

Trustees, Thomas Thorn, George McManima, and Robert Miller; Clerk, John C. Richey; Treasurer, J. Hines; Assessor, Isaac Dougherty.

May 1, 1841. Elias Evers, commissioned a Justice of the Peace.

March 6, 1843. Trustees met and proceeded to settle with the treasurer, who showed a balance of funds in hand as follows:—

Township funds, notes, and justices of the peace receipts	$38.93
Road funds	38.48
School funds	61.86
Total	$139.27

Election April 3, 1843. Trustees, William Johns, Lyman S. Wells, and Alpheus Royce; Clerk, Eben C. Royce; Treasurer, Edward R. Wells; Assessor, Isaac Dougherty.

Sept. 26, 1843. The trustees appointed John C. Richey township clerk *vice* Eben C. Royce removed from township.

Oct. 28, 1843. Joseph Gleason was commissioned a justice of the peace.

April 1, 1844. Officers elect: Trustees, Robert Gilliland, Lyman S. Wells, and William Stripe; Clerk, J. C. Richie; Treasurer, Walter Buckingham; Assessor, Isaac Dougherty.

Election April 7, 1845. Officers elect: Trustees, George McManima, Abraham Zimmerman, and W. H. Parkinson; Clerk, G. E. Burson; Treasurer, William Stripe.

July 18, 1845. Jacob Thorn appointed clerk.

A List of the White Males Over the Age of Twenty-one Years and Under Forty-five.

Abraham Zimmerman,	J. F. Roach,	Matthew Flagg,
Asrom Hipshire,	J. O. Davis,	Perry Evers,
Benjamin Thorn,	J. W. Johns,	P. L. Russell,
Benjamin Gleason,	John Cremene,	R. C. Spears,
Benjamin Griffith,	John Jenkins,	L. F. Honn,
Chris. Zimmerman,	Joseph Osburn,	Stephen Gleason,
D. L. Farnham,	John Osburn,	Samuel Faulk,
David Fisher,	John Hipshire,	Samuel Engleright,
David Palm,	J. F. Woodruff,	Samuel Maddox,
George Howard,	John Smith,	T. P. Mitchel,
George McManima,	James Miller,	William Parent,
George Downing,	Joseph Hattery,	William Thorn,
Henry Foster,	John Shaw,	W. A. Wells,
H. L. Farnham,	John Maddox,	William Stripe,
J. D. Clark,	J. M. Barr,	W. H. Parkinson,
Isaac Dougherty,	L. S. Wells,	William Johns,
Jacob Thorn,	R. M. Dix,	William Miller.

Total, 51.

Election April 6, 1846. Officers elect: Trustees, Robert Gilliland, George McManima, and Abraham Zimmerman; Clerk, Jacob Thorn, appointed in default of the clerk elect to take the oath; Treasurer, William Stripe.

Oct. 26, 1846. J. C Richey resigned the office of justice of the peace.

In 1846 the white male residents of the township subject to do military duty numbered sixty-three.

The enumeration of youths showed the following number of children of school age within the respective districts: No. 1, 83; No. 2, 45; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 26; No. 5, 11; Summary, 100 males, 93 females; total, 193.

Nov. 3, 1846. Joseph Gleason received commission as justice of the peace.

Dec. 2, 1846. George S. Crafts received a commission as justice of the peace.

Election April 7, 1847. Officers elect: Trustees, Robert Gilliland, B. H. Gleason, and C. P. Edson; Treasurer, Abraham Zimmerman; Clerk, Jacob Thorn; Assessor, John Shaw.

Jacob Thorn moved from the township, and was succeeded Oct. 12, 1847, by the appointment of Perrin De Puy to the office of township clerk.

Election April, 1848. Officers elect: Trustees, Stephen Gleason, R. C. Spears, and T. R. Kear; Clerk, Perrin De Puy; Treasurer, William Moneysmith; Assessor, Alex. McDonald.

Election April, 1849. Officers elect: Trustees, Stephen Gleason, Elias Evers, and George McManima; Treasurer, William Moneysmith; Clerk, J. C. Parkinson.

Election April, 1850. Trustees, Stephen Gleason, George McManima, and R. C. Spears; Clerk, J. C. Parkinson; Treasurer, William Moneysmith.

Election April, 1851. Trustees, George McManima, William Johns, and Isaac Dougherty; Clerk, J. C. Parkinson; Treasurer, J. D. Clark.

Election April, 1852. Trustees, William Johns, William Stripe, and Isaac Dougherty; Clerk, Caleb Roberts; Treasurer, William Moneysmith.

Election April, 1853. Trustees, William Johns, E. S. Edson, and David Fisher; Clerk, W. H. Kyle; Treasurer, Robert Conn.

Election 1854. Trustees, David Fisher, E. S. Edson, and William Stripe; Clerk, Henry Robinson; Treasurer, Robert Conn.

Election 1855. Trustees, William Stripe, E. S. Edson, and J. K. Scott; Clerk, Alonzo Conant; Treasurer, Robert Conn.

1856. Trustees, J. K. Scott, Charles Mount, and John Larue; Clerk, Alonzo Conant; Treasurer, Robert Conn. John Larue refused to serve, and E. S. Edson was appointed April 29.

1857. Trustees, J. K. Scott, Jacob Fox, and John Tumbleson; Clerk, Alonzo Conant; Treasurer, A. T. Priddy.

1858. Trustees, John Tombleson, Alex. Patterson, and Jacob Fox; Clerk, James Webster; Treasurer, James Clark.

1859. Trustees, clerk, and treasurer, all re-elected.

1860. Trustees and treasurer, re-elected; Clerk elect, N. R. Brown.

1861. Trustees re-elected, Clerk, W. C. Scott; Treasurer, James Clark.

1862. Trustees, Jacob Fox, Joseph Tumbleson, Augustus Brubaker; Clerk, H. C. Glenn; Treasurer, James Clark.

1863. Trustees, A. Brubaker, Hamilton Robinson, T. L. Lehew; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1864. Trustees, T. L. Lehew, Hamilton Robinson, and Joseph Tumbleson; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1865. Trustees, Hamilton Robinson, David Balyeat, and Jacob Fox; Treasurer, re-elected; Clerk, H. Robinson.

1866. Trustees, David Balyeat, Jacob Fox, and Alexander Patterson; Clerk, Henry Robinson; Treasurer, James Clark.

1867. Trustees, Hamilton Robinson, Aaron Balyeat, and Samuel Saltzgaber; Clerk, Henry Robinson; Treasurer, James Clark.

1868. Trustees, Samuel Saltzgaber, Aaron Balyeat, Hamilton Robinson; Clerk, Henry Robinson; Treasurer, James Clark.

1869. Trustees, Samuel Saltzgaber, Aaron Balyeat, Jonathan Tumbleson; Clerk, Henry Robinson; Treasurer, James Clark.

1870. Trustees, Jonathan Tumbleson, Cyrus Little, Alexander Larue; Clerk, Henry Robinson; Treasurer, C. A. Melsheimer.

1871. Trustees, Clerk, and Treasurer, all re-elected.

1872. Trustees, T. L. Lehew, S. R. Morton, T. J. Davis; Clerk, Henry Robinson; Treasurer, C. A. Melsheimer.

1873. Trustees, T. L. Lehew, T. J. Davis, S. R. Morton; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1874. Trustees, J. W. Clark, George Lesley, Jesse Longworth; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1875. Trustees, David Newcomer, Joseph Tumbleson, Henry Albright; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1876. Trustees, Clerk, and Treasurer, re-elected.

1877. Trustees, Joseph Tumbleson, Cyrus Little, Henry Albright; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1878. Trustees, Cyrus Little, Joseph Tumbleson, T. J. Davis; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1879. Trustees, T. J. Davis, Philip Troup, G. S. Hough; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1880. Trustees, Philip Troup, Joseph Custer, N. S. Allen; Clerk and Treasurer, re-elected.

1881. Trustees, Philip Troup, Joseph Custer, N. S. Allen; Clerk,

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Henry Robinson; Treasurer, C. A. Melsheimer; Assessor, John I. Cable; Constables, Thomas Redrup, Wm. Houck; Supervisors: District 1, F. B. Conley; District 2, John I. Cable; District 3, Joseph C. Terry; District 4, Leonidas Balyeat; District 5, F. M. Allen; District 6, J. P. Carter; District 7, Wm. Good; District 8, J. W. Lewis; District 9, John Iler; District 10, Matthew Hay.

Churches.

Dix M. E. Church.

The first class was organized in a school house on the farm of P. M. Dix, in 1843, with Robert Dixon as leader. The following shows the original membership: Hannah Dix, Delila Miller, Nancy Miller, Nancy Browsand, Jeannette Bronson, Lavina Dix, Wm. Davis and wife, Prudence Maddox, Clarissa Evers, Elizabeth Clark, and perhaps a few others.

Rev. Wm. Priddy, a local minister, was among the first to officiate. Services were held in the school-house until 1861, when a frame church, 32 by 42 feet, was erected at a cost of about $600. It was dedicated the same year by Rev. Frank Merritt. A cemetery of one acre is attached to the church property. A flourishing Sunday school is conducted under Mr. Longsworth as superintendent. Rev. Jason Young is present minister.

Mount Zion English Lutheran Church.

This church is located on the west line of the township, on land owned by C. R. Zimmerman. It was first organized in 1862 by Rev. S. Biddle, with the following members: C. R. Zimmerman and wife, David Fasnacht and wife, Peter Densill and wife, Jacob Densill, Daniel Densill, Reuben Nodle, M. Gilmore. Soon after the organization the members saw fit to build a house. Accordingly a hewed log-house was built by volunteer labor. It is 26 by 36 feet, and is still used by the congregation. List of Ministers: Rev. Geo Valentine Exline, Rev. Henry Hydrich, Rev. George Herman, Rev. Milton Dentman, Rev. J. T. Gladhill, and Rev. H. Klogh, who is the present pastor.

In 1865, Joel Wersman and others organized a Sabbath-school, with Mr. Wersman as superintendent. The school numbers about twenty-five pupils. Present membership of church 30.

Societies.

Pleasant Grange, No. 399.

Was organized in December, 1874, with the following-named charter members: P. M. Dix and wife, Joseph Allen and wife, P. A. Dix and wife, J. S. McGowan, John Atchison and wife, Joel Wersman, C. R. Zimmerman, I. B. Prudent and wife, Hamilton Robeson and wife. They have a good hall, and keep a large store. Their meetings are held every second Tuesday.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Thaddeus S. Gilliland.

Among the early permanent settlers of this township the Gillilands deserve prominent mention, as they not only came here at an early day, but also remained to contribute to the development of the new community by their industry and enterprise. In 1835 James Gordon Gilliland moved his family from Gettysburg, Penn., to this county, and, making this his home, entered into the struggles of pioneer life, and associating public spirit with private industry, became one of the leading citizens of the county. At the time of his settlement his nearest neighbors, with the exception of the families of John Marks and Smith Hill, were fifteen miles distant, while the only mills in reach were at Piqua, as roads were not yet opened to other nearer points. At length Mr. Gilliland and his brothers—Thomas, Adam, Robert, and Hugh—opened a road through to Fort Wayne, where they did their milling for several years. Mr. Gilliland was himself a practical miller, and the following incident is related touching his early experiences at Fort Wayne. Taking his grain to mill, he once found so many grists ahead, while the owners awaited their turn, that he could not get his grinding done until at least a week later. He asked the special favor of getting a portion of his grist ground, as he had not left sufficient provision at home to last his family while he awaited his turn. This was refused, and he went down town, procured a gallon of brandy, and, returning to the mill, hid it in the bran pile. He then told the miller he had put something in the bran for him, and he should go down and search for it about the time one of the hoppers ran empty, and he would throw in his grist and grind it himself. To this the miller assented, and at the proper moment went below. Mr. Gilliland then poured his grist into the hopper, but, being seen by the farmers in waiting, was seized by them and held while the miller could be found, who, on reaching Mr. Gilliland and seeing what was done, pretended to be very much enraged. Angry words ensued, until both parties threw off their coats, but after some further quarreling, the miller declared if he wanted to spoil his grist it was all right, as he would not touch it. Mr. Gilliland then ground the grist and started home the next morning.

One of his sons, Thaddeus S. Gilliland, was born in Gettysburg, Penna., in 1834, the year preceding his father's settlement in this county. His life has thus been practically spent in this county. For some years he has been engaged in the grain and produce trade, until he has become one of the largest dealers in the county. In 1857 he married Miss Ruhamah Baker, daughter of Jacob and Mary Baker, of Allen County. Their family numbers three children, named respectively Addie, born in 1858; Allen Bertram, born in 1864; Llewellyn Gordon, born in 1865. Mr. Gilliland served as a private in Company E, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the first call for three-months troops. Again, at the call of his country, he entered as captain of Company H, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in this capacity during the term of three years. From 1874 to 1878 he was elected and served as mayor of Van Wert.

Edward Ryan Wells

was born in Erie County, Penna., January 9, 1818. He is a son of Elisha and Hannah Wells, *née* Spicer, who were born in Rensselaer County, N. Y. In October, 1819, they moved from Erie County, Penn., to Richland County, Ohio. Here Edward grew to manhood, and was a young man when, in 1836, he moved from Richland County, and settled in Pleasant Township, four miles southwest of Van Wert, with his father and mother, three elder brothers, and two sisters. The family constituted nearly a majority of all the voters of the township at the time of its organization in 1837, and hence were required to take an active part in its affairs, growth, and development. Edward's facilities for obtaining an education were limited to the common school. He never had any of the advantages of a high school or college, but, being apt to learn and fond of reading, he acquired knowledge sufficient to qualify himself for a teacher. He taught the first school that was held in the town of Van Wert, in a log cabin near where the Arcade block now stands. About twenty scholars attended, some of whom came a distance of three miles. Mr. Wells was appointed county auditor by direction of the Court in 1839, and went to Willshire and took possession of the books and papers belonging to the office, and conveyed them to Van Wert in a pocket handkerchief. He traveled the distance on foot. He held that office until 1845, when he resigned. As the fees of the office did not pay his board bill he employed his leisure time in clerking in a small store, boarding with his employer being the consideration. After his resignation he worked on the farm, taught school, and clerked in stores until 1853, when he embarked in the dry goods business, in a two-story building east of the public square, and continued in it until 1855, when he sold out and went to Iowa, but returned in a few months and engaged in the private banking business with Dr. C. Emerson, their bank being the first one established in Van Wert. This was finally merged into the First National Bank of Van Wert. He is liberal in his views and generous in his impulses, and always contributed to the advancement of all worthy improvements in the interests and well-being of his fellow-citizens. He was one of a committee of three who secured the location of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad through the town and county. In 1866, after Mr. Wells had been a citizen of Van Wert for thirty years, ceaselessly engrossed in the cares of public and private business, he retired to his farm of two hundred and forty acres three miles and a half west of Van Wert. Here he now lives within a few miles of his primitive home in the wilderness, and devotes his entire attention to agriculture, stock raising, and running a steam tile factory. The farm is well improved, and under a high state of cultivation. We present a view of his residence elsewhere in this work. On June 11, 1843, Mr. Wells married Sarah Thorn, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 21, 1821. It is claimed that this is the first couple who were both citizens of the town married in Van Wert. They have had nine children, only four of whom are living, namely: George E., Mayor of Van Wert; Edgar R., Emeline, and Charles D. The parents of Mr. Wells are dead, his father dying in 1858 and his mother in 1862.

John W. Clark

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Samuel M. Clark, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, and went to Van Wert County in 1838 with his wife and seven children, and located in the town of Van Wert. He was a blacksmith by trade and established the first shop in that town.

Mr. Clark built a cabin on the lot now occupied by McCurdy's hardware store, afterwards he erected a two-story hewed log-house which he used as a hotel. He also built the first frame house. It was sided with split siding shaved with a drawing-knife, and located on the same lot. The house was built by A. Hipshire, a carpenter.

John W. Clark, having learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father, worked at it for thirty years. In 1854 he married Eliza A. Pomroy; they have one child, Clara B., now the wife of Thomas J. Cole.

Mr. Clark in 1875 relinquished the business and moved to his farm, one mile west of town.

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E. R. WELLS



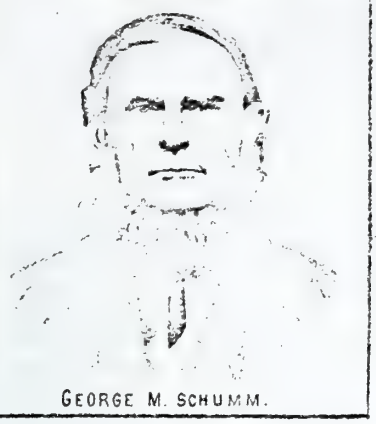
MRS. E. R. WELLS.



RES. OF E. R. WELLS, PLEASANT TW'P. VAN WERT CO. O.

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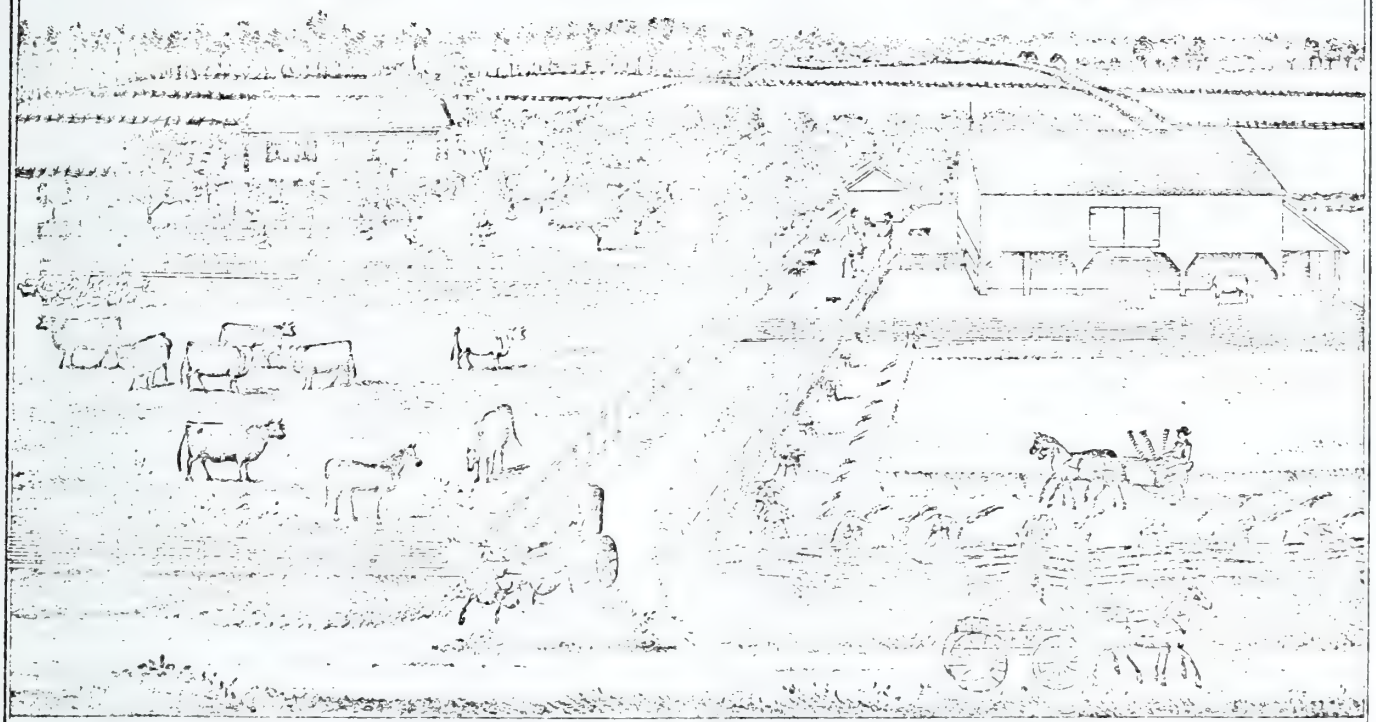
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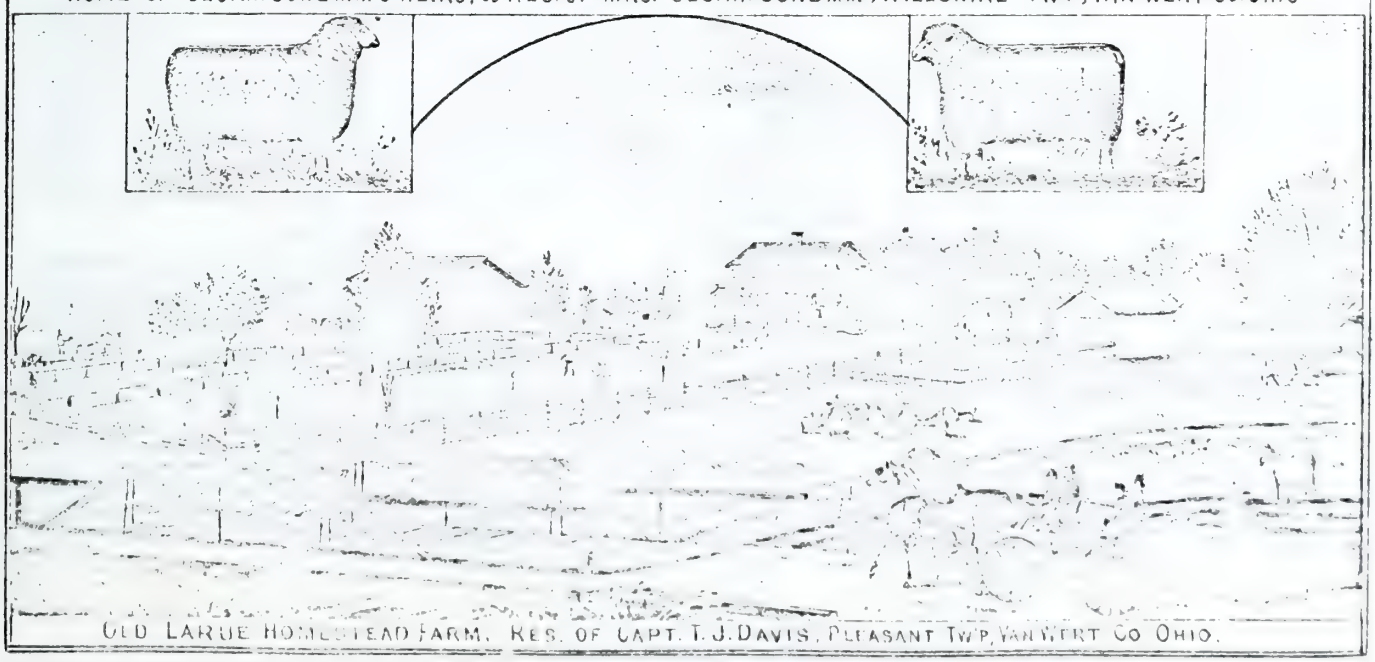
GEORGE M. SCHUMM.



MRS. MARIA A. SCHUMM.



HOME OF GEO. M. SCHUMM'S HEIRS, & RES. OF MRS. GEO. M. SCHUMM, WILLSHIRE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO



OLD LARUE HOMESTEAD FARM. RES. OF CAPT. T. J. DAVIS, PLEASANT TWP, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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James Montgomery

was born in Columbiana County, December 20, 1829. His father, John Montgomery, in 1838, entered lands in Pleasant and Washington townships, and this interest of his father brought his son to Van Wert occasionally, and in 1851, James Montgomery located on a portion of this land which his father had entered. The land is situated two and a half miles southwest of Van Wert. On September 7, 1854, he married Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of James Gordon Gilliland, deceased. Mr. Montgomery commenced some improvements on his wild land in 1853, that being the first effort to reclaim it from its wilderness condition. Of the 320 acres 240 are now in a high state of cultivation. In 1862, Mr. Montgomery was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1865, and at the October election of 1876, was elected Treasurer, and in 1878, was re-elected. The fact that Mr. Montgomery has received so many repeated evidences of the confidence of the people of Van Wert County is highly creditable to him. Upon one occasion he was the only one elected upon his party ticket, although he has always, since he was entitled to a vote, been known as a stanch Democrat. His wealth consists more in his integrity than in his estate. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have had born to them five sons and three daughters. The names of those surviving being in the order of their several ages, John, Mary, Edgar, Sarah, Poe, Oscar, and Joseph. Adam Poe, who fought with the Big Foot Indian Chief, was the grandfather of Mr. Montgomery's mother.

Joseph Gleason

was born near Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., September 3, 1803. In 1837 he removed to Ohio and placed his family temporarily in the eastern part of the State, and came west to inspect the country. He entered a quarter section of land in Pleasant Township at the land office, Lima, and removed his family, August 4, 1837. After residing and improving the land, at the expiration of two years, in December, 1839, he removed to Van Wert, and opened a hotel. The property embraced three lots, situate on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. In 1839, he was appointed by the Commissioners, Recorder of the County to fill the place of Charles Mounts, of Willshire, for a full term, and was re-elected. In the fall he came to Pleasant Township and was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected, making in all a service of fifteen years. In 1841–42 he was elected Associate Judge. In Palmyra, N. Y., on February 10, 1829, he was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of John Brown, of Manchester, Ontario County, N. Y., and to them were born nine children, seven of whom survive — Marietta L., wife of George Strother; Julius A., Andrew J., Abraham B., Francis J., Julia A., wife of Hall Carper, and Ella A., wife of Taylor Carper.

Their golden wedding was duly celebrated in 1879, this being the third golden wedding in Van Wert.

Charles P. Edson

was born in Rutland County, Vermont, January 2, 1809, and in 1814 removed with his father's family to Genesee County, N. Y., and attended Middlebury Academy. In 1828, he married Miss Caroline Fox, and located in Portage County, Ohio. Here he engaged in teaching school, farming and merchandizing, and in 1840 commenced the study of law with Judge Stephen Wildman. In 1842, at a meeting of the District Court, held at Wooster, Ohio, he applied for admission, and after a thorough examination was admitted to the practice of law. Mr. Edson commenced the practice at Franklin Mills (now Kent), April, 1846, with the late Perrin De Puy; removed to Van Wert, formed a partnership and opened a law office. The firm was successful in business, and at the October election of the same year Mr. Edson was chosen Prosecuting Attorney, and at the October election in 1848 was elected the representative of the district, composed of Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Defiance, and Putnam counties. In 1850 he declined being a candidate for re-election. In 1857, the representative district was composed of the counties of Van Wert and Mercer, when he was again elected. Mercer in 1859 claiming the representative, he declined the honor. In 1878, Mr. Edson was appointed by Governor Bishop Probate Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge A. W. Baker.

John W. Conn

came from Richland County, Ohio, and prepared a house in York Township, to which he moved in June, 1840, his family consisting at that time of his wife and sons, James, Andrew, Simon B., John W., Jr., and daughter Elizabeth. He, being a carpenter, his services were sometimes required in Van Wert to make coffins and for other work, and he finally moved to Pleasant Township. He was landlord of the American House in 1850. In August, 1845, he was appointed auditor of the county in place of E. R. Wells, resigned, and also filled the office by election until 1848, when he resigned. He was clerk of the county during two terms, and was appointed postmaster of Van Wert in 1855. The duties of all these offices he discharged satisfactorily. While in office he studied law, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Palmer. His son, ex-sheriff James Conn, is successfully engaged in the grocery business in Van Wert. John W., Jr., was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

T. R. Kear

was born in Maryland April 27, 1806, and came with his parents to Licking County, Ohio, at an early day, where he grew to manhood. In Champaign County he was married April 29, 1829, to Catharine Frysinger, who was born in Virginia April 12, 1812, by whom he had the following named children: Mary M., wife of Jackson Pencelirs, of Willshire Township; John J., married to Mahala Fisher, live in Van Wert; Amelia C., dead; Lydia A., wife of Benjamin Baltzell, live in Illinois; Amanda A., wife of William Walcott; Benjamin F., married to Jane Pixler, live in Van Wert; Sarah E., wife of George B. Asher, live in Iowa; Robert F., married to Mary C. Tope; Wiley Mc., married to Malinda Romeck, live in Van Wert; Elsie A., dead; Mrs. Kear has eight grandchildren. Mr. Kear died May 11, 1864. He and his wife came to Van Wert County in September, 1837, and settled in Willshire. In 1843 he moved to Van Wert when there were but eleven families in town. He was deputy sheriff under the first sheriff of the county. He was a millwright and cabinet maker, and worked at both trades quite a number of years.

J. K. Cooper

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 21, 1827. He received a common-school education, and worked with his father at the carpenter trade until he was 21 years of age.

In 1848 he began the millwright business, which he followed five years. In 1853 he commenced manufacturing head-blocks for saw-mills in which he was engaged three years. In 1856 he formed a partnership with Mr. Risher in the manufacture of grain-drills (known as the Risher & Cooper drill), they being the inventors. This partnership continued until 1864, when Mr. Cooper withdrew, and located on his farm in Pleasant Township, two and a half miles south of Van Wert. He owns 120 acres of land, which was originally entered by his father, Archibald Cooper, in 1836, and purchased by J. K. Cooper in 1851. From time to time he has added to the original tract, and at one time had 700 acres of land in this county.

On October 14, 1852, he married H. A. Kistler, of Fairfield County, Ohio. She is the daughter of Samuel Kistler, and was born March 25, 1831. By this union they had ten children, four of whom are now living, three sons and one daughter.

Aaron Balyeat

was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1827. He is the fifth son of a family of fourteen boys and four girls! He was raised on a farm.

In 1849, he married Martha Larue, and moved to Van Wert County in 1850, and located in Harrison Township. Mrs. Balyeat died in 1864, leaving her husband and seven children.

In the spring of 1859 he moved to Pleasant Township, where he now resides. In 1865, he married Priscilla Brubaker, by whom he has had four children. Mr. Balyeat is one of the most reliable men of Van Wert County; has a beautiful home, which graces the pages of this work.

Robert Gilliland

married for his first wife, Miss Hill, one of the pioneers of Ridge Township, and after her death he married Miss Henrietta Marks, who died several years after her husband.

☞ See Gilliland's life in another place.

William Miller

was born in Fayette County, Ohio, and moved to Pleasant Township March 6, 1836, and settled four and a half miles west of Van Wert, on Sugar Ridge. His family was among the first white settlers in the township. They lodged one night in the public log cabin at Van Wert.

Robert Miller

removed from Ross County to Van Wert in 1841. He died about 1871. His son, Samuel Miller, has filled the office of county commissioner several terms; also that of coroner. He is one of the wealthiest stock-dealers and most prominent men in the county.

John F. Galby

came from Southern Ohio in 1842 with Thomas Mitchell, and started the first tan-yard in the county. It was located on the J. M. Barr lots, near Dr. W. N. Longsworth's handle factory, but, it not proving a success, he removed west.

Oliver Stacey

settled in Pleasant Township in 1835, was a pioneer farmer and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a genial and social man. His latch-string was always out for any who would call at his cabin. He sold his farm and went to Illinois.

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JOHN P. HENDERSON

removed to Van Wert County from Perry County, Ohio, and purchased land on the Decatur road, in Pleasant township, four miles from Van Wert, where the Willshire road leaves the Decatur road to the left.

RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded by Hoaglin on the north, York on the south, Washington on the east, and Pleasant on the west. It derives its name from Sugar Ridge, which crosses the township.

Soil.

The soil south of Sugar Ridge is of drift origin, and may be classed as gravel or sand. North of the ridge alluvion prevails, largely exhibiting that fertility so characteristic of the whole drift of Northwest Ohio. The soil of the ridge is also very fertile, but bears evidence of greater age than the drift to north and south. It also contains beds of excellent plastering sand.

Timber.

The timber consists chiefly of sugar beach, elm, basswood, hickory, sycamore, ash, oak, black walnut, wild cherry, and dogwood.

Drainage.

The principal streams are Dog Creek and its tributaries and Town Creek, and some minor branches.

These streams, although small, afford excellent outlets for the system of artificial drainage so largely adopted. This system has reclaimed whole farms, which were naturally subjected to submergence to such an extent that cultivation was impracticable.

Initial Events.

The first road was cut out in 1836, and is now known as the Ridge Road. Mr. Smith Hill was the first supervisor of roads, and on the occasion of clearing off the Ridge Road was assisted by every man in the township.

Wm. Priddy built the first rough log house, and Jacob Spear the first frame barn. James Young built the first frame house; also the first brick house. The pioneer school house was built on the land of J. G. Gilliland.

John DeCamp built the first blacksmith shop. In the winter of 1838–9 Miss Clarissa Gleason opened and taught the first school term. It was a subscription school, supported by J. G. Gilliland, Elias and Henry Beamer, Samuel Brown, and Peter Wills. The teacher was paid one dollar per week, and boarded with the pupils. Sarah Gilliland was the next teacher. The first Sunday-school was organized at the house of Daniel Beard, and the first regular minister was Rev. J. O. Conoway of the M. E. Church. Wm. Priddy cleared the first land, while Stephen Hill raised the first crop of potatoes.

Of the children who went to the first school Mrs. Almira, wife of Moses McCoy, alone survives. The first birth was Mary Jane Marks in March, 1836. First marriage was that of A. T. Priddy and Sarah Brown, the officiating minister being Rev. Isaac Bennet. First horsemill built by John Pool. The first death was that of a child of James Young.

Settlers and Settlement.

The pioneers of the township were John Mark and his family, who came here April 26, 1835. Four days later Smith Hill and family arrived and settled on Sec. 11. Instead of moving into a dwelling they went into camp for a time. The nearest settlers were at a distance of seven miles on Jennings' prairie, and this represented a greater distance in those days than it does to-day.

In the autumn of 1835 the Gillilands came, and from that time settlement was regular, although never rapid. Among other early settlers we may mention two families of Hills, two of McCoys, James M. Young, Wm. Pool, W. H. Ramsey, Judge Beard, T. W. Bowdell, Thomas Pollock, and a Mr. Todd.

During those early days there were still a few straggling Indians making the country their home. Mrs. Moses McCoy relates that when at school one day, an intoxicated Indian entered the school room, and, by drawing his knife and tomahawk in sport, frightened the teacher and pupils until they fled from the school. Mrs. Beard being nigh, heard the confusion, and, taking a stick of wood, drove the Indian away.

Organization.

At a meeting of the county commissioners, held at Willshire, June 5, 1837, it was "Ordered: That Townships number one and two in Ranges number three and four be organized under the name of Ridge Township; and, that when said territory shall again be divided Town Two in Range Three shall hold the name; and it is Ordered, That the auditor notify the electors to meet for the election of township officers at the house of William Priddy, on the fourth Saturday in June next."

The township was thus struck off June 5, 1837, and organized by the election of officers on the fourth Saturday of the same month.

At this election ten votes were cast. The Judges of election were James G. Gilliland, Adam Gilliland, and John Gill; Clerk, Wm. Nattle. The result was the election of the following officers: Trustees, J. G. Gilliland, David King, and John Hill; Clerk, Robert Gilliland; Overseers of the Poor, Smith Hill and Henry Harrod; Fence Viewers, Nathan Davis and Oliver Stacey; Supervisors, James E. Young and A. E. B. Burritt.

Settlers.

Let us enumerate a few of the settlers who came here in 1838–39–40: S. S. Brown, from Mifflin, Penna.; James Asdell, John Ireland, from Delaware; John Ireland, Jr., Ashabel Burritt, from Licking County; Thomas Pollock, of Penna.; Samuel Parent, from Kentucky; James Cavett, James Cavett, Jr., Stewart and Joseph Cavett, Licking County; W. H. Orchard, and John Roach.

Land Entries.

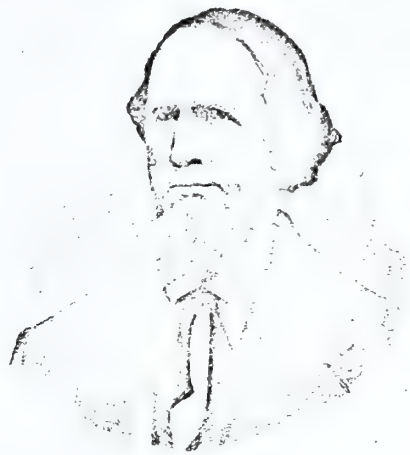
Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	Henry Schrader,	120	1837	15	David Shaw,	80	1859
	Smith Carmean,	84	"	16	Davis Johnson,	91	1853
	Daniel Lutz,	84	1839		James G. Gilliland,	243	"
	Jacob Kesler,	80	"		Jacob C. Bowser,	156	"
	Samuel Brown,	41	"		W. W. Terry,	18	"
	Charles Palmer,	162	1849		L. F. Fletcher,	68	"
	David Miller,	80	1851		George C. Wyble,	60	"
2	James Bryan,	40	1839		State of Ohio,	4	"
	George Sherman,	172	"	17	John Blackburn,	160	1835
	Daniel Alman,	160	"		S. W. Parmley,	80	1836
	Richard E. Thorn,	172	1848		John A. Gormley,	160	"
	John Pike,	80	1851		Jacob Snyder,	80	"
	Edward Pennix,	40	1852	18	Adams & Van Horn,	120	1835
3	David Stull,	84	1839		Job A. Jackson,	120	1834
	E. Gale,	80	1842		Joseph Griffith,	80	"
	Charles Hipp,	164	1849		William J. Thomas,	160	1835
	John Brandenburgh,	166	"		Young & Adams,	80	"
4	Ezra Philips,	160	1842		J. P. Hobert,	80	"
	Calvin Wilson,	160	1849	19	Walter Buckingham,	80	1847
5	William Palmer,	160	1842		Madison Hamilton,	40	"
	John Calhoun,	484	42, 50		Samuel Fulk,	40	1848
6	E. R. Wells,	199	1850		George B. Prager,	120	1835
	James Hammell,	39	1851		Joseph G. Young,	40	"
	William Stripe,	39	1849		Morgan Bryan,	40	1847
	James H. Long,	39	1851		Elias S. Bryan,	40	"
	Demas Adams,	160	1836		Robert Gilliland,	240	35–47
	John Sims,	160	1850	20	John Preston,	280	1836
7	Pringle Freeman,	80	1850		Adam Gilliland,	160	1836
	Seth Daniels,	80	1835		Abner Whitehead,	160	1838
	W. & M. G. Mitchell,	80	"		W. H. Keilholtz,	40	1839
	Joseph G. Young,	80	"	21	William Martin,	40	1836
	Blackburn and other,	320	"		Adam Gilliland,	160	"
8	John Blackburn,	160	1835		John Gilliland,	80	"
	O. Benton,	160	"		Samuel Waugbaugh,	80	1837
	Lewis F. Slusser,	160	1836		Thomas Kutter,	40	"
	Samuel Engleright,	120	1838		Condit Wickliff,	40	1838
	Henry Conover,	40	"		David Tinkey,	160	1839
9	Peter Odlin,	80	1835		Philip Mees,	40	1842
	James G. Gilliland,	240	"	22	S. W. Parmley,	80	1836
	Peter Aughenbaugh,	80	"		William Martin,	40	"
	Peter Wills,	80	1836		W. H. Ramsey,	80	"
	S. W. Parmley,	80	"		Andrew Capper,	80	"
	William Parent,	80	1838		Silas Martin,	80	1837
10	John Hill,	160	1835		Condit Wickliff,	120	1838
	Jacob Shoop,	80	"		Samuel O. Williams,	80	"
	James M. Young,	80	"		Parmenas Williams,	40	"
	S. W. Parmley,	240	1836		Andrew Willis,	40	"
	Isaac Spears,	80	1841	23	Smith Hill,	40	1836
11	Smith Hill,	80	1835		Henry Harrod,	120	1836
	James W. Shoup,	160	"		S. W. Parmley,	240	"
	James G. Gilliland,	80	"		Alex. McCoy,	200	1838
	S. W. Parmley,	320	1836		Rufus H. Williams,	40	
12	William Priddy,	40	1835	24	Ashabel Burright,	40	1836
	James G. Gilliland,	80	"		Milton Burright,	80	"
	W. A. Van Horn,	160	"		John Stoddard,	160	"
	John Shellenbaugh,	40	1836		George Foster,	320	"
	Charles A. Pleasants,	160	"		Rufus H. Williams,	40	1838
	Jacob Snyder,	80	"	25	Joseph Montgomery,	240	1836
	William Schrader,	80	1837		William D. Hambel,	80	"
13	George Bear,	320	1835		Robert McCaughey,	160	"
	Samuel Kesler,	160	1836		J. W. McCaughey,	160	"
	Abraham Kesler,	80	"	26	Andrew Foster,	160	1836
	John Shaw,	80	1851		William Todd,	80	"
14	William Hill,	240	1835		David McCoy,	320	"
	S. W. Parmley,	240	1836		Benjamin Hawley,	80	1841
	Smith Hill,	160	"	27	John Hill,	160	1836
15	James M. Young,	40	1836		Amasa Preston,	160	"
	S. W. Parmley,	360	1837		Simon Parshall,	80	"
	Lewis Rees,	120	1838		Daniel Beard,	80	"
	Andrew Wills,	40	"		Andrew McCoy,	40	"

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MRS. ALEX. Mc COY.



ALEX. Mc COY.



MRS. DAVID Mc COY.



DAVID Mc COY.



JULIA ANN HILL.



SMITH HILL.

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Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
27	Elisha McCoy,	80	1836	31	William Cavitt,	159	1839
	David M. McCoy,	40	"	32	Samuel McMorran,	160	1836
28	Robert Burrows,	280	1836		Jacob Crawford,	160	"
	James McConnell,	80	"		Harrison Applegate,	80	"
	William Crooks,	200	"		Hugh Milligan,	80	1837
	Robert Gilliland,	40	"		Adam McCullough,	160	
	J. & H. B. Simmons,	40	1838	33	W. B. Wilson,	320	1836
29	Robert Gilliland,	40	1836		Edward Holiday,	80	"
	Thomas Gilliland,	80	"		Benj. Holiday,	120	"
	James Asdel,	160	"		George Noble,	40	1839
	G. W. Gamble,	160	1837		Elisha Ireland,	80	"
	Wm. P. Bryan,	80	1839	34	Joseph Masters,	200	1836
	Daniel Bryan,	80	"		Samuel Snyder,	160	"
	A. Bryan,	40	1848		Samuel D. Slusser,	160	"
30	G. S. Williams,	80	1817		James Powell,	80	"
	William Todd,	120	"		Jonathan Jones,	40	"
	Robert Ireland,	40	"	35	John Laybarger,	160	1836
	Luther Dodge,	40	"		John Slusser,	320	"
	John Underwood,	40	"		Isaac Rees,	160	"
	P. Williams,	80	"	36	Isaac Laferty,	80	1836
	E. M. Hine,	80	"		John Pool,	80	"
	William Bebb,	160	1842		Anthony Gonaway,	40	"
31	Samuel McMorran,	80	1836		John Pollock,	160	"
	Jacob Beraman,	40	"		Christian Miller,	80	1837
	Jacob Smail,	119	"		Benj. Gaskill,	80	"
	George Doner,	159	1837		John S. DeCamp,	40	1839
	A. Priddy,	80	1839		Job DeCamp,	80	"

Voters in 1840.

John Beam, Henry Beamer, Elias Beamer, Job De Camp, Elisha Ireland, Frederic Jones, Alexander McCoy, A. T. Priddy, John Pool, John Scott, John Sands, Wm. Todd, and A. Zimmerman.

Such was the beginning of things, the seed from which has sprung a strong, industrious, wealthy community.

In general, it may be said of the township, it abounds in water of an excellent quality, which is found at shallow depths. Fruits are produced of fine quality and in large quantities. The products of the township consist largely of the cereals, to the cultivation of which the south half of the township is well adapted, while the north half is better adapted to grazing.

Limestone underlies the whole surface, and is of superior quality, for both building stone and burning purposes, as lime from this stone finds a ready market at Fort Wayne and elsewhere. This feature is more prominently presented under the head of Geology.

Poll-book of the election held in the township of Ridge in the county of Van Wert, State of Ohio, on the 12th day of October, 1841. Alexander McCoy, William Pollock, and James M. Young, Judges, and John Marks and William H. Ramsey, Clerks of said election.

List of Voters.

Frederick Taylor,	Elihu Ireland,	Peter Wills,
John Gilliland,	Adam Gilliland,	A. T. Priddy,
William J. Burtch,	Wm. H. Ramsey,	John De Camp,
Samuel S. Brown,	Thomas Gilliland,	John S. De Camp,
John Hill,	John Mark,	Daniel M. Beard,
William Priddy,	Wm. Pollock,	Thomas D. Priddy,
John Bates,	James G. Gilliland,	Andrew R. Todd,
Alexander McCoy,	Hugh Gilliland,	David W. McCoy,
Henry Harrod,	Nelson Pollock,	James M. Young.
Wm. Hill,		

Signed—James M. Young, William Pollock, Alexander McCoy, Judges. John Marks, Wm. H. Ramsey, Clerks.

Churches.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first religious society formed in Ridge Township was at the house of William Hill by Rev. James O. Conoway.

The first class consisted of William Hill and wife, Smith Hill and wife, John Hill and wife, John Marks and wife, William Priddy, his wife and some of the family, and Oliver Stacey and wife. Their place of meeting for some time was at the house of William Hill. It was then changed to the school-house, where they met for several years; then at a hewed log school-house near Middlepoint, where they continued to meet until 1848, when they built a frame church on the land of William Martin. This was used as their place of worship until 1874, when they built a brick church on the land of Elson Stewart.

The society at the present time consists of some fifty members. Smith Hill has been a class-leader in this society for upwards of forty years.

Gilliland Methodist Episcopal Church

was built in 1857 on Mr. Gilliland's farm, and has been supplied by the following pastors: 1857, Rev. A. C. Love and Rev. Nathan Gavet, P. E.; 1858, Rev. G. O. McPherson; 1859, Rev. William Baker; 1860, Rev. Franklin Merritt; 1861, Rev. James F. Mounts and Rev. John A. Bett; 1862, Rev. James F. Mounts and Rev. B. A. Webster; 1863, Rev. B. A. Webster and Rev. H. L. Nickerson; 1864, Rev. Lemuel Herbert and Rev. Caleb Hill; 1865, Rev. Lemuel Herbert and Rev. Nathaniel Hupp; 1866, Rev. Francis Hogan and Rev. Nathaniel Hupp; 1867, Rev. Nathaniel Hupp and Rev. J. Harper; 1868, Rev. James F. Mounts and Rev. W. Biler; 1869, Rev. James F. Mounts; 1870, Rev. Isaac N. Kalb and Rev. Nathaniel Hupp; 1871, Rev. Nathaniel Hupp and Rev. L. W. Patrick; 1873, Rev. Josiah Crooks; 1876, Rev. Caleb Hill; 1877, Rev. J. F. Mounts.

The first church was a frame building, but the congregation is now erecting a brick edifice 32 by 42 feet. It has forty-one members with thirty families. In this connection we may state that in the early days of the township there were a number of local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz., William Priddy, Oliver Stacey, John Summersett, John Hill, Thomas W. Bowdell, and W. H. Ramsey, who held services in log cabins.

Ridge Society.

This township formed an association called the Ridge Church Society, although they had no church edifice or house to worship in for a number of years. This society is still in existence, has a large membership, and a fine brick edifice to worship in. The society includes Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, and others, who unitedly labor for the promotion of religion.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Alexander McCoy.

In the year 1837 Alexander McCoy, in company with David McCoy and Daniel Beard, came to Ridge Township and entered adjacent tracts of government land, the two latter gentlemen moving on to their places the same year. Alexander McCoy, of whom we write, did not move until two years later, having been disappointed in receiving his pay for the farm—a nice home—he sold in Madison County. This was perhaps for the best, as it gave him ample time to prepare for the new country he was going to link his fortunes with. Mr. McCoy was born in Virginia in 1800, and with his father's family removed to Ross County, Ohio, in 1812; from thence to Fayette County in 1824; thence to Madison County in 1830; thence to his present place of residence in 1839. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, and served an apprenticeship of six years. He then went into business for himself, and followed smithing some five years, when failing health induced him to quit the business and purchase a small farm. In 1825 he married Eliza Gillespie, by whom he has had nine sons and two daughters, and brought with him to Van Wert County a family of six sons. There being no schools in the neighborhood, and desirous of giving his sons a common school education, he improvised an old log cabin on his place as a school-house, which, with one fitted for the same purpose on his brother David's farm, were used alternately, in which the youth of the neigiborhood attended school. These were followed by better schools in later years, and he succeeded in giving all his children a fair education. John, the third son, now owns a part of the old homestead, which is one of the best farms in the county, on which he raises as fine cattle as can be found anywhere. Mr. McCoy is one of the most highly respected and influential citizens of the township, his fellow-citizens having testified their appreciation of him by electing him to fill nearly every office in the township, as well as his sons after him. He is now over eighty years of age, and has retired from active labor, and in his old days rests upon a competence acquired during a busy life. His father, Joseph McCoy, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Alexander had five sons in the war of the Rebellion, one of whom, David, died in the army.

Robert Gilliland.

One of the first settlers of Van Wert County was Robert Gilliland, the father of Frank Gilliland, who is now Commissioner of the county. He was born Feb. 22, 1813, in Frederick County, Maryland, where he lived until he reached his majority. Soon after this he, with his mother and brothers (his father being dead), moved to Ohio, and settled on the Van Wert and Delphos road in Ridge Township, Van Wert County. His location on the Van Wert and Delphos road was east of the farm now owned by Elson Stewart. Here he was engaged in farming for a while, but as his health was poor, he soon abandoned farming and moved to Van Wert, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned in 1837, to take his place at the desk as Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, having previously been elected, and at the expiration of his term as clerk he was appointed the deputy of his brother James G. Gilliland, who had been elected Treasurer. Mr. Gilliland was elected County Commissioner in 1845, and served in that office one term.

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In 1849 he was elected Treasurer, which office he held for four years, and at the expiration of this term he was appointed Director of the Northern Lunatic Asylum, in which capacity he served during the construction of the buildings, which were erected at Newburg. All offices to which Mr. Gilliland was elected were discharged faithfully and well. He had the confidence of all with whom he had any business transaction, either of a public or private nature. He was married twice. His first wife, who was the daughter of William Hill, died in 1847, leaving two sons, Frank and William. Some time after the death of his first wife he married the only daughter of George Marsh, who was one of the original proprietors of Van Wert. Mr. Gilliland was admitted to the bar in 1852, and before his death (which occurred Oct 9, 1854), was a partner of Hon. E. M. Phelps, of St. Marys. The funeral of Mr. Gilliland was conducted by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an honored member, and was one of the largest ever attended in the county. Mr. Gilliland was well known throughout the State, and especially in the Northwestern portion, and few have died more lamented. He was honorable in all his transactions; his word was as good as his bond, his charity knew no limits, and his kindness extended to all. Mrs. Gilliland surviving her husband went to Cleveland, and at the time of her death was a Sister of Charity in that city.

Moses H. McCoy,

a son of Alexander McCoy, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1828. In 1839 he came to Van Wert County with his father's family, and located in Ridge Township, and he is, therefore, one among the early pioneers of the county. In 1851 he was married to Elmira F. Gilliland, a daughter of James G. Gilliland, who located in this township in 1835. Three children are the result of this union, born in the order named: Thaddeus S., Florence E., and Gordon G. His wife attended the first school taught in the township in the winter of 1838–9. The log school house was situated on her father's farm, and the school was taught by Clarissa Gleason. Mrs. McCoy is now the only living person in the township who attended that school. Our subject obtained a common school education, and was reared a quiet farmer. He is now the owner of 171 acres of land on the Ridge Road, two miles east of the town of Van Wert, and is one of the best improved in the township. We present a view of his residence in this work. Mr. McCoy has filled the offices of township trustee and justice of the peace, and served four months in the army in the war for the Union as a private in the 159th O. V. I. In the performance of all the various duties imposed upon him he so conducted himself as to increase the respect and confidence which, by his previous industry, integrity, and good sense, he had fully secured, and which he still retains. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and by his walk through life exemplified its teachings.

Christian Leathers

was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800, but was brought to Ohio by his parents the same year. Here he was raised and occupied as a farmer until 1823, when he married Catharine Shupe, and moved to Fairfield County, where he remained until 1850. He then moved to Van Wert County, and on arrival there first stopped with the family of Mr. Smith Hill, one of the pioneers of that county. A short time afterwards Mr. Leathers located in Ridge Township, and, assisted by his sons, commenced the clearing of land. Both he and his wife were life-long members of the Lutheran Church, and the lack of church privileges was a source of great grief to both during the first few years of their residence in Van Wert County. Mr. Leathers became an honored member of the first church in Ridge Township, and continued identified therewith up to the period of his death. He died after a useful life in the year 1860. His wife survived her seventy-sixth birthday in 1879, on which occasion a family reunion was held and fifty relatives were present. After a day spent in happy associations the guests left, little dreaming the next day would be a day of mourning for all. But it was so; for on that day "Mother" Leathers in rising from the table was seized by an attack of heart disease, and fell dead by her chair. She was among the last of the pioneers of Ridge Township, as but a few remain to tell the story of the trials and privations incident to the early settlement of that township.

William Martin

was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and emigrated to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1837; and from there came to Van Wert County in 1843, and settled in Ridge Township, where he has resided up to the present time. He has had two sons and one daughter. One of his sons died at home, while the other entered the army, was taken prisoner, and after suffering all the untold horrors that could be inflicted by barbaric rebels, died in Andersonville prison-pen, rendering desolate the hearth-stone of the father and mother in their declining years. A daughter, Mary Jane, wife of Joseph E. Johnson, survives. The first church in the township was erected on Mr Martin's farm, who donated the ground for the same, and cut the first stick of timber for the building.

David W. McCoy

was born in West Virginia in 1805, and located on section 26, Ridge Township, in the year 1837, having previously entered three hundred and sixty acres of government land. When he moved on to it there were but few families in the township, and not a road near his place. He put up a temporary shanty made out of poles, and lived in it until he built a hewed log-house, the first hewed log-cabin erected in the township. By hard labor, industry, energy, and economy, he made himself a valuable farm and comfortable home. In 1830 he was married in Fayette County, Ohio, to Esther Gillespie, a native of New York, by whom he has had two sons and two daughters, three of whom are still living. There being no schools in the township in those early days, he secured the services of Mary Pennypacker, a lady of Mercer County, as teacher, to instruct his own children and those of his new neighbors at his place of residence. Mr. McCoy has respectively filled the offices of Township Assessor, Trustee, and County Commissioner repeatedly, and always performed the duties of those offices to the satisfaction of the people. He has been a member of the M. E. Church all his life, and assisted in organizing the first church in the township. In the early history of Southern Ohio his grandfather was captured by the Indians, and held as a hostage by them for some months, until finally released at Chillicothe, Ohio. Retiring from active farm life Mr. McCoy divided his farm among his children and removed to the town of Van Wert, where he now resides at rest from his labors in the enjoyment of good health and the consciousness of "well done good and faithful servant."

John Ireland

was the son of John Ireland who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1760, and located with the Delaware Colony. Here John was born in 1770, and when grown to manhood went to Maryland where he married Esther Johnson in 1795. In 1807, with his family, he removed through the forests and crossed the Alleghenies, settling in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. Here his wife died, leaving him a family of seven children. During the war of 1812 he served under Gen. McArthur. In 1813 he married his second wife in the person of Elizabeth Dillon, by whom he had twelve children. He continued to reside in Ross County until 1829, when he removed to Allen County, and settled on the Auglaize River, where he remained till 1839, when he came to Ridge Township, Van Wert County. His family at that time consisted of wife and seven children at home, five of them having been married and living apart. Robert Ireland and A. J. Ireland, two of the sons, are still residents of the county. When the Ireland family first located in Allen County the Shawnee Indians occupied their reservation, with whom they formed an intimate acquaintance, and when Elihu, another son, visited Kansas in 1868, he renewed his acquaintance with some of the members of the same tribe that he had been brought in contact with on the Auglaize many years before. Robert Ireland was only fourteen years of age when his father, John Ireland, came to the county, and living in the woods as he did during his school-boy days, he was deprived of the advantages of even a common-school education, and his acquirements in that direction are of the primitive self-made kind.

William Cavett,

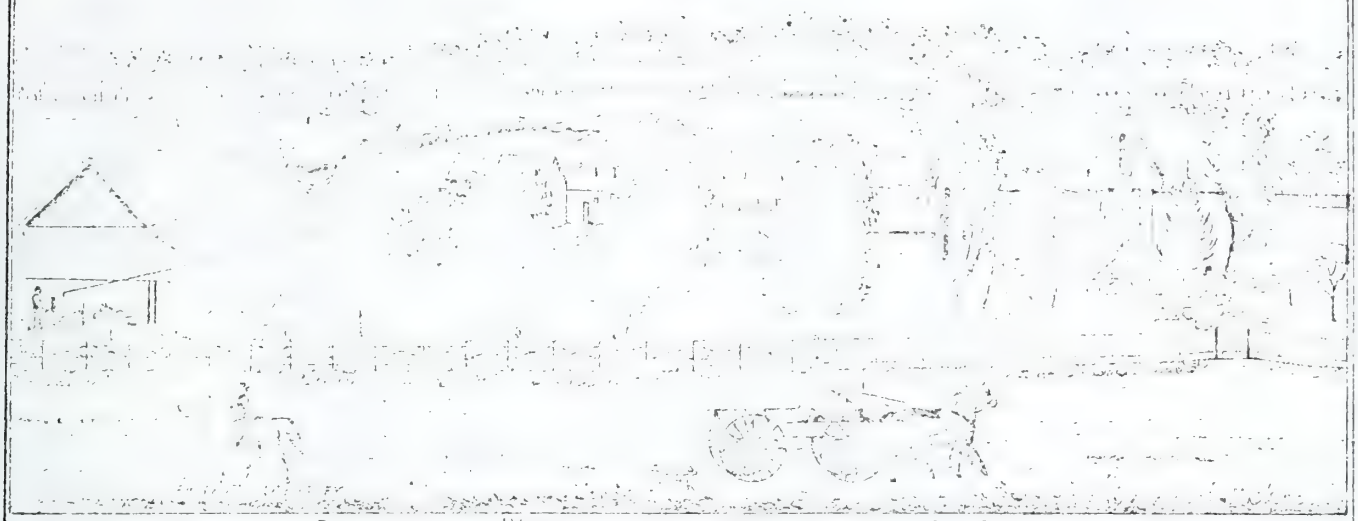
one of the pioneers of Ridge Township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, and married Elizabeth Burns in Licking County, Ohio, in 1828. With two children they came to Ridge Township in the year 1839, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 31. There was not a settler within two miles excepting A. T. Priddy, who had located a few weeks previously. They had no means of supporting the family except by hunting wild game, the furs and hides of which they sold to procure corn for bread. Hogs got fat on the abundance of mast, and made pork plenty. The generosity of the few neighbors was unbounded, each dividing with the other even to the last loaf of bread. But few of the early settlers experienced more of the hardships of pioneer life than the Cavett family. Mr. Cavett himself was in poor health the greater part of the time, thus throwing the burden of labor upon his wife, who did weaving to help support the family. Mr. Cavett died in 1852, leaving his widow and two children, Ira and Lucy, as survivors. Lucy, the daughter, is the wife of John Gilliland, who resides on the old homestead. Mrs. Cavett is now seventy-one years of age. A singular freak of nature occurred with Mrs. C. at the age of seventy years, some new teeth having grown in the place of a few she had extracted the year previous.

Samuel Arnold

was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1832, and settled in this county in 1836. He is a farmer, and through industry has done much to promote the interests of the agricultural class. He was married in this county in 1854 to Rebecca J. Bevington. For two years he held the position of township trustee, and was township treasurer five years. His father, John Arnold, was born in Highland County in 1797, and died here in 1869. The death of his mother occurred in 1843. Mr. Arnold's grandfather, Andrew Arnold, was a soldier of the war of 1812.

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RES. OF JOS. WERT, LIBERTY TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



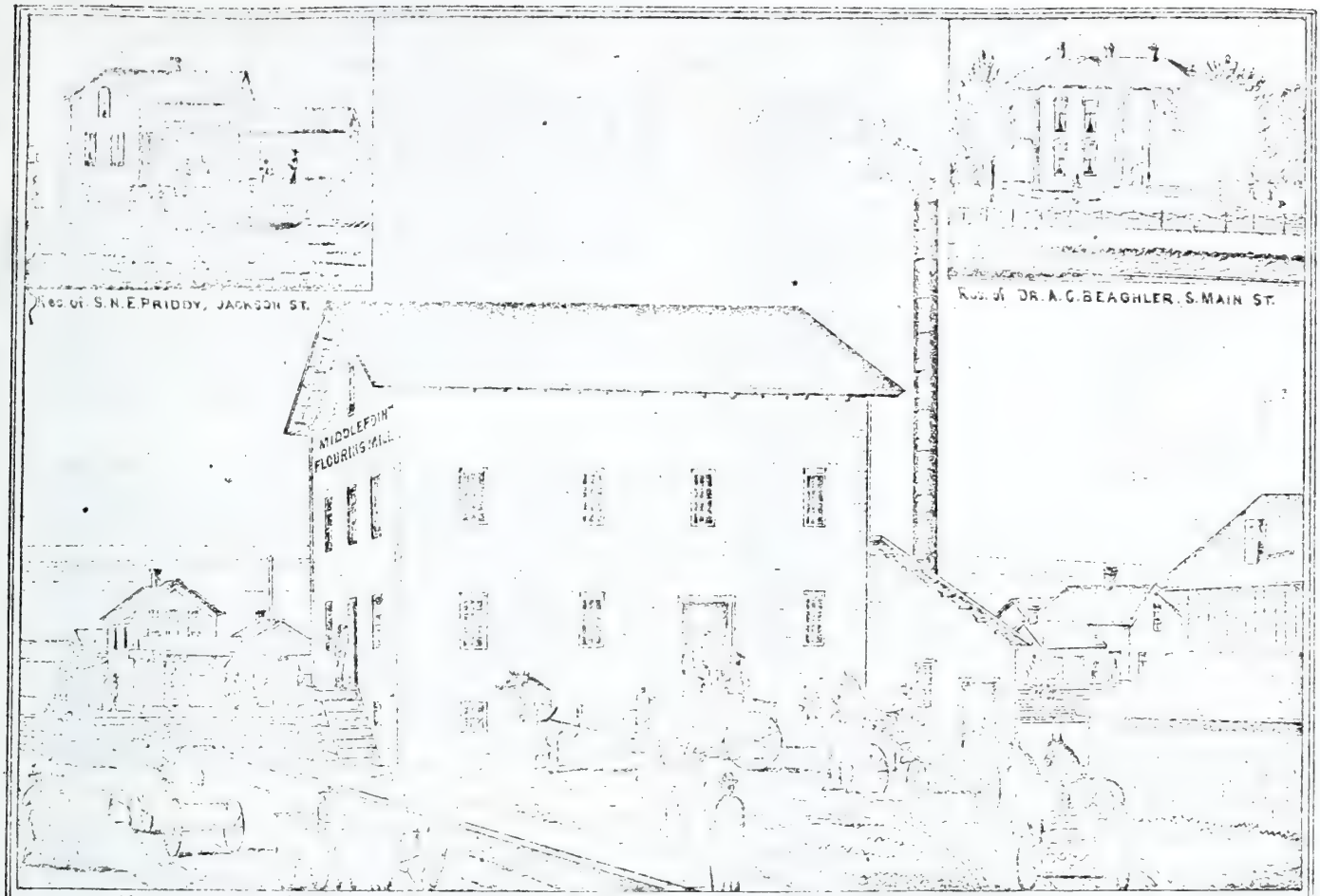
RES. OF RUFUS DUPREY, RIDGE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



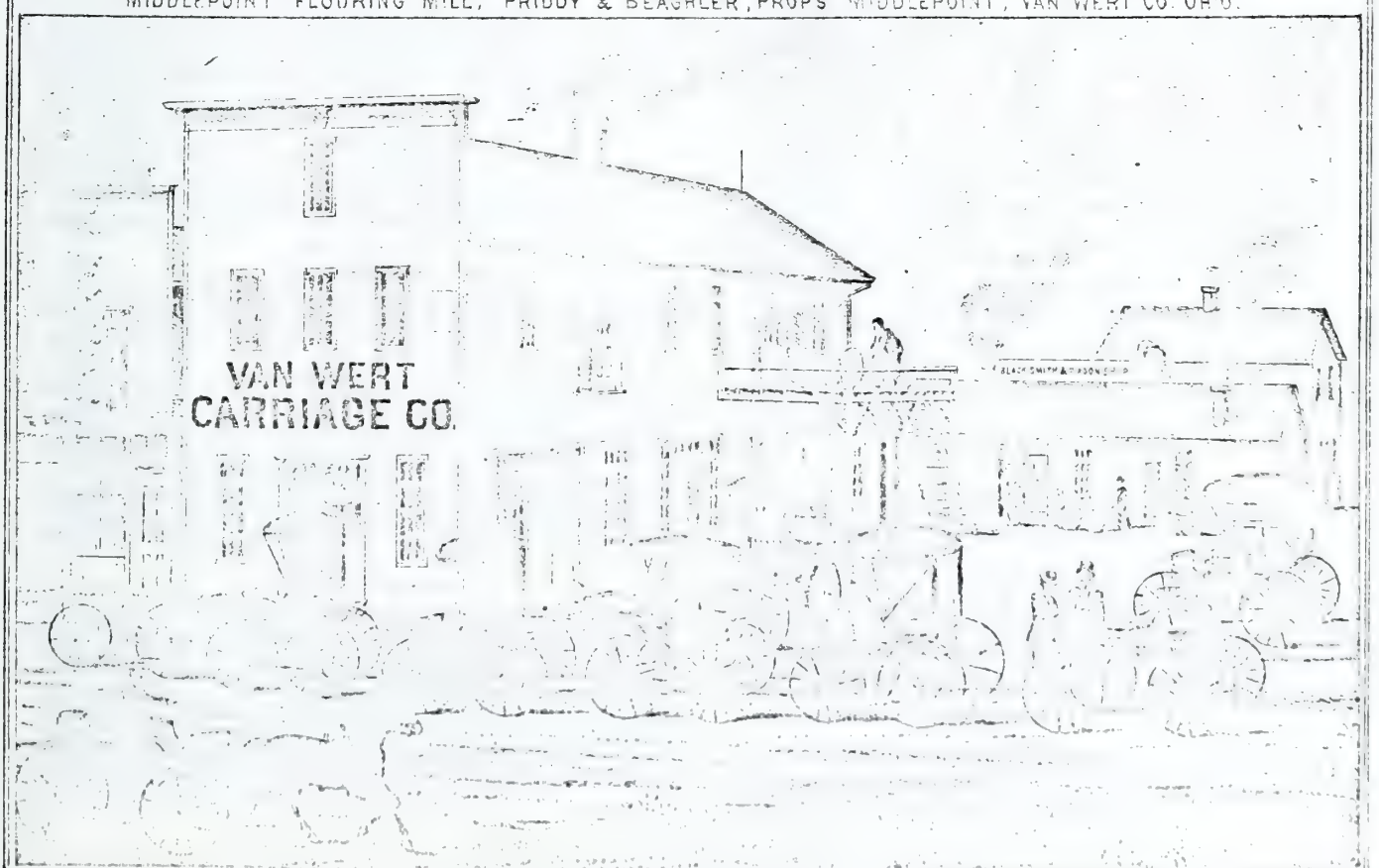
RES. OF WERT AGLER, LIBERTY TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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A. B. Melchi

was born in Pennsylvania in 1815, and moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1836, where he married Sarah Shupe in 1840, and in 1849 he moved to his present location in Ridge Township, accompanied by his wife and five children. The teamsters who brought him here did so upon his promise that if he ever got able he would pay them, and after many years of hardship, courage, and labor, he was enabled to discharge all his just obligations. He landed in the woods without a horse, cow, or pig, and had only a peck of cornmeal and fifty cents in money in the world. On account of Mr. Melchi's poor health the burden of the support of the family fell upon Mrs. Melchi, who often became almost prostrate from the want of proper nourishment. For twenty years benches and stools made by himself were the substitute for chairs. Many a day he made shingles to get bread for the family with only a piece of corn bread and cold water for food. Few, if any, of the early settlers passed through more hardships than Mr. Melchi and family. But after years of endurance and perseverance they at last reached the goal of ease, comfort, and prosperity.

Samuel Kesler

was among the first settlers of Ridge Township. Born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1812, and marrying Louisa Frazier in 1834, he moved to this township in the year 1840, and located on land which he purchased from the government. He camped in his wagon until he cleared a piece of land and built a cabin. When the primitive structure was completed they had no furniture to put into it, excepting the rude chairs, beds, and tables constructed out of the logs of the forest with an axe as the only tool for the workman. In this manner they lived for several years, and it is their boast now that they were never more contented and happy. With the indomitable will of a hardy yeoman he had cleared and cultivated enough land the second year to yield a surplus of grain above his needs, which he marketed at Fort Wayne, at w'ch place he also got his milling done. By his own laborious efforts and good management he has become the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, and ranks among the most thriving and enterprising men of the township.

James J. McMillen

was born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1827, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1830, locating in Knox County, where he remained until 1842, and then removed to Allen County. In 1852 he engaged in the mercantile trade in Elida, Allen County, and also dealt largely in the grain business, which he continued until 1860, when he came to Ridge Township and located on his farm in the woods. He has cleared it up, and has it under a high state of cultivation, having placed about five miles of drain tile on the farm, and has one of the largest orchards in the township. Besides farming he raises and deals largely in stock. He has made farming a success. In 1852 he married Harriet Gilliland, a native of the township, and daughter of James G. Gilliland, by whom he has had ten children, eight of whom are still living. He has aimed to give his children a liberal education and fit them for the duties of life. He, himself, is the author of a work entitled "J. J. McMillen's Interest Computer." His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Jacob Balyeat

is the second son of Jonas Balyeat, who was the father of sixteen sons and two daughters, fourteen of whom are yet living, ten of them being residents of Van Wert County. The parents have been residents of the town of Van Wert since 1872. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1821. He removed to this county in 1847, and located in the wilderness in Pleasant Township. After improving this farm and living on it fourteen years, he sold it and purchased one hundred and seventy-eight acres in Ridge Township, where he now resides, his farm being highly improved. In 1844 he was married in Ashland County, Ohio, to Frances Thomas, a native of that county. This couple are the parents of ten children, all born in Van Wert County, namely: Jonas, Philip, Amanda E., Melvin, Michael T., Mary L., Anna, Francis, Luman, and Viola Belle.

William Lybarger

was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, and when about six years of age his parents moved to Knox County, Ohio. In 1839 he was married to Abigail Lake, and in 1848, with his wife and five children, came to Van Wert County, and located on his present farm in Ridge Township, which was then all in woods. He soon erected a log cabin, and then began the slavish work of felling the forest, he doing the chopping and his wife piling the brush. After a lifetime of toil he, in his sixty-eighth year, finds himself in easy circumstances, and the happiness always to be derived from a career of energy and industry. He is still hale and hearty, and leads off in all the work upon the farm.

Dr. Eli P. Leslie

is a descendant of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, John Leslie, having been a soldier of the patriot army under General Washington, and lived to the extraordinary age of 107 years. His father, Elisha Leslie, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Leslie was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1817, and settled in this county in the year 1840. He commenced reading medicine in Columbiana County, and afterwards graduated at the Starling Medical College at Columbus in 1853. From that time he practised medicine continuously up to the year 1878, when the Board of County Commissioners appointed him Superintendent of the Infirmary of Van Wert County, which position he now fills. In 1841 he was married, in Hancock County, to Hannah R. Marshall, who was born in Trumbull County in 1820, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Benjamin F., Albert J., William B., Melissa E. J. A., Joseph C., Eliza E., and Clement M.

Francis T. Gilliland

was born in the town of Van Wert, August 31, 1841. He was the oldest son of Robert Gilliland and he lived with his father in town until he was thirteen years of age. His father having died in 1853, his first adventure for himself was as a clerk in a store at Delphos, where he remained about one year, then went to live with his uncle until he was about nineteen years of age, when he went to Illinois and remained three years. He returned and entered the army in Company B, 92d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the winter of 1865, and remained till the close of the war.

In the spring of 1866 he married Mary E. Tombaugh, by whom he had four children. Mrs. Gilliland died September 27, 1880, of diphtheria.

After Mr. Gilliland was married he settled on his farm, then in the woods, where he has remained until the present time.

In 1878 he was elected County Commissioner for three years.

John Collins

was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1824. He married Sophia Stebelton, March 9, 1848, and moved to this county in the spring of 1852, and settled on forty acres of land in section 30, Ridge Township, on which there were but three acres cleared. He has since added by purchase one hundred acres of land, and with the exception of the three acres named, has cleared off and put the whole tract under a fine state of cultivation. He has erected a commodious brick dwelling, and has the farm most all underdrained. Though he was not one of the first settlers there are few farms in the county better improved, which has been accomplished by his own labor, going to show what industry will realize when directed in the proper channel. He comes from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather on his mother's side, John Davis, having served as a lieutenant in the army of General George Washington. He has had seven sons and seven daughters born to him, eleven of whom are still living, all in this county.

Rufus Duprey

is a lineal descendant of the French Huguenots, who by persecution were driven from the Isle of Jersey, off the coast of France, on account of their religious opinions. Some of these fled to Switzerland, some to England, some to the Channel Islands, and others to the United States. Abraham Duprey, the father of the above, came to the United States in 1817, and located in Chillicothe, Ohio. From there he moved to Gallia County in 1824, where Rufus, the subject of this sketch, was born in March, 1830. In 1852 he was united in marriage to Rebecca Neal, and with his small family moved to Van Wert County in 1857, and located on the site of his present farm, section 33, Ridge Township. His farm was then all in woods, but with his own hands he has made himself a comfortable home, and brought a wild and wooded place under a high state of cultivation. His family consists of himself, wife, and nine children.

James Gordon Gilliland

was born in Adams County, Penna. In October, 1835, he moved to Van Wert County and settled in Ridge Township, three and a half miles east of Van Wert. His name is associated with all the official history of the county from its organization in 1836 to the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, leaving a widow and family. He filled every office to which he had been elected with capability and unquestioned integrity. He actively supported all public improvements, and labored effectively for the location and construction of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1844-5, which was followed by a deeper interest in the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, which he lived to see become one of the great trunk lines between the East and the West. He was the son of John Gilliland.

Levi Mosier

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1832, and removed to Ridge Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, in 1851.

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John Glendening

was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1799, and married Ann Meeksic in 1821, and the same year emigrated to the United States, and located in the State of Vermont. He resided there until 1840, when he with his family removed to Holmes County, Ohio, and from there, in 1846, he came to Van Wert County, his family then consisting of his wife and five children. Losing his wife in 1848, he married his second wife in 1854 in the person of Nancy Foster, by whom he had five children. Mr. Glendening died in 1875. Wm. Glendening, his son, who purchased his father's farm, was born in Vermont, in 1836, and married Isabel Gamble in 1858, who has borne him four children. He is surrounded with the comforts of a good home.

Edward B. Gilliland,

a son of Thomas Gilliland, was born in Ridge Township, Van Wert County, in 1846. His father, a native of Maryland, was one of the early pioneers of the county, having come here from Maryland in the year 1836, and located on section 29, in Ridge Township. He died in 1869, but previous to his death had served as a justice of the peace of the township for a period of fifteen years. Edward, the subject of this sketch, is a farmer and stock raiser. In 1851 he married Mary J. Collins, daughter of Samuel Collins, and a native of this county, by whom he has had one daughter, Florence A. His mother, whose maiden name was Catharine McCunn, a native of Maryland, is still living, and makes her home on the old homestead.

Jonas S. Stuckey

is a farmer by occupation, and was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1841, and settled in Ridge Township in 1853. During the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the 27th O. V. I. and served four years, and was successively promoted to orderly sergeant and to first lieutenant. In 1867 he was elected Clerk of Ridge To ship and filled the office until 1880, when he was elected Justice of the Peace of the same, and now holds that position. He was united in marriage in 1865 to Mary F. Gilliland, daughter of Adam Gilliland, of this county. Six children is the result of this union, as follows: Walter S., Julia L., Adam P., Edward S., Maud, and Charles F.

Joseph B. Fronefield,

a son of Jacob H. Fronefield, is a farmer by occupation, and settled on section 27, Ridge Township, where he still resides in the year 1872. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1839, and in 1840 moved with his parents to Mercer County, but came here as above stated. He served one year under Sherman in the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged on account of disability. In the year 1861 he was married to Martha J. Yocum, by whom he had two sons, Morris N., and Joseph R. The father of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother was a native of Germany.

J. G. Marsh

was born in Germany in 1825, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1832, and located in Lancaster County, Pa., where the family resided until 1835, when they moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and afterwards to Richland County. In 1849 the subject of this sketch came to Van Wert County and located on section 28, Ridge Township. He bought his land all in the woods, and cleared the land and built himself a fine residence by the labor of his own hands. In 1850 he married Lavina Smith. His wife died in 1865, leaving a family of six children, five of whom are still living.

John C. Bear.

Fairfield County, Ohio, was the place of nativity, and the year 1822, the time of birth of John C. Bear. In 1836 he moved to Allen County, where, in 1844, he married Mary Tyson, and in 1845 removed to the place of his present residence in Ridge Township. Here he entered 80 acres of land in the dense forest with no road leading to it. By unremitting toil he cleared up the land, and has added to the original tract until he now possesses 150 acres under good improvement, and one of the finest farms and most comfortable homes in the county. He has had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living.

William D. Ireland

was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1825, and in his infancy his father emigrated to Allen County. In 1847 he married Mary M. Stemen, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are still living. The year of his marriage he came to Van Wert County and settled in Ridge Township. Though three settlers in the township had preceded him, the township was an almost unbroken wilderness. Mr. Ireland died in 1866. His widow survives him, and lives with her son, John S., on the old homestead.

Alex. R. McCoy, a native of Madison County, came to this county in 1839, and is engaged in the grocery trade. He was born Oct. 8, 1835, being brought here by his parents, Alexander and Eliza McCoy, when about four years old. Mr. McCoy served three years in the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from August 5, 1862. He married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Anderson, of Hancock County, Oct. 1, 1865. She was born Dec. 25, 1848. Their family consists of five children, named Nettie J., born Oct. 2, 1869; Charles A., April 3, 1872; Minnie C., August, 8, 1874; Horace A., Nov. 21, 1876, and Mary Estella, May 28, 1879.

Mr. McCoy has served one term as Justice of the Peace of Ridge Township.

James Gordon Gilliland, a native of Virginia, was born near Harper's Ferry, May 3, 1800. In 1835 he came to this county, thus ranking among the pioneers. He married Margaret Lawson, and reared a family of nine children, named, Elmira F., Ann Eliza, Thaddeus S., Harriet, Susan M., Amanda, Josephine, Oscar L., and Phebe O.

Lewis Frager

was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1817. His wife's maiden name was Sidney Harper, whom he married in 1841, and who is the mother of his three children, named Wesley, Melinda, and Louisa. In 1852 he came to Ridge Township and settled on section 26, where he still resides. He is a farmer by occupation. With his own hands he cleared up his farm, which is well cultivated and supplied with all the modern improvements.

William Gamble.

Born in Ireland in 1818, William Gamble emigrated to the United States with his father's family in 1822, and first located in Carroll County, Ohio. In 1851 he came to Ridge Township, and settled on the farm where he now resides. His first wife died in 1856, leaving four children. He married again in 1859. Three children, Charles W., Laura E., and Homer G., are the result of this union.

John Jo Hautgen

was born in Prussia in 1834, and with the family of his father, Francis Jo Hautgen, came to America in 1837. In 1864 he was married to Mary J. Swaningle in Cincinnati, and in 1872 he moved to this county and located on section 28, Ridge Township, where he continues to reside. He is a farmer by occupation, and the father of four sons and three daughters.

Alexander H. McCoy,

a son of David W. McCoy, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, and settled in Ridge Township with his parents in the year 1837. He is a farmer by occupation. He was married in Allen County in 1861 to Mary A. Maltby, a native of Warren County, Ohio. His family consists of himself and wife and six children, viz., Harrison, Jennie, Josephine Albert, Arthur, and Francis. Mira, a daughter, died in 1879.

Jacob Lipley

was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1815. In 1861 he emigrated to Van Wert County and located in section 22, Ridge Township.

John Crates

entered land in Ridge Township several years before moving. He settled upon it in the year 1860.

Levi Crates

was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1836. He came to Van Wert County when fourteen years of age, and resides on section 16, Ridge Township.

James Speidgeon

was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1834, and emigrated to America in 1851. In the year 1852 he settled on section 23, Ridge Township, Van Wert County.

James Gibson

was born in Ireland in 1816, and emigrated to the United States in 1825, and located on Long Island, and resided there until 1875. In the latter year he removed to Ridge Township, this county, where he now lives with his nephew.

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FREDERICK SCHUMM.



MAGDALENA SCHUMM.



RES. OF FREDERICK SCHUMM, WILLSHIRE TWP VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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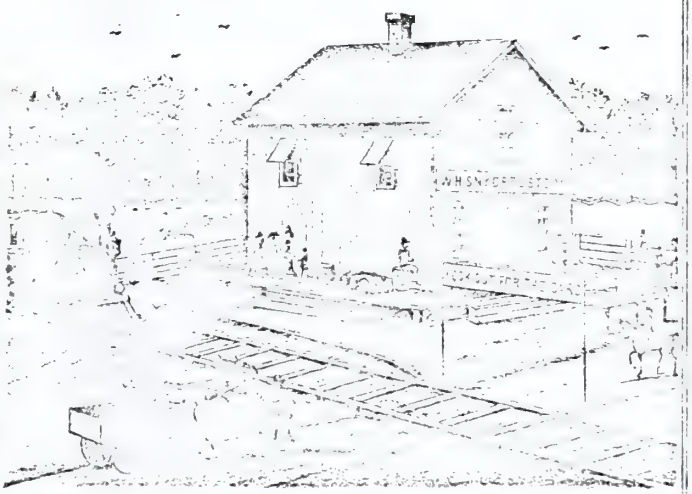
RES. OF HENRY RUMBLE, HOAGLIN TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES. OF B. G. COGSWELL, JACKSON TW'P, VAN WERT CO OHIO.



RES. OF DANIEL SNYDER, UNION TWP, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



W. H. SNYDER'S STORE, UNION TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RESIDENCE AND TILE WORKS OF GOTTLIEB MOHR, HOAGLIN TW'P, VAN WERT CO O.

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JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the northeast corner of the county, being bounded north by Paulding County, east by Putnam County, south by Washington, and west by Hoaglin townships.

Organization.

On the 7th of March, 1855, a petition was presented the commissioners praying for the organization of a new township, to embrace sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Washington Township, and sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 of Hoaglin Township, under the name of Jackson. After due consideration, it was ordered by the commissioners that "all of T. 1 S., R. 4 E.; . . . also the following sections, situated in Hoaglin Township, to wit, sections 1, 12, 13, and 24, be and the same are hereby organized and constituted a civil township, to be known by the name of Jackson Township." It was further ordered that an election be held at the school-house on the first Monday of April next.

Election.

An election was held under the above order of the commissioners, and the following officers elected: Trustees, Israel P. Adams, Samuel Morris, and George Longwell; Clerk, George Holden; Treasurer, John Lemer.

Early Settlers.

The first white settler in this township was George Payne, who came from Lorain County, Ohio, to this place in 1851. He was soon followed by Jacob Thatcher, George Longwell, John Lemer, and Israel P. Adams. George Payne erected the first house, which was a frame, for which the lumber was hauled from the canal. Jacob Thatcher built the first log house. Jacob Thatcher, Jr., is believed to be the first white child born in the township. The first death was that of a child of I. P. Adams. Henry Dennison taught the first term of school in 1858. It was as late as 1873 when the first church was built. This was by the Christian denomination.

Drainage.

The lack of an efficient system of drainage is the great want of this township. Settlement will continue backward until some of the surface water is given freer outlet. Dog Creek is the general natural outlet, entering the township near the southwest, and leaving it near the northeast corner. Town Creek crosses the northwest section. These and some minor streams furnish sufficient outlet for a complete system of artificial drainage.

Soil.

The soil is a dark loam with a few traces of sand, which at places gives way to a rich clay, slightly intermixed with gravel. The whole soil is well adapted to agriculture, which is only retarded by the timber and water. The township is sparsely settled and has a meagre population, owing to causes already set forth.

Legend.

A legend of this section relates that a lead-mine is located somewhere on the banks of Dog Creek, at which Indians procured large quantities of lead. Again it was claimed that water was found here from which salt was obtained by the Indians. Like many other legends it has not been verified except as such.

Land Entries.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	Lynn Starling,	165	1836	4	M. H. Slygh,	160	1851
	William Bebb,	484	1839		George W. Payne,	80	"
12	Edward Bebb,	640	1839	6	William Bebb,	638	1839
13	David Toland,	80	1839	7	Edward Bebb, Jr.,	654	1839
	Samuel Richards,	80	1851	8	Levi Wallace,	160	1849
	William Shole,	160	"		John W. Snider,	320	"
	John Conrad,	80	"		James Crawford,	160	"
	George Ridenour,	40	"	9	Sarah J. Fox,	80	1850
	Fred. Ehermman,	40			John & Jacob Thatcher,	80	1851
24	Philip Cating,	120	1851		William F. Preston,	80	1855
	John Hatheall,	40	"		John H. Maltz,	160	1857
	Luther Giddings,	160	"		George W. Holden,	40	"
	Hugh M. Wallace,	80	"		Jane Thatcher,	40	1854
	Samuel Poland,	40	"		Jonathan Preston,	80	1855
	May Shaw,	40	1852		Eli Ridenour,	80	1857
	John G. Long,	160	1849	17	Lynn Starling,	160	1836
4	Corydon Slygh,	124	1851		William Bebb,	160	1839
	Robert Stewart,	41	"		John Bates,	320	"
	Dwight Gibbs,	164	1853	18	William Bebb,	494	1839
18	Lynn Starling,	80	1842	30	Lynn Starling,	160	1836
	John Conrad,	86	1851		Henry Baker,	160	"
19	Lynn Starling,	327	1836		Henry W. Margroff,	43	1838
	Henry Margroff,	43	1838		William Bebb,	87	"
	William Bebb,	80	"		John F. Jones,	175	"
	Thomas G. Jones,	174	1839		Evan B. Jones,	43	"
	Chas. W. Paris,	43	1851	31	Lynn Starling,	160	1836
20	Hardesty Walker,	320	1839		Thomas B. Stiles,	80	1842
	Theo. Aldvader,	160	1849		Edward Bebb,	312	1848
	Henry Springer,	160	"		David Lloyd,	80	1839
21	Henry Springer,	120	1855	32	Evan Evans,	160	1839
	Reuben Hine,	40	1853		John Calhoon,	160	1842
	Israel Adam,	120	"		George Emerting,	160	1849
	George W. Woods,	40	"		Allen Haverfield,	160	"
28	John H. Seamer,	120	1852	33	Thomas Bone,	80	1852
	E. Boyer,	40	"		Julius C. Curtis,	80	"
	Charles Long,	80	"		Jacob Lutz,	80	"
	Julius Wale,	80	"		W. F. Westerfield,	40	1854
	John Richards,	160	1851		William Thornell,	80	"
	Samuel Morris,	160	"		Simon Fair,	40	"
29	William Palmer,	160	1842		David Frisner,	40	"
	John P. Profit,	160	"		Israel Thornell,	80	"
	George Denig,	160	1849		Horace Sessions,	80	1855
	Henry Springer,	160	"				

Poll-book of the election held in the township of Jackson, in the county of Van Wert, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1859.

List of Votes with the Names of the Voters.

Josiah Kesler,	George W. Payne,	John Hatheall,
Israel P. Adam,	R. A. Law,	Samuel Morris,
George W. Holden,	George Longwell.	

It is hereby certified that the number of votes cast amounted to eight. Signed, R. A. Law, Samuel Morris, and George Longwell, Judges. G. W. Holden and John Hatheall, Clerks.

BIOGRAPHIES.

James Heffelfinger

came to this township in 1870. He was a native of Marion County, where he was born in 1838. In 1869 he married Margaret Snyder, by whom he has reared six children. When he came here he settled on timber land, which, by industry and energy he has cleared and otherwise improved until it is a productive farm, with good improvements. He entered the army in the spring of 1861, and served throughout the war. He suffered two wounds, one at Resaca and again at Corinth. From 1865 to 1868 he was in the West, teaming between Omaha and Denver, having first gone to Colorado to work at mining. His health failing at this, he turned his attention to teaming, in which he had many adventures with the Indians, on several occasions the train being attacked had to be defended by the teamsters, sometimes resulting in sharp fighting. In 1868 he returned home, and soon married and settled on a farm where he now resides. He relates that when he first came to the township he had only money enough to purchase one sack of flour, and so found it necessary to ditch and cut wood to get means to support himself, while he cleared his own land by the light of burning brush heaps.

Israel P. Adam

was born in Berks County, Pa., in 1823, and married Miss Catharine Maltz in 1849, moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1850, and remained there until 1853, then moved to what is now known as Jackson Township. At that time it was unorganized, and only three white families living in the township, viz., Payen's, Thatcher's, and Seamer's. He entered from the government 120 acres of land in section 21. When Mr. Adam landed with his wife and one child, it was in the woods. He cleared a small piece of ground, and built himself a cabin without any help. The nearest cut-out road was about four miles distant. There were no schools for several years. The nearest place of worship was eight and a quarter miles. Mr. Adam has raised a family of eleven children, eight of whom are still living. He owned a half section of land, but has given some to his children. He and his wife, with the help of one horse, rolled the logs on 40 acres, and but few of the early settlers of Van Wert County have labored harder and seen more of the hardships of pioneer life than he and his wife. Mr. Adam has been treasurer of the township continuously for eighteen years, with the exception of one year.

George Carmean

was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1819, and moved to Allen County in 1838, and from there came to Jackson Township in 1873. At that time there had been but little ditching done in the township. It was mainly through his efforts that the principal ditches were cut and leading roads opened.

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B. C. Cogswell,

a native of Washington County, Ohio, was born in 1821. When he was about five years of age his mother died, and he was placed in the care of an uncle who lived at Athens, Ohio. Here he learned the tanner trade and worked with his uncle until he was twenty-one, when he went to Logan, Ohio, and worked at his trade until 1847. At this date he married Mary Cushing and moved to McArthur, Ohio. Here he lived until 1854, when death robbed him of his wife and two children. In 1858 he returned to Logan, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Van Wert County. In 1862 he married Jane Stone, by whom he has reared three children. Mr. Cogswell did not enjoy the most liberal educational advantages, as his time was occupied by toil. Still he has found time to interest himself in all the improvements of the day, and so by reading the current literature has kept himself informed touching the news and the progress of society and the arts.

George Longwell

was born in Delaware County, Ohio, 1815. In 1839 he was married to Mary A. Sheets and moved to Jackson Township in 1851, and located in the woods with his wife and seven children. At that time there was not a settler in that section. His nearest neighbor lived two miles distant. After he had built a cabin and cleared a few acres of land he learned that he was the victim of the mistake of locating on another man's land, and that the necessity of moving on to their own farm was evident. Thus he lost a year of labor with all its embarrassments and anxieties. The first election held in the township was at his house. A very rare thing to be found in this section of Ohio is a white sulphur spring. One flows, however, near his house. Mr. Longwell died in 1872, leaving a family of ten children.

Peter Snyder,

a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Washington County, in 1832. When four years old he was brought to Richland County, but moved to Morrow County in 1851. From there he came to this township in 1859, but eighteen months later returned to Morrow, at which place he enlisted in the service in the spring of 1861. In 1869 he returned to this county, where he still resides. In 1857 he married Martha Jones, of whom he was bereft by death in 1862. Seven years later he married Amelia Snyder, by whom he has reared two children. By his former marriage he also reared two children. When he first came here there were but ten voters, and not a road opened in the township.

George Mericle

was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1833, and married Miss Barbara Biery in 1855, by whom he has had five children. They came to Jackson Township in the fall of 1860, and located on section 1, where he now resides. When Mr. Mericle came to his land there was not a stick cut; the only way he could see out was to look directly upward. He bought 80 acres, which he has now under good improvement. He has one of the best houses in the township. He served in the army during the Rebellion.

Wm. T. Sterling,

one of the substantial farmers of this township, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1839, and came to this county in 1865, where he settled on section 31. Three years later he married Martha J. Longwell, by whom he has reared five children. He is now living on section 32.

Israel Downing

was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1842, and came to this county in 1857, where he located in Ridge Township. In 1865 he moved to this township where he still resides. In 1862 he married Amelia Hamilton, by whom he has reared six children.

Peter Hunsaker,

a native of Hocking County, Ohio, was born in the year 1836. He came to this county in 1871. Four years later he married Matilda Elder, and now lives on section 1.

Harvey Kohn

was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1845; came to Van Wert County in 1868, located in Pleasant Township, where he lived until 1874, when he moved to Jackson Township and settled on section 4.

Andrew J. Stewart

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1838, and came with his father to Van Wert County in 1848. In 1868 he moved to Jackson Township, and married Miss Mary A. Baker the same year. He resides in section 19.

Peter Kesler

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1840, and came with his father to Allen County, where he lived until 1873, when he removed to Jackson Township and located on section 19, where he now resides.

HOAGLIN TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded north by Paulding County, east by Jackson Township, south by Ridge, and west by Union.

The Wilderness.

The territory north of Van Wert originally received the name of the "Great Wilderness," or "North Woods," which, extending in unbroken density a distance of thirty-five miles, was shunned by the early settlers. At this junction the Hoaglin family reached the county seat, and, after looking about, found good land, and settled within the present limits of the township, May 15, 1839. Still it was years before settlement became general, as the "wilderness" was for a time dreaded by the early immigrants.

Streams.

No large streams traverse this territory, but the following named creeks serve the purpose of drainage, as their fall is sufficient to speedily carry off the surplus water arising during the freshet season. They are Longwell, Clark, Rand, Hoaglin, Maddox, Town, and Pottawattomie creeks, and the north branch of Spice Run.

Early Settlers.

Enoch M. Hoaglin settled May 5, 1839; Aaron Hoaglin, May 25, 1839; T. J. Mitchell, Feb. 8, 1840. About the year 1839 and 1840 the following named settlers located here: John Speeler, Adley Calhoun, Elias Beamer, David Tolan, Jacob Sheaffer, Joshua Shaeffer, William Hagerman, Henry Blythe, Jacob Stripe, John Clayton, Henry Taylor, Frederick Taylor, Andrew Hattery, and Andrew Hattery, Jr.

Organization.

The organization was effected under the following action of the County Commissioners, ordered March 2, 1840:—

"A petition was presented signed by certain citizens of Town. 1 S., R. 2 E., and Town. 1 S., R. 3 E., for the organization of said townships.

"Ordered, that said townships be, and they are hereby struck off from Ridge and Pleasant Townships, and they constitute a civil township, and be known by the name of Hoaglin; and when said territory shall be again divided, Town. 1 S., R. 3 E., shall hold the name.

"Ordered, that the auditor notify the qualified electors of said township to meet at the house of Jacob Speeler, in said township, on the 1st Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing officers in and for said township."

Election.

At the election held under this order seven votes were cast, and the following officers elected: Trustees, Jacob Speeler, Elias Evers, and Aaron Hoaglin; Clerk, E. M. Hoaglin; Justice of the Peace, J. B. Groscost; Supervisor, Elias Beamer; Constable, Jefferson Hoaglin.

Early Land Entries.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
2	Lynn Starling,	326	1836	7	Enoch M. Hoaglin,	40	1851
	William Bebb,	331	1839		John Hattery,	129	1852
3	John Calhoun,	160	1839		Joseph H. Cave,	13	1851
	John A. Graham,	169	"	8	Rees Ludwig	240	"
	Charles Steadman,	160	"		Christopher Little,	80	1839
	Charles C. Marshall,	7	1851		John Calhoun,	80	"
4	William Palmer,	320	1839		James Handley,	80	1842
	Michael Loukle,	81	"		D. W. Burt,	160	1851
	Henry Freeman,	84	1851	9	A. Calhoun,	160	1840
	William Geiseman,	81	"		Christopher Little,	80	1839
5	D. W. Burt,	655	"		Abram Sayers,	86	"
6	Matthew Black,	43.50			Amos Sayers,	160	"
	D. W. Burt,	411	1842		Daniel Downs,	80	1850
	Lewis Kline,	87.50		10	Adley Calhoun,	260	"
	John Sacken,	43	1850		John Calhoun,	320	1851
7	Elias Beamer,	120	1851		Jesse Reed,	40	1839
	Wm. Hickman,	131	1839		Abraham Sayers	80	"
	John Keifer,	80	1840	11	Lynn Starling,	320	1842
	John Murphy,	80	1844		Fred. Mohr,	160	1851
	Benjamin Kile,	43	1851		John G. Steadman,	160	1836

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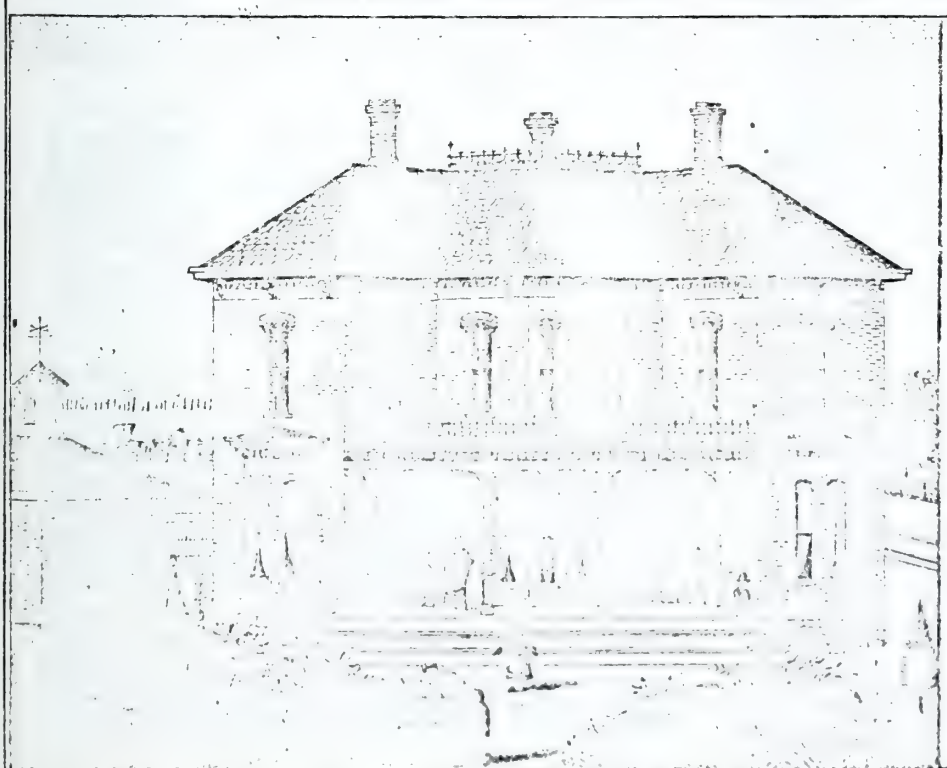
MRS ISAAC HOAGLIN



ISAAC HOAGLIN.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC HOAGLIN, HOAGLIN TW'P. VAN WERT CO. O.



RES OF FRANK CARLO HOAGLIN TW'P VAN WERT CO OHIO



JNO. W. HOAGLAND

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Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
14	Lynn Sterling,	160	1850
	Robert Calhoun,	320	1849
	Elijah Foster,	160	1836
15	Lynn Sterling,	160	"
	Solomon Day,	40	"
	Solomon Hach,	40	1836
	Matthew Lattle,	80	1839
	Samuel Devore,	80	"
	Adam Snyder,	160	"
16	Abraham Walborn,	400	1850
	James Harvey,	80	"
	Obadiah Harvey,	80	1854
	Christian Mohr,	80	"
17	John Calhoun,	86	1849
	Moses Calhoun,	160	"
	Henry Taylor,	120	1839
	Asa Horseman,	40	1850
	George Miser,	160	1848
18	Isaac Hoaglin,	80	1859
	John Calhoun,	160	"
	Abram Boyd,	80	"
	Joseph Hover,	13	"
	Timothy Shaffer,	216	1840
	John Hopechiter,	80	1850
19	E. M. Hoaglin,	86	1859
	C. B. Mitchell,	86	1849
	Jacob Shafer,	86	"
	Joseph Shaffer,	86	"
	John Hopechiter,	80	1850
	George Beims,	80	1851
	Joseph Ede,	80	"
	George Stout,	80	1849
20	Morris Rees,	160	1836
	Jacob Grubbs,	160	1838
	Henry Bathe,	160	1839
	John Calhoun,	160	1849
21	John Butcher,	80	1851
	William Harvey,	160	1849
	John Wasmer,	160	"
	John McCarty,	160	"
	Lynn Sterling,	80	1849
22	Lynn Sterling,	240	1836
	William Munaugh,	80	"
	Stephen Darbin,	80	"
	Nathan Allen,	40	1851
	O. Harvey,	40	1849
	James Beals,	80	1850
23	Mary Mann,	160	1837
	George Bear,	160	"
	Sarah Armon,	80	"
	B. Osman,	80	"
	James Huston,	80	"
25	Eli Felters,	80	1836
	William Bebb,	320	1851
25	William Austin,	80	1851
	Joseph Barwell,	160	1849
26	Archibald McDonald,	80	1852
	David Ridenour,	160	1851
	James C. Bowers,	40	"
	Jesse B. Stephens,	160	"
	James Thompson,	40	"
	Sarah Stephens,	80	"
	Jacob D. Hotter,	80	"
27	Jacob Stripe,	160	1836
	Joshua Green,	160	1851
	William Judd,	40	"
	Samuel A. Miller,	200	1850
	William Crothers,	80	1851
28	Lynn Sterling,	320	1836
	Warren Stripe,	320	1838
29	Lynn Starling,	320	1836
	William Munaugh,	160	"
	Isaac Rees,	160	"
30	William Stripe,	160	1836
	Jacob Stripe,	160	"
	Joseph Stephens,	86	"
	Francis Scott,	160	1839
	John Cayton,	86	"
	Elias Beamer,	86	1841
31	Lynn Starling,	320	1836
	Jacob Stripe,	339	"
32	William Stripe,	320	1836
	Jacob Newman,	40	"
	Henry Newman,	40	"
	William Waugh,	80	1839
	Michael Keifer,	120	"
33	Jacob Newman,	80	1838
	William Waugh,	80	1839
	Henry Sprenger,	160	1849
	Abner Root,	80	1853
	John J. N. Deatrick,	80	1851
	Henry Springer,	160	1849
34	Adam Wofford,	160	"
	John M. Franklin,	160	1851
	George Burgaw,	160	1849
	Henry Springer,	160	"
35	Moses Thompson,	120	1839
	John M. Higgins,	161	1852
	John I. N. Deatrick,	40	1851
	Henry Springer,	160	1849
36	Godfrey Brown,	160	1849
	Samuel Brown,	120	"
	Moses Thompson,	40	"
	Hugh F. Jones,	80	1840
	Elizabeth Shupp,	40	1852
	E. Rathbun,	40	1851
	Edward Timmons,	160	"

Abstract of votes cast at an Election for Justice of the Peace of Hoaglin Township, and held Nov. 1, 1844.

Voters' names:—

Jesse B. Groscost,	Obadiah Harvey,	Wm. Harvey,
James Murphy,	Jacob Speeler,	Jacob Stripe,
John Murphy,	Elias Beamer,	Nathaniel Hattery,
Samuel Nestrie,	Jacob Hagerman,	Wm. Hagerman,
Andrew Hattery,	Samuel Fritz,	Joshua Shaffer.
Aaron Hoaglin,	E. M. Hoaglin,	

It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounts to 17.

Samuel Nestrie, Elias Beamer, Andrew Hattery, Judges. E. M. Hoaglin, Joshua Shaffer, Clerks.

General View.

The surface, like that of the county in general, is level, and was originally covered by a heavy growth of timber. At the same time it was wet and the surface subjected to a superfluous of water which, for the time being, rendered the cultivation of the soil almost impracticable. All this changed, however, under the system of drainage which found ample outlets by the small natural channels which traverse the township. The soil need scarcely be said to be exceedingly fertile, this being a characteristic of the soil of the whole "Black Swamp" district. The Hoaglins, from whom the township derived its name, were followed by settlers of the same spirit, and the axe and spade removed the timber and water until the community showed promise of ranking with the best in the county. Grain and fruit are produced in large quantities, but the great yield is Indian corn. The farmers have in late years given their attention to those improvements which contribute to the actual comforts and pleasures of home life. The log huts gave way to pleasant frame and brick dwellings, and modern buildings supplied the place of ruder ones for school and church purposes.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The organization of the first Methodist Episcopal Church took place in 1842, in the north part of the county, and was at the house of E. M. Hoaglin by Rev. Mr. Warner. The names of the first members were E. M. Hoaglin and wife, Adam Hoaglin and wife, Thomas J. Mitchell and wife, and his mother, Mary Mitchell. After two years the meetings were removed to the school-house where it was held for a couple of years. In 1859 they built a frame church in Union Township on section 24, which was burned down in 1864. They built a new one, which is now in use, in 1866. The society has ever kept up its organization. The leader of the first class was E. M. Hoaglin.

Evangelical Church.

This congregation erected a frame church in 1863, at a cost of about six hundred dollars.

German Baptist Church

was organized in Hoaglin Township in 1878, with ten members, viz., John P. Butcher and wife, Mrs. Norton, Lydia Jane Bear, Joel Clark and wife, Perry Hunsicker and wife, George Sponster and wife. They erected a frame church on the land of J. P. Beecher, 35 by 49 feet, at a cost of $800. The congregation numbers 26 members.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Enoch M. Hoaglin,

farmer, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 20, 1806, and his parents afterwards located in Richland County. He emigrated to Van Wert County in 1839, and with the red men of the forest erected the first log-cabin in the township. It was built on the south bank of what is known as Hoaglin Creek in section 18. He is the father of five sons and six daughters, the names of the sons being as follows: Jefferson W., E. M., Aaron, John W., and Samuel N. One son, Aaron, and a daughter are dead. With the exception of John W., the sons are all farmers. John W. was a school teacher many years, until he entered upon the study of medicine, under Dr. Wm. Smith, of Van Wert. He was also Assessor of Hoaglin Township eight years, and was elected a Justice of the Peace when he emigrated to the West, but returned in two years to Van Wert, Ohio, where he now resides. Mrs. Hoaglin departed this life in 1859. The father is yet living at the advanced age of 76 years. During the late war, he and three sons enlisted in the cause of their country, and survived the strife and returned home at the close of the struggle. Mr. Hoaglin was possessed of a strong constitution and iron nerve, and naturally well fitted to brave the dangers and endure the trials and privations of pioneer life. He and his wife were active members of the M. E. Church, and for many years their house was used as a place of worship, and was always the home of the minister. Many interesting events might be narrated of their pioneer experience. At one time the Indians stole his only horse, and finally he found their camp, and upon entering it discovered they were in a state of intoxication and having an exciting revelry. He made inquiry for his stolen animal, but they would not give him any information, pretending to know nothing about it. He vainly persisted in his inquiries, and they as persistently pleaded ignorance of any knowledge of the horse. He finally charged them with having stolen the horse. This aroused the anger of the demons. A painted warrior rushed out with a large knife drawn, and uttering a war-hoop advanced upon Mr. Hoaglin in a ferocious manner, exclaiming, "Me no steal white man's horse! me kill pale face!" Mr. H. immediately covered the Indian with his rifle, and the latter stole back into his hut. He shortly after recovered the horse, which he found hobbled among the Indian ponies.

James Coe

was born July 4, 1776, in Luzerne County, Penna., on the ground where the city of Wilkesbarre now stands. He has a remarkable history, and we give the principal events of his life as related by himself. His father, mother, and brother were burned by the Indians some years after the Wyoming massacre, when he was sixteen years of age. He went to Philadelphia and entered as a sailor on board the ship "Hope," and followed the sea for twelve years. He was a sailor under Commodore Decatur, and saw that old hero when he was betrayed and killed by the Turks, his dead body being retaken by his brother Stephen Decatur. After his service in the navy Mr. Coe returned to New York. He saw [illegible] and drank wine with them. In the war of 1812 he enlisted in the artillery arm of the service, and was present at the battle of Queenstown Nov. 11, 1812, under General Van Rensselaer; at the battle of Little York, April 27, 1813, where Gen. Pike was killed, and at the battle of Fort George, May 27, 1813, where he was wounded by a bayonet in the leg. At Fort Erie Lieut. Scott was wounded. He remained in the service until May 6, 1814, when he was taken prisoner and held as a [illegible]

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age until the close of the war, after which he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1837 he came to Ohio and located in Fairfield County, where he resided until 1853, when he came to Van Wert County and located in Hoaglin Township, where he now resides in the 105th year of his age. With the exception of having been blind for the past seven years he retains a rare vigor of mind and body. He was married to Priscilla Gibbs, by whom he has five children living.

William Giffin

was the son of William Giffin, the latter having been born December 2, 1776, and died March 3, 1841. His wife's name was Margaret Bigger, who was born February 9, 1776, and died October 23, 1843. Mrs. Margaret Bigger Giffin's father was David H. McKee, and his wife Agnes Reed. William Giffin, the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 26, 1802, and when grown to manhood, devoted himself to farming, teaching, and surveying. From 1842 to 1850 he was County Surveyor of Miami County, and filled the same office in Van Wert County from 1864 to 1867. He has been twice married. His first wife, Julia Ann Van Horn, was born January 27, 1812, whom he married in June, 1830, by whom he had the following children: John, Joshua William, Martha Ann, Elizabeth, Phœbe Paulina, Samuel Bigger, and Reuben Thomas. Mrs. Julia Ann Giffin died April 13, 1847. On December 14, 1847, he married Martha McKee, *née* Wiley, *née* Whittaker, who was born August 17, 1818, who bore him the following-named children: David James, Addison Alexander, Isaac Newton, Winfield Scott, and Edward Lincoln. His sons Joshua William and Reuben Thomas served in the army during the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865. His son Samuel Bigger served in the 44th O. V. I. in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the expiration of their term of service the regiment re-enlisted and was organized as the 8th Ohio Cavalry. During an engagement at Beverley, West Virginia, October 29, 1864, Samuel B. was shot through the lungs and died the next day. Mr. Giffin was always regarded as an upright and honorable citizen, and his life was full of interesting events and deeds of charity.

John Baker

was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1827. He removed to Carroll County in 1843, and remained until 1853, when he came to Hoaglin Township and settled in section 11. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Wisenor and has a family of six children. His eighty acres of land were in the woods, and a single cow was all the stock he had. The first two years they lived without furniture and on corn for bread. Notwithstanding the sickness and discouragement which beset them, they have improved their farm and acquired a comfortable home. Mrs. Baker looks back with pleasure to their pioneer days when the nights were disturbed by the howling of wolves, which she thinks was music in comparison to the discord of the pride and selfishness of more populous neighborhoods.

Elias Beamer

was born in Maryland in 1804 and in 1812 emigrated to Carroll County, Ohio. In 1833 he married Delilah Eagy, and in 1839 he removed to Hoaglin Township, and settled in section 30. The families of A. and E. Hoaglin preceded him, his family being the third to come into the township. Sometimes while he was clearing his land the family ate bran bread and substituted dried cabbage leaves for tobacco. However, he always had an ample supply of venison. He never lost a day from labor, and died suddenly in February, 1879. His wife died in September, 1866. Five of his children still live in the township, namely, Adam, Elizabeth, George W., Henry, and Franklin P.

Jacob Stripe

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. In 1836 he came to Van Wert County and entered 480 acres in Hoaglin Township, but did not settle upon it till 1841. He and two brothers entered 1600 acres of land, but Jacob is the only one who ever located here. When he commenced to clear his land he gave a lease on ten acres for two years for his board. The next two years he boarded himself. He cleared all his land himself. In 1841 he was married to Elizabeth Harvey, who came into the county that year. He has four sons who are all living on the land entered by their father. Though he is seventy years of age he still superintends his farm. His family has enjoyed remarkably good health—no physician having been called in for twenty-five years.

Daniel Grove

was born in Carroll County in 1827, and was married to Sarah A. Marshall in May, 1857, by whom he has seven children living. In 1860 he came to this county and located in section 2, Hoaglin Township. He has served as trustee of the township for several years. He was a soldier in the cavalry arm of the service in the late war, and was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He is a blacksmith by trade.

Nathaniel Hattery

was born in Virginia in 1822, and located in section 29, Hoaglin Township, where he now lives, in 1842. There were only nine families in the township at that period, and he has lived to see the wilderness changed into a prosperous farming community with those adjuncts of civilization, public roads, school houses, and churches. In addition to farming, Mr. H. has recently erected a steam drain tile factory with a capacity of manufacturing 4000 feet per day, to which he devotes considerable attention. He has served as Township Trustee six years, Township Clerk two years, and Township Treasurer four years. In 1852 he was married to Ellen Atchinson, a native of New York, which union has been blessed with seven children.

Isaac N. Glover

was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1829. From there he moved to Coshocton County, and in 1853 he settled in Paulding County, and along with five other families organized Blue Lick Township in that county. In 1870 he came to Hoaglin Township and located in section 19. He was a Justice of the Peace six years, Township Clerk two years, and Township Treasurer one year. He died April 8, 1881, after a short illness, and thus passed away a citizen who ranked as one of the leading men of the township.

Jacob Mohr

was born in Germany in 1838, settled in Richland County in 1849, and in Van Wert in 1859, with his father Frederick Mohr, who located in section 18, in Hoaglin Township. He owns his father's homestead, and has built himself a fine residence. In 1864 he married Miss Martha E. Hattery, and has three children. His farm is one of the best in the county, there being 160 acres clear and under improvement.

Enoch M. Hoaglin, Jr.,

was born in Ashland County in 1833, and came with his father Aaron to Hoaglin Township in 1839. He thus describes the first school-house built in the township: "The house was 16 by 18 feet, round logs, the roof made of clap-boards, weighted with poles, door, floor, seats, and desks made of puncheon, greased paper substituted for glass in the windows, and not a nail or a piece of iron about the house." He was the first man to teach school in it.

Isaac Hoaglin,

a son of Aaron Hoaglin, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1836, and came to this township with his parents in 1839. He was married in 1860 to Sabina E. Rank, by whom he has had one son and three daughters. Like his ancestors, he is a farmer by occupation, and lives in Hoaglin Township.

Samuel B. Harvey

was born in Richland County in 1838, and settled in Van Wert County in 1859. He is a farmer by occupation, and has been a trustee of the township seven years. He moved on to the land he now occupies in Hoaglin Township in 1866 when it was all in woods, and with very little help has made it a productive farm. In 1864 he married Martha Carr, who has borne him five children.

John Murphy

was born in Jefferson County in 1821 and moved to Harrison County, thence to Ashland, and finally to Van Wert County. He resides in section 20, Hoaglin Township. He married Miss Elizabeth Porter, and has eleven children. His farm improvements are of the best kind, accomplished by his own industry.

Jacob Yoh

was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1840, and married Sarah King, of Wayne County; then moved to Van Wert County and settled in Hoaglin Township. He raised a family of eight children. Mr. Yoh died in 1865. Mrs. Yoh lives on the farm with her son Jonas.

John Eller

came to Van Wert County in 1853, and located on section 14 of this township. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1810. He married Susannah Keith, by whom he reared eight children. Mr. Eller died in 1855, and Mrs. Eller in 1865. Their two sons, Henry and Daniel, now occupy the old homestead, which by their energy and taste they have much improved.

Adam Beamer

was born in 1838, and came to Van Wert County with his father in 1839. In 1859 he was married to Mary E. Faust, who has blessed him with two children. He is located in section 7, Hoaglin Township.

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AARON HOAGLIN

and his brother Enoch made a settlement five miles north of Van Wert in 1839. They were the first settlers of the township, and from whom the township took its name. Their families were left in Van Wert at the tavern of S. M. Clark while they built their cabins.

FRANK CARLO

was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1842. Settled in Van Wert County in 1869 in section 29, in Hoaglin Township. His average yield of wheat for the last three years was thirty bushels per acre; average crop of corn sixty-five bushels, shelled, per acre.

HEZEKIAH HARVEY

was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1832, and came to Van Wert County with his father in 1841. In 1859 he married Miss Mary Ann Grove, and lives on the old homestead in section 22, Hoaglin Township.

ALBERT E. FOUST

was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1835. In 1856 he came to Van Wert County and settled in Hoaglin Township. He was united in marriage to Mary E. Beamer in 1857, and has a family of four children.

CYRUS W. BUCHER

was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and settled in Richland County, Ohio, in 1829. He married Miss Rebecca Kauffman in 1847, and removed to Hoaglin Township in 1859.

JOHN D. BEAR

was born in Pennsylvania in 1849, and afterwards settled in Hoaglin Township. He was married to Lydia J. Ury in 1872, and has three children.

HENRY RUMBLE

was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1825, and settled in section 19, Hoaglin Township, in 1877.

D. J. GIFFIN

was born in Miami County in 1849. In 1858 he settled in Van Wert County, and was married to Mary E. Norris in 1871.

GEORGE W. BEAMER

was born in 1845. He married Caroline Murphy, by whom he has had two children. He is located in section 6, Hoaglin Township.

Z. H. CURTIS

was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1850, and settled in Hoaglin Township in 1876. In 1875 he married Joanna Lindsey.

E. WALBOURN

was born in Champaign County, Ohio. In 1859 he located in Hoaglin Township, and was married in 1860 to a Miss Murphy.

JOHN YOH

was born in 1842, came to Van Wert with his father in 1850, and settled in Hoaglin Township in section 8.

JAMES YOH

was born in 1848, settled in Hoaglin Township in section 30, and married Mary Mohr in 1874. Has two children.

BENJAMIN YOH

was born in 1847, and settled in Hoaglin Township in 1850.

MATTHEW YOH

was born in Hoaglin Township in 1853, and married Alice Grubaugh in 1877, and resides on part of his parents' homestead.

WILLIAM KELCH

was born in Richland County in 1820, and settled in Van Wert County in 1850.

JOHN P. BUCHER

was born in 1830, and in 1857 married Miss Susan Bear. In 1859 he located in Hoaglin Township.

WILLIAM HARVEY

came to Van Wert County in 1841 and settled in Union Township until 1850, when he became a citizen of Hoaglin Township.

HENRY J. BEAMER

is a native of Hoaglin Township, having been born here in 1851. In 1875 he married Emma Weaks, by whom he has one child.

REUBEN T. GIFFIN

was born in Miami County in 1845, and came to Hoaglin Township, Van Wert County, in 1858.

N. D. HOAGLIN

was born in Richland County in 1830, and came to Van Wert County in 1839.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

One of the north tier of townships is bounded north by Paulding County, east by Hoaglin, south by Pleasant, and west by Tully townships.

Organization.

The following action was taken by the commissioners at a session held December 1, 1845:—

"A petition being presented, signed by a number of citizens of Township 1 S., R. 2 E., praying for the organization of said township: Thereupon it is ordered, that the aforesaid township be and is hereby struck off from Hoaglin and Tully townships, and is hereby constituted a civil township to be known by the name of Union. Ordered, that the Auditor give notice to the qualified electors of said township to meet at the house of Samuel Nestric on the 20th day of this inst., for the purpose of electing officers for said township."

It may here be observed the name Union was adopted by the petitioners at the instance of Samuel Nestric.

General View.

The surface of the township is flat, but no swamps abound as in other districts. Prairie, Ranks, Pottawattomie, Hoaglin, and Maddox Creek form the streams and natural drainage. The timber is heavy and perhaps culled less than that of any other township in the county. The soil is a black, strong loam, and especially adapted to the production of corn.

Early Settlers.

1836. John Ramsey, Jonathan Smith, and Wm. Stripe.
1837. H. Jordon.
1838. Jacob Stripe, Israel Kaizer, John Penn, Horatio Kane.
1839. George Wolf, Joseph Hoover, James Carmean, Wm. Young, Jno. A. Welch, Alex. Ramsey, E. M. Hoaglin, Michael Frantz, T. R. Anderson, L. A. Major, Jacob Speeler, James Kirkendale, Elias Evers, Alex. Caldwell.
1840. John Sands, Isaac Sheaffer, George High, Samuel Fritz.
1841. Jacob Nigh.
1842. Matthew Black and Richard Williams.
1843. Stephen Barr.

During all these years there were probably others whose names and dates we have not secured.

The original Entries of Union Township as copied from the Records up to 1854.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year
1	Matthew Black,	40	1842	4	Jonathan Hoper,	77	1851
	Peter Swoveland,	80	1844		Zach. Ward,	80	"
	Daniel Loudenback,	40	1851		John Bales,	40	"
	G. A. Briggs,	80	"		Abraham Lucas,	40	"
	George Faulk,	40	"	5	Benj. B. Winans,	155	1851
	William McMullen,	80	"		William Douglass,	155	"
	John Ellis,	40	"		Thomas Hall,	80	"
	John Stock,	160	1849		Nancy Dillon,	40	"
	John Brown,	80	"		William Moore,	40	"
2	William H. Donald,	80	1851	6	Peter Densel,	160	1852
	Samuel Marsh,	241	1850			184	1853
	John McElvain,	160	"		Andrew L. Grimes,	91	"
	Franklin Halliday,	160	"		James Welden,	91	"
3	Franklin Halliday,	159	1851		William Summerville,	40	"
	William Huff,	159	"		Matthew Black,	40	1842
	Samuel Fargeson,	329	"	7	James Kirkendale,	182	1853
4	Samuel Liles,	155	1851		Alex. Caldwell,	91	"

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Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
7	John Schiffale,	80	1839
	David Proudfit,	80	"
	John McPherson,	80	1851
	George Foulk,	80	1852
	John C. Miller,	45	1851
	John Miller,	45	"
8	Henry S. Beeson,	80	1839
	Dewalt Ritter,	80	"
	George Wolf,	80	"
	William Egray,	80	1852
	Samuel Myers,	160	1851
	John C. Smith,	80	"
	Henry Foulk,	80	"
9	Robert McConnell,	80	1851
	William McMullen,	80	"
	William McFarland,	160	"
	William Taylor,	160	"
	David Baker,	160	"
10	Charles Olevine,	80	1851
	John C. Rundall,	40	"
	Thos. B. Tilton,	160	1852
	James Coe,	80	1851
	John Wersner,	40	"
	John Ling,	40	"
	Ebenezer Stibben,	40	"
	Henry Wallick,	40	"
	John Garner,	40	"
	Abra. Urrag,	40	"
	John Hough,	40	1853
11	Daniel H. Haight,	160	1851
	Jesse Moore,	160	"
	Ann Gaslick,	160	"
	William Welch,	160	"
12	Isaac Hagerman,	80	1840
	Henry Pomroy,	80	1841
	Henry Keifer,	80	1844
	James Larmer,	160	1851
	Andrew L. Grimes,	160	1849
	Eli Taylor,	80	1850
13	Joseph Hoover,	80	1839
	James Cameron,	160	"
	Christopher Rees,	240	1841
	George W. Handley,	160	1848
14	William Harvey,	80	1841
	Joseph Kline,	80	1850
	Sanford Smith,	160	1851
15	James Coe,	80	1849
	Matthew Black,	160	1851
	Adam Beamer,	160	1848
	Adam Myers,	160	1848
	Peter Arndt,	40	1851
	Thomas Cantwell,	40	1846
16	John M. Keighner,	160	1851
	Joseph V. Chambers,	80	"
	Daniel High,	80	"
	Henry Reese,	160	"
	Joseph Livensparger,	80	"
	Michael Beck,	80	"
17	Henry Jordon,	80	1837
	Peter Hartzill,	80	"
	Oliver Dial,	160	1850
	James Hutchins,	160	1851
	Daniel Elwell,	160	"
18	William Dial,	40	1850
	Lewis Young,	40	"
	Jesse George,	80	1851
	Robert Hawkins,	182	"
	Robert Work,	80	"
	Mory Lang,	80	"
19	Valentine G. Hash,	91	1837
	David Repp,	40	"
	Joseph Moore,	160	1851
	V. D. Dole,	91	1852
	Reuben Frisbie,	182	1851
	R. H. Gibson,	40	1851
	Reuben Frisbie,	80	1851
20	Jacob Myers,	80	1849
	George West,	40	1851
	Miles Cowen,	40	"
	Andrew Smith,	80	"
	Samuel Phillbie	80	"
	Reuben Frisbie,	80	"
	Conrad Show,	80	"
	Miles Conrad,	40	"
	Abner Lyman,	40	1852
	James Houston,	80	"
21	Michael Beck,	120	1842
	Matthew Miller,	40	1851
	R. H. Gibson,	180	1851
	Jacob Myers,	80	1849
	John Neal,	80	"
21	M. M. Rittenhouse,	160	1849
22	James McDermit,	160	1842
	John Neal,	80	"
	William Neal,	80	1843
	James Donaldson,	80	1851
	James B. McDermit,	80	1848
	John Baker,	160	1847
23	Samuel Knistrick,	80	1841
	William Harvey,	40	"
	John Murphy,	160	1842
	William Collins,	40	1848
	John Murphy,	40	1841
	Mark M. McDermit,	160	1848
	Fred. Boyer,	80	1851
	Benj. Beach,	40	"
24	Jacob Speiler,	80	1839
	John & Isaac Grubbs,	160	"
	Joseph Hoover,	80	"
	Charles Daily,	80	"
	Christopher Reese,	40	1841
	Charles Hagen,	80	1839
	Aaron Hoaglin,	80	1841
	Isaac Connell,	40	"
25	John Penn,	120	1838
	William Young,	80	1839
	Jacob B. Haller,	40	"
	Adam Lutz,	80	"
	John & Catherine Ebert,	80	"
	John A. Welch,	80	"
	Jacob Nigh,	80	1841
	Alfred Wright,	80	"
26	John Swanger,	120	1839
	Alex. Ramsey,	80	"
	William Young,	80	"
	E. M. Hoaglin,	40	"
	Michael Frantz,	160	"
	Geo. Elliott,	80	"
	Jonathan Bales,	40	1851
	Jacob Brandt,	40	"
27	H. Kean,	160	1837
	John Swanger,	40	1839
	A. Hayden,	160	"
	Stephen Barr,	160	1843
	John McDermit,	80	1851
	John Beeler,	40	"
28	Henry Daniels,	160	1849
	John Neal,	80	"
	Reuben P. Mann,	80	1851
	John F. Dodds,	160	"
	John Moore,	160	"
29	John F. Dodds,	640	1851
30	John High,	91	1839
	Thomas A. Anderson,	136	"
	John Sands,	45	1840
	Jacob Shaffer,	45	"
	David Remy,	40	1842
	Matthew Hughs	160	1851
	James Anderson,	40	"
	Reuben Frisbie,	45	"
	John Anderson,	80	"
31	John Fuller,	160	1836
	Jonathan Smith,	90	"
	Mary Ramsey,	90	"
	Thomas Kune,	90	"
	Isaac Stuch,	80	1840
	William Richard,	125	1842
	Thomas High,	45	1851
32	Emanuel Swinford,	80	1840
	Richard Williams,	40	1842
	Lemuel Linch,	160	1851
	Jacob Mellon,	160	"
	John Gilkison,	40	"
	George Marsh,	180	"
33	Jacob Haller,	160	1839
	Elizabeth Schroader,	120	"
	John Barghholder,	160	"
	George Sanderson,	160	1851
34	Elias Evers,	160	1849
	John Burghholder,	320	"
35	Samuel A. Major,	320	1839
	Erastus Porter,	160	"
	John M. Franklin,	160	1849
36	William Stripe,	80	1836
	Jacob Stripe, Sr.,	160	1838
	Henry Kaizer,	40	"
	Jacob Haller,	80	1839
	William Peter,	80	"
	George Hellist,	40	"
	Henry Reiling,	40	"
	Israel Keiser,	80	1838
	Isaac Morse,	40	1851

The following list exhibits the names of the voters of Union Township at the election held October 8, 1850:—

Samuel Murphy,	Samuel Nestrie,	John Handley,
Wm. Murphy,	James Murphy,	Matthew Black,
Jacob High,	John Murphy, Jr.,	James Hattery,
Michael Beck,	Daniel Sands,	Henry Reese.
John Murphy,		

It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounts to thirteen.

James Murphy, Samuel Murphy, Samuel Nestrie, Judges. James Hattery, Michael Beck, Clerks.

At this election Wm. Johnston had 3 votes, and Reuben Wood 10 votes for the governorship. For Congress, James W. Riley had 3 votes, and Alford P. Edgerton 10 votes.

Initial Incidents.

Hercules Kane erected the first log-, D. Taylor the first frame-, and Michael Beck the first brick-house. The pioneer school-house was built on the land of Wm. Harvey and John Murphy in section 23. In this building E. M. Hoaglin taught the first term of school. O. H. Harvey was one of the original class at this school, although this was after his marriage. George Zellers was the first blacksmith.

Officers.—At the election held Dec. 20, 1845, Samuel Nestrie and Samuel Murphy were elected Trustees; O. H. Harvey, Clerk; Robert Pollock, Justice of the Peace; John Murphy, Constable; and Wm. Harvey, Assessor.

The following list is compiled from the records:—

1846. Trustees, Jno. Murphy, Samuel Murphy, and J. A. Wells; Treasurer, Wm. Harvey; Clerk, Jacob Hagerman; Constable, James Murphy; Assessor, Wm. Harvey, Jr.

1847. Trustees, Samuel Nestrie, Samuel Murphy, M. Beck; Treasurer, Wm. Harvey; Clerk, Robert Pollock; Justice, Robert Pollock; Assessor, John Murphy; Constable, John Neal.

1848. Trustees, Samuel Murphy, Samuel Nestrie, George High; Treasurer, Wm. Harvey; Clerk, Robert Pollock; Assessor, J. High; Constable, James Hattery.

1849. Trustees, Wm. Beck, P. Densell, Henry Reese; Treasurer, W. Harvey; Justice and Clerk, M. Black; Assessor, O. H. Harvey.

1850. Trustees, D. Nestrie, Samuel Murphy, J. Murphy; Treasurer, J. Handley; Clerk, J. Murphy; Assessor, John Hattery.

1851. Trustees, M. Black, J. Reese, D. Sands; Treasurer, J. Handley; Clerk, James Hattery; Assessor, M. Beck.

1852. Trustees, S. Murphy, James Murphy, and S. Nestreek; Assessor, John Murphy; Treasurer, G. W. Handley; Clerk, James B. McDermot; Constable, John Murphy; Justice of the Peace, James Hattery.

1853. Trustees, Jacob High, George Meely, and Henry Reese; Assessor, M. Beck; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Constable, D. Sands.

1854. Trustees, George Meely, Jacob High, and Henry Reese; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse, Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, M. Black; Constable, D. Taylor.

1855. Trustees, Jacob High, Samuel Murphy, and H. Reese; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse, Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, J. Rank; Constable, D. Taylor; Justice of the Peace, M. Beck.

1856. Trustees, Jacob High, Jacob Kannel, and H. Reese; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, John Murphy; Constable, D. Taylor.

1857. Trustees, Jacob Kannell, Jacob High, and John Murphy; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, Nicholas Hoaglin; Constable, James Murphy.

1858. Trustees, Jacob High, George Meely, and M. Black; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, J. Slagle; Constable, Henry Barr, Justice of the Peace, M. Beck.

1859. Trustees, George Meely, Jacob High, and M. Black; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, Noah Miller; Constable, D. Sands.

1860. Trustees, Jacob High, M. Black, and Jas. Murphy; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, Noah Miller; Constable, John Murphy.

1861. Trustees, Jacob High, George Meely, and H. Reese; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, John Murphy; Constable, D. H. Fackler; Justice of the Peace, James Lowrey.

1862. Trustees, George Meely, D. Sands, and H. Reese; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Treasurer, M. Beck; Assessor, John Murphy; Constable, John Murphy.

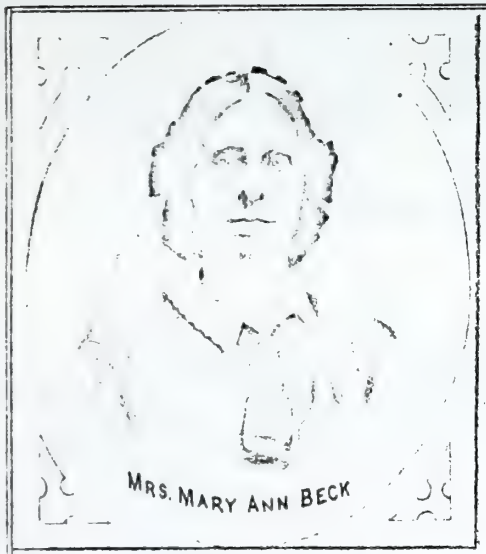
1863. Trustees, George Meely, H. Reese, and John Smith; Treasurer, M. Beck; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Assessor, Noah Miller; Constable, Noah Miller.

1864. Trustees, George Meely, H. Reese, John Smith; Treasurer, M. Beck; Clerk, John Murphy; Assessor, John Murphy; Constable, D. H. Fackler; Justice of the Peace, M. M. Rittenhouse.

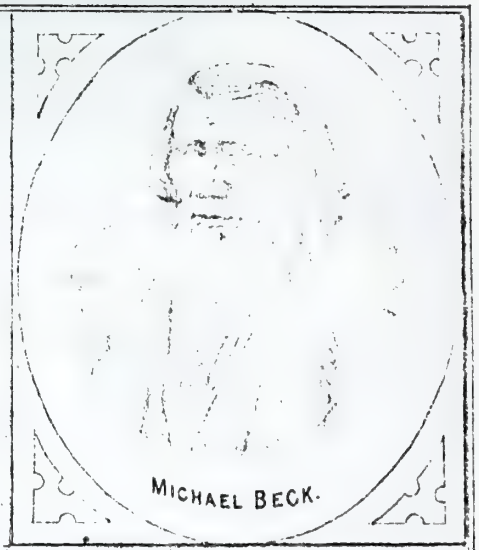
1865. Trustees, H. Reese, John Murphy, and E. M. Green; Treasurer, M. Beck; Clerk, Richard Barr; Assessor, D. H. Fackler; Constable, D. H. Fackler; Justice of the Peace, David Tracy.

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MRS. MARY ANN BECK

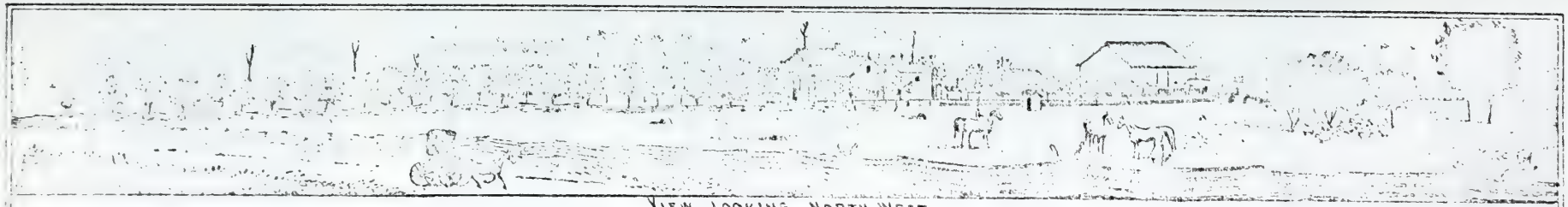


MICHAEL BECK.

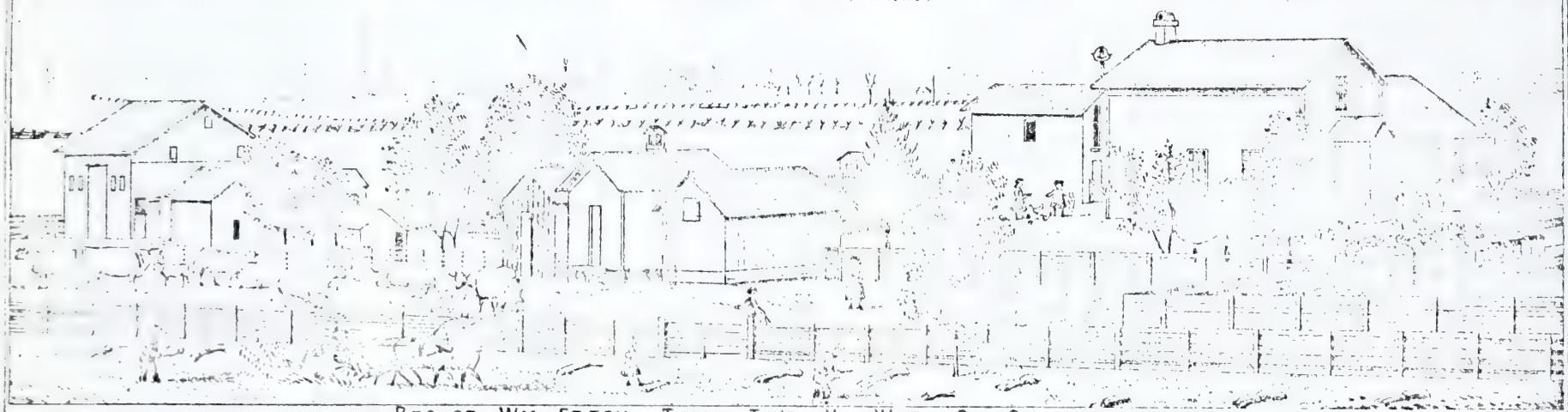
RES. OF MICHAEL & MARY ANN BECK, UNION TWP, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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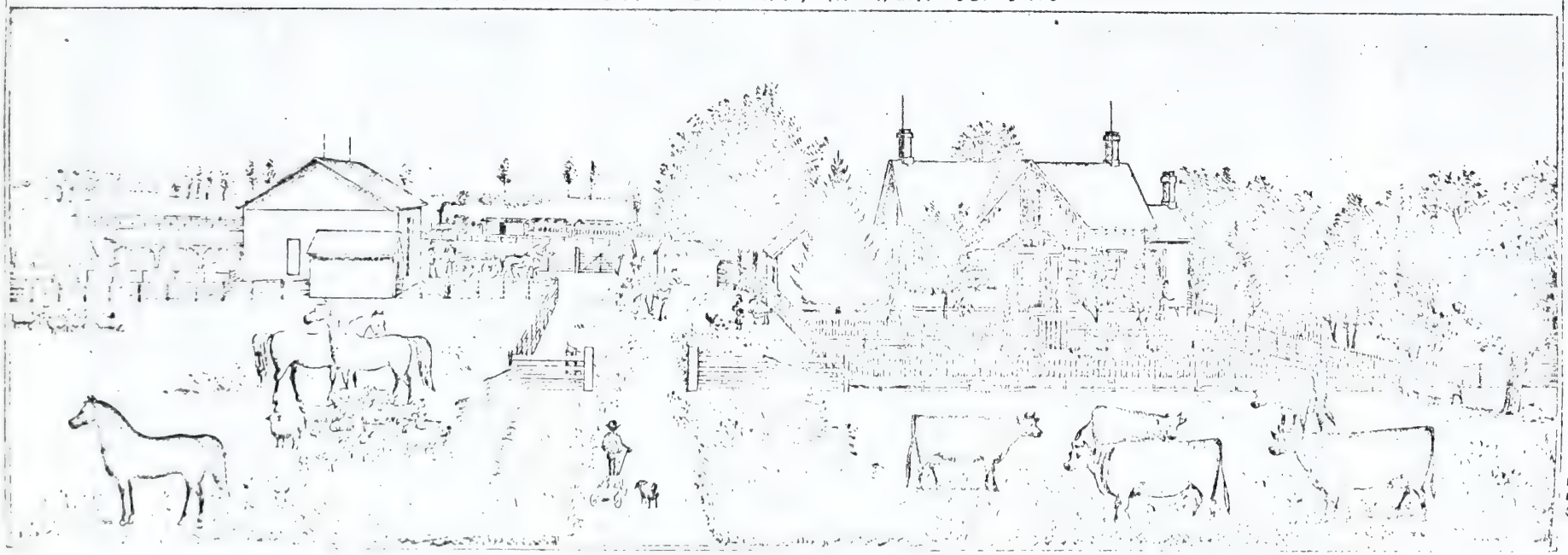
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VIEW LOOKING NORTH WEST



RES. OF WM. FRECH, TULLY TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES. OF A. MENTZER, TULLY TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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1866. Trustees, H. Reese, M. M. Rittenhouse, and David Tracy; Treasurer, Joseph Rank; Clerk, Richard Barr; Assessor, J. Kannell; Constable, J. Kannell.

1867. Trustees, Henry Reese, M. M. Rittenhouse, and Daniel High; Treasurer, Joseph Rank; Clerk, Richard Barr; Constable, Jas. Kannell; Justice of the Peace, James Rank.

1868. Trustees, Daniel High, Daniel Snyder, and M. Beck; Treasurer, John Rank; Constable, Jas. Kannell; Clerk, Richard Barr.

1869. Trustees, Daniel High, James Kannell, A. F. Beck; Treasurer, M. Beck; Clerk, Richard Barr; Constable, Israel Tracy.

1870. Trustees, Daniel High, James Kannell, A. F. Beck; Treasurer, M. Beck; Clerk, Richard Barr; Constable, J. Tracy; Justice of the Peace, I. Tracy.

1871. Trustees, Daniel High, James Kannell, and D. Counsellor; Treasurer, I. Burtsfield; Clerk, Richard Barr; Constable, D. T. Smith.

1872. Trustees, Thomas Brown, J. Tracy, and George Flager; Treasurer, J. Burtsfield; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Constable, Richard Barr; Justice of the Peace, Jno. Burtsfield.

1873. Trustees, J. Tracy, Thomas Brown, James Kannell; Treasurer, J. Burtsfield; Clerk, A. F. Beck; Constable, Richard Barr.

1874. Trustees, Daniel High, J. Rank, and Thomas Bowers; Treasurer, J. Burtsfield; Clerk, A. F. Beck; Constable, Richard Barr.

1875. Trustees, G. Lossey, N. Miller, and S. S. Price; Treasurer, J. Burtsfield; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Constable, Richard Barr; Justice of the Peace, J. Burtsfield.

1876. Trustees, N. Miller, R. Davidson, and D. Counsellor; Constable, Richard Barr.

1877. Trustees, D. Counsellor, O. H. Harvey, and Daniel High; Treasurer, J. Burtsfield; Clerk, M. M. Rittenhouse; Constable, Richard Barr.

1878. Trustees, D. Counsellor, Daniel High, and James Kannell; Treasurer, J. Burtsfield; Clerk, D. S. Schockey; Constable, Richard Barr; Justice of Peace, Jno. Burtsfield.

1879. Trustees, D. Counsellor, Daniel High, and Emanuel Waltz; Treasurer, J. Burtsfield; Clerk, D. S. Schockey; Constable, Richard Barr.

1880. Trustees, H. F. Snow, L. Stacey, and George Unger; Treasurer, Jacob Rank; Clerk, R. V. Meely; Constable, B. W. Harvey.

Churches.

Evangelical Lutheran.

This church was founded by the organization of a society by Rev. C. Caskey in 1857. The original membership consisted of the following-named persons: Michael Beck and wife, George Meely and wife, and Joseph Rank. Their first place of meeting was the school-house in section 16. The spring succeeding the organization brought such accessions that the membership numbered about forty. They still continued holding their meetings at the school-house until the year 1878, when they erected a neat frame building at a cost of $1700. The following list exhibits the names of the pastors since the organization of the society: Rev. C. Caskey, Rev. F. Biddle, Rev. George Exline, Rev. Valentine Exline, Rev. George Halderman, Rev. M. Dustman, and Rev. A. Leathers.

North Union Methodist Episcopal Church

was organized in the fall of 1860, by Rev. Mr. Kauffman. The church was built on section 24, Union Township, which was a frame building, but was burned down in 1865. Another frame church was erected in 1869. The present membership is 73.

The ministers who have been stationed in the circuit have been Rev. Mr. Kauffman, Rev. Mr. Shaffer, Rev. Mr. Lee, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Rev. T. W. Priddy, Rev. J. C. Clemmens, Rev. Harrison H. Harper, Rev. Dan. B. Rhinehart, Rev. Noah Hull, Rev. J. M. Kalb, Rev. G. W. Patrick, Rev. J. F. Crooks, Rev. Caleb Hill, Rev. J. F. Mount.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Thomas Updegrove

was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and came to Van Wert County in 1849 with his wife and seven children, and located in Ridge Township. In 1850 Mrs. Updegrove died, and about one year afterwards he married again and kept his family together, but two years only elapsed and death entered the household and took from them its head. He died in 1853. There are but two of the sons now living in the county—H. H. Updegrove, the present efficient postmaster of Van Wert, and I. R. Updegrove, of Union Township. The latter was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and when fifteen years of age went to the blacksmith trade, and continued at the business until 1861, when he enlisted and served nearly five years. He enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861, served three months, and was discharged. He reenlisted for three years in the same regiment, and filled the office of orderly sergeant; afterwards he was promoted to be 2d lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and finally captain of the company, which position he held until he was mustered out of the service in 1864. Capt. Updegrove was wounded three times, losing an eye at the battle of Chickamauga and suffering from a wound in the breast at the same time. He was afterwards wounded in the head at Pickett's Mills. In 1864 he married Miss A. O. Quick, by whom he has four children. He was appointed sheriff of Van Wert County, occasioned by the death of Sheriff Lewis Evers, and was afterwards elected in 1865 for the full term. In 1869 he moved to Union Township and located on section 23, where he now resides.

Michael Beck

was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1816. When nine years of age his father, Daniel B., left for Stark County, Ohio, and remained in Stark and Richland counties until 1845, when he settled in Van Wert County. In 1840 Michael married Miss Mary A. Feighner, by whom he has had seven children. In 1842 he settled in Union Township on section 21, and entered 120 acres of land, which he moved on in the fall of 1845. When he settled here it was necessary to cut out a road from Van Wert to his place. He first left his family in a cabin owned by O. H. Harvey for a few days until he could build himself a cabin, which he accomplished before he had cleared any ground, and as quick as his cabin was finished he moved his wife and three children into it. Mr. Beck now has 320 acres of land, and in 1871 he built himself a fine brick house, the first of the kind in the township. He also has a large frame barn. He has one of the best improved farms in this township, all gained by industry and perseverance. Two of his sons died in the hospital in the army. Mrs. Beck died December, 1879. Mr. Beck has filled nearly every office in the township, was elected justice of the peace for three terms, and has the entire confidence of all his fellow-citizens as an honest and honorable man.

O. H. Harvey

was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and when four years of age went with his father's family to Ashland County, where he lived about six years. He then removed to Richland County, where they lived until the year 1841, when he came to Van Wert County. In 1846 he married Miss Rose Zillabe Hoaglin, by whom he has had thirteen children, nine of whom are living. He first settled in Union Township. From that time to this he has built twenty-two houses for himself to live in, and has removed his family twenty-five times. He has cleared with his own hands not less than 150 acres of land in Van Wert County, and experienced as much of the hardships of pioneer life as any man in the county.

George Meely

was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1798, and immigrated to America in 1815. His time was sold for four years to pay for his passage to this country. He first located near Lancaster, Pa., then moved to Adams County, Pa., where he married Miss Margaret Stock in 1826, by whom he had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Meely died in 1877, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Meely is now in his eighty-third year, and has been an invalid for several years, having had a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Meely came to Van Wert County in 1850. He is a weaver by trade. His boys cleared and worked the farm, while he worked at his loom to support the family.

John Burtsfield

was born in Pennsylvania in 1819, and moved to Richland County, Ohio, in 1848, where he lived until 1870, when he settled in Van Wert County, and located on section 24, Union Township, where he now resides. He married Miss Catharine M. Kendle in 1845, by whom he has raised twelve children. In 1871 he was elected township treasurer, which office he held nine years, and is now in his third term as a justice of the peace. Mr. Burtsfield bought his land in 1856, but did not settle on it until 1870. He has it all cleared, in a good state of cultivation, and good buildings upon it. He has devoted his entire time to farming, and justly reaps the benefits arising therefrom.

Samuel A. Schockey

was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1830, and when eleven months old he was taken by his father to Allen County, where the family settled on the border of the Indian reservation. He married Miss Susan Snyder in 1852, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Schockey came to Union Township in 1864 and located on section 26, where he still resides. His residence is four miles from Van Wert, yet the roads were of such a character when he first located that he had to travel over nine miles to reach the town.

E. L. Quick

was born in New York in 1836, and came with his father to Van Wert in 1854, married Miss Mary E. Holmes in 1871, and has two children, and is settled on section 23.

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M. M. Rittenhouse

was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1827, where he lived until 1840, when he went to Richland County and lived there until 1850, at which time he removed to Van Wert and located on section 21, Union Township. He married Christina Meely in 1850, by whom he had six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Rittenhouse entered his land where he now lives from the government, cut the first stick that was cut upon it, and has cleared it all himself. He commenced without means, and has made for himself a comfortable home, all by the industry of himself and wife.

Daniel Snyder

was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1834. He married Miss Mary A. Smith, of Allen County, in 1855, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living. Mr. Snyder came to Van Wert County in 1862, and settled on section 23, in Union Township, where he now resides. When he settled in this township there were but forty voters, there was no road near his place, and but little cleared land on his farm. He has now 107 acres of improved land under cultivation, which he has acquired by his own industry.

Joseph Rank

was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1815, and came to Ohio in 1832, and located in Richland County, where he married Miss Eliza Myers in 1838, by whom he has six living children. In 1854 he located on section 22, Union Township, Van Wert County. His children are all married and have homes of their own. He has built for himself and wife a comfortable dwelling in which to spend the remainder of their days.

Darius Evers

was a native of Maryland. His parents immigrated to Ohio at an early date, settling in Richland County. He married his wife in Knox County, who was also a native of Maryland, and in 1839 he moved to a tract of land now in Union Township. His was the third family that settled in the township. Elias Evers, the father of Darius, came to the county about the same time.

Henry W. Blachley, M. D.,

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1831, and came to Van Wert County in 1860, and located in section 13, Union Township, where he now resides. He read medicine with Dr. S. L. Blachley, of Washington, Pa., and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in 1854, and has been energetically engaged in the practice of medicine since that time.

Jacob Kannel

was born in Adams County, Pa., in 1813, came to Ohio in 1827, and lived in Stark County four years, then removed to Richland County, but in 1855 came to Van Wert County and located on section 15, Union Township. He married Miss Sarah Myers in 1834, by whom he has four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Kannel died Sept. 25, 1879.

Richard Barr

was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1849, and came with his father, Stephen Barr, to Van Wert County in 1855, and located on section 27, in Union Township. Mr. Barr married Miss M. J. Rank in 1865, by whom he had two children, both of whom died young. He has held many township offices, and was the appraiser of the township in 1880.

Nathaniel McClure

was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1820. His father moved to Allen County when he was six years of age, where he lived until 1869, when he moved to Union Township, and located on section 33. He married Miss Mary A. McLean in 1846, by whom he has had eleven children, ten of whom are still living.

Peter Kessler

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1838. When but two years old his father moved with his family to Van Wert County. In 1865 he married Miss M. A. Johnston, by whom he had one child. In 1872 he bought a farm in section 30, Union Township, on which he resides. His farm is all cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

Charles C. Rittenhouse.

Among the coming men of promise is Charles C. Rittenhouse, a son of M. M. Rittenhouse, who is at present in Nebraska. He is an architect by profession, and from his perfect knowledge of the art in which he is engaged, will be sure to make his mark in the world.

Benjamin Quick

was born in New York in 1812, and married Miss Levina A. Hall in 1835. Their three children were named Edward L., Sarah S., and Hattie C. They came to Van Wert in 1854, and located in Union Township on section 23.

Joseph Berry

was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1829, and married Miss Mary Fitzpatrick in 1859. She died in 1874, leaving three children. Mr. and Mrs. Berry were both mutes, but were well educated at Columbus. In 1875 he married Miss C. A. Richards.

William H. Snyder

was born in Allen County in 1856, and came with his father's family to Van Wert County in 1862. He married Miss Margaret Utter in 1877. They have one child, and are comfortably located on section 24, Union Township.

John C. Ramsey

was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1829, married Miss Susan Harris in 1854, and settled the same year on section 31, Union Township. Mrs. Ramsey died in 1868, leaving two children. He married Miss Keziah Calvert in 1872.

David Counsellor

was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1843, and removed to Allen County in 1859; married Miss Elizabeth Shockey in 1865, and located in 1868 on section 26, Union Township, Van Wert County, where he now lives. He has seven children.

I. C. Albright

was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1843, and was married to Miss Mary E. Shafer in 1867. He came to Van Wert County in 1872, and located on section 36, Union Township, where he now resides.

A. F. Beck

was born in Richland County, and came to Union Township, Van Wert County, in September, 1846. He married Miss Rebecca Rogers, by whom he has two children. He is located on section 15.

R. U. Meely

was born in Richland County in 1849, and married Miss Hattie Atmur in 1876, by whom he has one child. They live on section 22, in Union Township.

John D. Beck

was born in Union Township in 1854, and married Miss Amanda Burtsfield in 1878. They have one child. He is located on section 21, Union Township.

Horace Lamison

was born in Van Wert County in 1853. Married Miss Isabel Riffle in 1871, and is located in section 24, Union Township. They have four children living.

John M. Kannel

was born in Richland County in 1848, came to Van Wert in 1855, married Miss Frances Miller in 1873, and has two children.

TULLY TOWNSHIP.

This township designated as Town 1 S., R. 1 E., occupies the northwest corner of the county, being bounded north by Paulding County, east by Union Township, south by Harrison Township, and west by the State of Indiana.

Settlement.

The township being heavily timbered and very wet, it would naturally be expected to become settled at a comparatively late date, and then but slowly. Uninviting as it appeared, it was soon seized by the hardy pioneer who reeked not of the risks and hardships which looked him in the face. So looking back to the year 1837, we find John G. Morse and wife had already come from Onondaga County, New York, and settled on section 15, on what is still known as Sugar Ridge. The next year Thomas Hulspeth came, to be followed the same year by James Wort-

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man. The year 1839 brought accessions to the infant community, among whom were, doubtless, John Magner in April, Michael Anderson, John Baker, George Ancevine, Wm. Henney, John Underwood, Andrew Rochm, and the Bentzs. The next year Henry Beamer, Robert Nesbeth, Jacob Coleman, and Levi and John Kyle moved here and became permanent residents. Such would appear to represent a full list of the settlers during the years prior to 1841.

Initial Improvements.

As something of interest clusters about the first rude efforts of the pioneers toward the improvement of communities, we present a statement of the early enterprises and efforts, as recalled by some of the pioneers.

The first log-house was built by John G. Morse, assisted only by his wife. He also built the first hewed log-house. The first frame-house was built by John Baker, while the first frame-barn was built by the pioneer John Morse in 1847. Michael Anderson is given credit for building the first brick house, while for the first crop planted we must again give credit to John G. Morse, who also became the first fruit planter, as he planted two apple trees, given him by that old eccentric but philanthropic wanderer in the wilderness, John Chapman, popularly known as Johnny Appleseed. The first road laid out was what is known as the Ridge road; the second the Willshire road, and the third the Tully road. The first election was held at the house of John G. Morse, at which Mr. Morse was elected clerk. The township was named by Mrs. Morse, in honor of the town in which she had previously lived in New York. The first religious society was organized by the Disciples.

The first house of worship was built of hewed logs on the Ridge road in section 24. It was known as a Union Church, and the land occupied by the building and an adjacent cemetery was donated for these purposes by Michael Anderson. This ground had previously been occupied by the pioneer school-house.

The first preacher was Rev. Mr. Ocker of the Dunkard denomination, while the first school teacher was Phebe Morse, who later became the wife of Wm. Anderson. The first marriage was that of Dr. P. J. Hines and Miss Relief Morse. The first birth was a child of Andrew Rochm. The first reaper and mower was brought here by Levi Bowers in 1860. The first attention was given to the breeding of improved stock by Alex. Mentzer.

Incidents.

On one occasion as Mr. Morse and wife were passing John Magners on their way to Van Wert, they concluded something was wrong, as there was no stir about the place. Mr. Morse gave the lines to his wife, asking her to hold the team while he went in to see what was wrong. He entered the house, but soon returned and told his wife to come to the house, as her help was needed. They found the whole family sick and in bed, without a fire or any wood. All the provisions about the house was a small piece of corn bread. Mr. Morse got some wood and kindled a fire, and then took some corn to a hand mill at one of the neighbors and had it ground. Returning with it to the suffering family, he and his wife remained two days, when they went home and sent their daughter to take care of the sick. Such was the feeling of the pioneers toward each other.

Improvement.

Since 1840, improvement has gone on apace, slowly, but steadily, until the appearance of the township with its schools, churches, dwellings, industries, and other improvements, attest the enterprise, even courage of the men who have wrought such wonderful changes. True, much remains to be done, but the past gives assurances for the future, and the lapse of a few more years will show other changes as creditable as those already wrought. Farms will yet rise from beneath the swamps, and prove as productive as any in the state. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad crosses the township from east to west, passing through Convoy and Dixon, the only villages in the township.

The original Entries of Land in Tully Township up to 1854, as shown by the Records.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	Michael Clouse,	160	1839
	Dwight Taylor,	160	1852
	Robinson Ross,	80	"
	Nathaniel Hardin,	160	"
	John J. Salisbury,	80	"
2	Dwight Taylor,	80	1853
	Thos. P. Jackson,	160	"
	Avery L. Curtis,	80	"
	State of Ohio,		
3	Young and others,	160	1854
	Alex. Welch,	80	"
	James Marshall,	80	"
	State of Ohio,		
4	William Lyons,	40	1837
	John Shivy,	80	1854
	Shaw & Frisbie,	40	1851
	State of Ohio,		
5	Jacob Sellers,	80	1837
	Wm. Lyons,	40	"
	Lyman S. Wells,	40	1838
	Nathaniel Strong,	80	"
	Joel Click,	40	"
	John I. Click,	240	"
	Wm. Parker,	160	1850
6	William Click,	240	1838
	John Magner,	80	1839
	John Baker,	118	1839
	W. F. Rockhold,	118	"
	Davis Johnson,	40	1852
7	John G. Morse,	160	1838
	James R. McLain,	154	"
	John Bodle,	80	1850
	Michael Bodle,	80	"
	John Williams,	117	"
	Elias Johnson,	39	1853
8	Nathaniel Strong,	80	1838
	Joel Click,	160	"
	William Click,	40	"
	John Gilfillen,	80	"
	Abra. Zimmerman,	160	1839
	Henry Smith,	80	1842
	George Clinger,	40	1850
9	Lewis Speny,	160	1847
	Jacob Sellers,	80	"
	Levinus Speny,	80	"
	Felty Snider,	240	1838
	T. H. Elwell,	80	1843
10	John Sellers,	160	1847
	T. H. Elwell,	320	1853
	State of Ohio,		
11	Christopher Austutz,	40	1836
	State of Ohio,		
12	James Kirkendale,	160	1839
	Henry Mowry,	160	"
	State of Ohio,		
13	Edmond Cummings	40	1837
	Wm. Readmon,	40	"
	Wilson Holden,	80	1852
	John F. Dodds,	320	1851
	George Marsh,	160	"
14	James Wortman,	160	1837
	Nathaniel Strong,	80	1838
	John Williams,	80	1839
	John F. Dodds,	160	1851
	Thos. H. Elwell,	80	1853
	State of Ohio,		
15	Mary Ramsey and others,	160	1836
	John G. Morse,	80	1847
	L. Speny,	160	"
	Charles Butcher,	80	1838
	N. Strong,	80	"
	State of Ohio,		
16	George Beamer,	80	1853
	Urian Mallick,	400	"
	E. N. Martin,	160	"
17	Adam Rochm,	80	1838
	John Niehel,	80	1839
	Henry Vantilburg,	160	"
	John Vantilburg,	80	"
	Christian Youse,	80	"
	John Sponseller,	80	1842
	Perry Beer,	40	1852
	Abra. Klinger,	40	1842
18	James Gilland,	312	1838
	James Scott,	80	1839
	Jonas Scott,	80	"
	John Livingstone,	76	1839
	John Perkins,	76	"
19	Jacob Keever,	80	1838
	M. B. Martin,	114	"
	Chas. Campbell,	160	1839
	Jacob Bowers,	152	"
	Schuyler Perkins,	38	"
	Henry Gunsett,	40	"
	Abraham Klinger,	40	1845
20	Baltus Beintz,	80	1839
	Benj. Griffin,	160	"
	David Richey, Jr.,	160	"
	M. F. Richey,	40	"
	Alexander McGaughay,	80	1841
	M. F. Richey,	80	1854
	John Sponseller,	40	1849
21	Peter Roop,	320	1840
	Christian Doner,	80	1849
	Bryant Thornell,	80	1852
	George Marsh,	160	1851
22	John Dedlebach,	80	1839
	Garrett Burns,	80	1847
	George Marsh,	160	1851
	Lewis High,	80	1850
	State of Ohio,		
23	Isaac Spear,	40	1836
	Samuel W. Parmly,	80	"
	Thomas Clark,	80	1837
	W. B. Wharton,	80	"
	Henry Kaiser,	40	1838
	Wm. Rader,	160	1838
	Z. B. Rocher,	40	1839
	Joseph Feasly,	40	1851
24	Isaac Spear,	40	1836
	Samuel W. Parmly,	80	"
	V. G. Hoch,	80	1837
	John McColly,	80	1838
	Wm. Overpack,	120	"
	John McColly,	40	1839
	Michael Anderson,	120	"
	Henry Jordon,	40	"
	Jacob Ebersole,	40	"
25	Evan H. Jones,	160	1836
	James F. Maddox,	120	"
	Wm. Munaugh,	80	"
	Wm. Henney,	80	1839
	C. S. Jeremiah,	80	"
	John Rick,	80	"
	John Sands,	40	1840
26	Henry Beamer,	43	1837
	David Fry,	80	1838
	George W. Angevine,	80	1839
	Henry Smith,	40	"
	Clayton Will,	80	"
	John Stearns,	160	"
	David High,	40	"
	Geo. Longburg,	80	"
	Henry Beamer,	40	1840
27	Ambrose Fry,	160	1838
	Samuel McGinnis,	240	"
	Levi Bozman,	80	"
	John Rick,	80	1839
	Daniel Beal,	80	"
28	Peter Swoverland,	200	1838
	David Richie,	40	1839
	Daniel Beal,	80	"
	Peter Roop,	120	1840
	John Lars,	120	"
	Josiah Smith,	40	1839
	George Marsh,	40	1851
29	John Vantilburg,	160	1839
	Sarah Marvin,	320	"
	Stephen Marvin,	160	"
30	James Campbell,	152	1839
	William Reed,	80	"
	James Irvin,	40	"
	John Brown,	160	"
	Joseph Roop,	76	1841
	Peter Roop,	76	1842
	Henry Clinger,	40	1843
31	William Gafney,	152	1838
	John I. McKelvey,	72	"
	James H. McKelvey,	160	"
	George Marsh,	40	1853
	John G. Warner,	40	1851
	David Brown,	40	"
32	Stephen Morris,	40	1839
	James F. Smith,	40	
	James H. Eaton,	80	1850
	John Bowers, Sr.,	84	1841
	David Jones,	240	1851
	Avery L. Curtis,	120	1853
	Robert Parrish,	40	1852
33	Thomas Hudspeth,	163	1838
	Davis Johnson,	84	"
	James L. Ward,	80	"
	F. Allender,	160	"
	Jacob Rhodes,	80	"
	T. B. Tullis and others,	80	1852
34	Joseph Johnson,	160	1838
	John Owens,	80	"
	J. W. Shaffer,	80	1840
	Charles Hilliard,	80	1841
	William Ward,	160	"
	George Marsh,	80	"
35	Henry Beamer,	80	1837
	Martin Showalter,	80	1839
	Henry Showalter,	80	"
	Jacob Coleman,	80	"
	Robert Nesbit,	120	"
	John N. Rodenbach	80	"
	Isaiah W. Shaffer,	80	1840
	Jesse Smith,	40	1846
36	Mary Ramsey,	80	1836
	Henry Germann,	160	1838
	John Rich,	160	"
	James McGraw,	40	1842
	William McGraw,	40	"
	Jacob Coleman,	80	1839
	Shaw & Frisbie,	80	1851

Poll-book of election held in Tully Township, in the county of Van Wert, on the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty. William Henney, John Baker, and Jacob Cl[illegible]

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man, Trustees, Judges, and John G. Morse and Levi Kyle, Clerks of said election, were severally sworn according to law previous to entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Names of voters:—

George W. Angevine,	John G. Morse,	Wm. Anderson,
Michael Anderson,	John Kyle,	Chris. Gouse,
Thomas High,	Henry Waroner,	M. Smith,
George Beintz,	Wm. Henny,	A. Zimmerman,
George High,	Jacob Coleman,	Henry Goonset,
James Wortman,	John Underwood,	Jacob Sands,
John Baker,	John Kyle, Jr.,	John F. Stephenson,
Levi Kyle,	Jonathan Ball,	

We do hereby certify that the number of electors is twenty-three.

John G. Morse and Levi Kyle, Clerks; Wm. Henney, John Baker, and Jacob Coleman, Judges.

We do hereby certify that Wm. Henney had twelve (12) votes, John Baker seven (7), and James Wortman one vote, all for Justice of the Peace of Tully Township, June 8, 1840.

John G. Morse and James Wortman, Clerks; John Baker, Wm. Henney, and Jacob Coleman, Judges.

General View.

The soil is of the same black alluvial so common in this section, except in a few localities, where an out-cropping of clay is exposed. Blue and Flat Rock creeks are the only natural streams, and they are of only minor importance. The whole surface is level, and as yet greatly in need of drainage, as much waste land is yet awaiting an outlet for surplus water. The "Great Bear Swamp" extends into the township, and occasions a large amount of waste land, which is yet in a wild uncultivated state.

Organization.

At a session of the Commissioners, held Dec. 2, 1839, the following action was taken:—

"A petition being presented to the board praying for the organization of T. 1 S., R. 1 E., ordered, that the same be and hereby is struck off from Harrison Township, and shall constitute a civil township under the name of Tully. Ordered, that the auditor notify the qualified electors of said township to meet on the 25th instant at the house of John G. Morse for the purpose of electing officers in and for said township."

On June 4, 1841, the Commissioners ordered that sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31, and the west tier of sections of T. 1 S., R. 2 E., then attached to Hoaglin Township, be struck off therefrom and attached to Tully.

First officers: At the election held by order of the Commissioners at the house of John G. Morse, on Dec. 25, 1839, John G. Morse was elected Clerk, Wm. Henney Justice of the Peace, and G. W. Angevine Treasurer.

Convoy.

A village of about 400 inhabitants is situated on the P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., about seven miles west of Van Wert, the county seat.

We find that John Willson built the first dwelling in the town, and Jacob Fender opened the first store, which was a grocery. This occurred before the construction of the railroad. In 1863 James Pettit opened a dry-goods store. Bonewitz & Eyman opened out the second stock of store goods. Stam & Eirich came next in this line, succeeding Pettit. James Pettit opened the first hotel, and Jacob Wilt the first blacksmith shop.

The Catholic organization erected the pioneer building for religious uses.

At this writing the interests of the town are represented by the following houses and shops: Four dry-goods and grocery stores, three grocery and provision, two drug, one hardware, one tinware, three shoe shops, one saddle and harness, two wagon and blacksmith shops, two furniture and undertaking establishments, one hotel, one stave and heading factory, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one tile factory, one hub factory, one warehouse, one brick school-house, and four churches, viz., Methodist, Evangelical Lutheran, Catholic, and Baptist.

The village was incorporated in 1874. Mayor, A. B. Penny. The first mayor was James Pettit.

Schools.

The Convoy Village School was organized as a special school district in 1874. The same year they built a fine two-story brick school-house, 44 feet square, and containing three apartments, well furnished. The lot and building cost $6,000. The district has an enumeration of 145. Three teachers are employed. This is one of the best and finest schools and buildings in the county, a view of which will be found in this work.

Manufactory.

D. Shepard & Son, manufacturers of flour and feed, and staves and heading, came to Convoy in 1873, and built a stave and heading factory, with a capacity of 20,000 staves per day, with heading to correspond. In 1875 they built a flouring mill, in which both merchant and custom work is done. They ship flour from here direct to Europe. Their average of staves per year is about 2,000,000.

Churches.

The St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was founded in 1860, when a neat frame building was erected, since which time the following-named clergymen have officiated: Rev. Patrick Hennebery, C. P. P. S.; Rev. Matthias Kreusch, C. P. P. S.; Rev. Westerhatt; Rev. Brem; Rev. Seltzer; Rev. Hoefel; Rev. Leddy; Rev. Cahill, and Rev. Berry.

The Walnut Grove M. E. Church of this township was organized by Rev. Lee in 1879. A neat brick house of worship, 30 by 42 feet, was erected at a cost of about $1400, in 1880, and located in section 5. The trustees are, R. Graham, H. S. Hudspeth, James Bell, John Singer, Wm. Reed, and Elias Perequile. Pastor, Jason Young.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Convoy.—The members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Convoy, Van Wert County, State of Ohio, on the 25th day of May, 1871, pursuant to legal notice, proceeded to elect the following-named persons to serve as trustees, to wit, George High, George Beamer, Henry Bediner, Wilson R. Anderson, and David R. Bonewitz were chosen Trustees; Thomas S. Butler, Secretary; Martin S. Morrison, President.

Societies.

Convoy Lodge, 6410, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized July —, 1876, by Nathan Jones, M. W. G. M. The charter members were A. J. Leslie, W. W. Morse, W. W. Hillerman, David Petit, and A. P. Shoemaker.

First Officers: A. J. Leslie, N. G.; W. W. Morse, V. G.; W. W. Hillerman, Secretary; David Pettit, Treasurer; Present officers: J. W. Hilton, N. G.; E. P. McNeil, V. G.; Jacob Wyandt, Secretary; Wm. Zimmerman, R. S.; W. K. Anderson, Treasurer.

Convoy Grange, No. 153.—Upon application to the National Grange for a dispensation, this body was granted the constitution and ritual of the order, October 9, 1873.

The undersigned hereby certify that we have associated ourselves together as a body corporate for the purpose of agriculture, and the mutual benefits and gain of those engaged herein in the purchase and sale of stock commodities and articles pertaining thereto, including household necessaries and luxuries. The name and style by which the aforesaid association and corporation shall be known as "Convoy Grange." The place in which the operations of said corporation shall be carried on is in the town of Convoy, in the county of Van Wert, and State of Ohio.

The amount of capital stock of said association and corporation is the sum of $4000, and the amount of each share of stock is fixed at the sum of $10.

In witness whereof we, the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands and seals at Convoy, this 14th day of January, 1876.

A. A. Bronson,	Peter Hall,
Charles Eddy,	J. T. Underwood,
Geo. A. Kienzle,	Smith Miller,
George Beamer,	Henry Gunsett,
George High,	Thos. W. Butler.

First officers: A. Mentzer, Master; J. P. Underwood, Overseer; John Shaw, Secretary; James Redrup, Treasurer; Freeland Smith, Lect.; David Sands, Chap.; Wm. High, Steward; Peter Kesler, Assistant Steward; Mary High, Ass. Lady Steward; Hiram High, G. K.; Mary Banning, Pomona; Mary E. Underwood, Ceres; Margaret Mentzer, Flora.

In 1874 a hall and business room was built in Convoy at a cost of $1200. They then rented the business room, and now buy most of their groceries through their agent, W. H. Hill, of Cincinnati. Their stock is largely shipped through a county agent, and grain sold at the grange warehouse at Van Wert.

Present Officers: Wm. Frich, Master; Thos. Rose, Overseer; A. Mentzer, Jr., Secretary; Peter Hall, Treasurer; V. D. Viland, Lect.; P. B. Albright, Chap.; Wm. High, Steward; P. R. Mentzer, Assistant Steward; Kate Gunsett, Lady Assistant Steward; Mary E. Underwood, Pomona; Susan Reed, Ceres; H. M. Rose, Flora; Henry Gunsett, G. K.

Dixon.

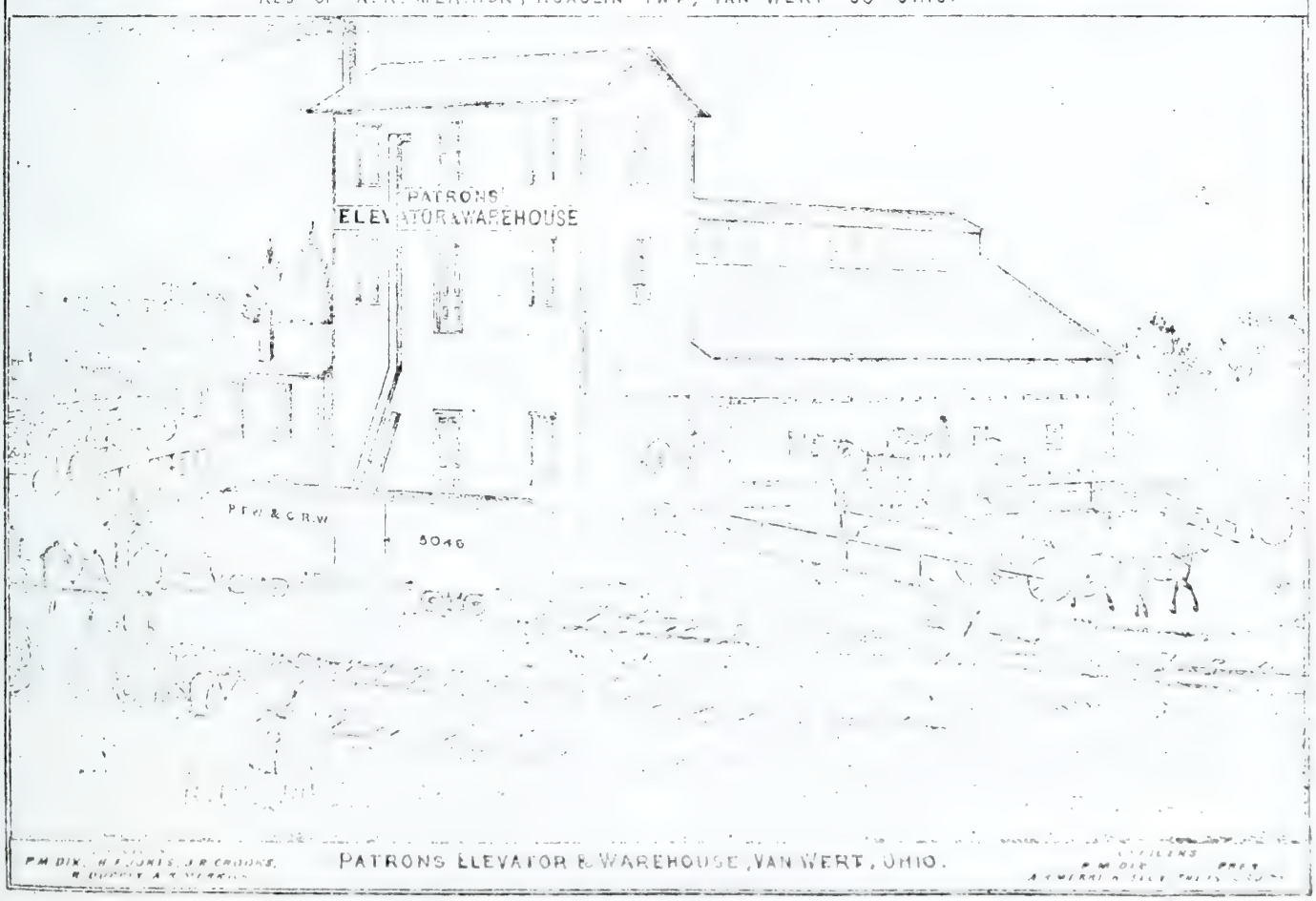
A small village on the P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., has one general store, one blacksmith shop, and a saw-mill.

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RES OF A. R. MERRICK, HOAGLIN TWP, VAN WERT CO OHIO.



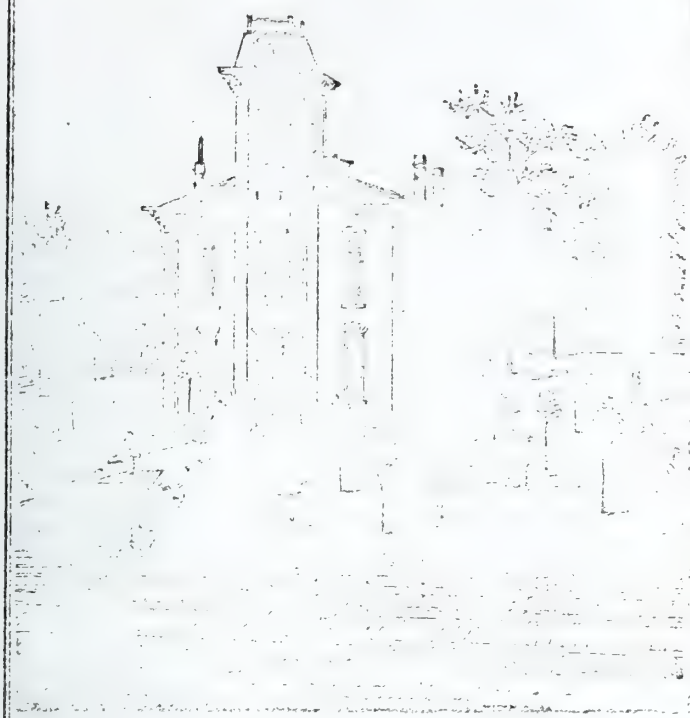
PM DIX, H.F. JONES, J.R. CROSS, R. DUDLEY, A.T. MERRILL

PATRONS ELEVATOR & WAREHOUSE, VAN WERT, OHIO.

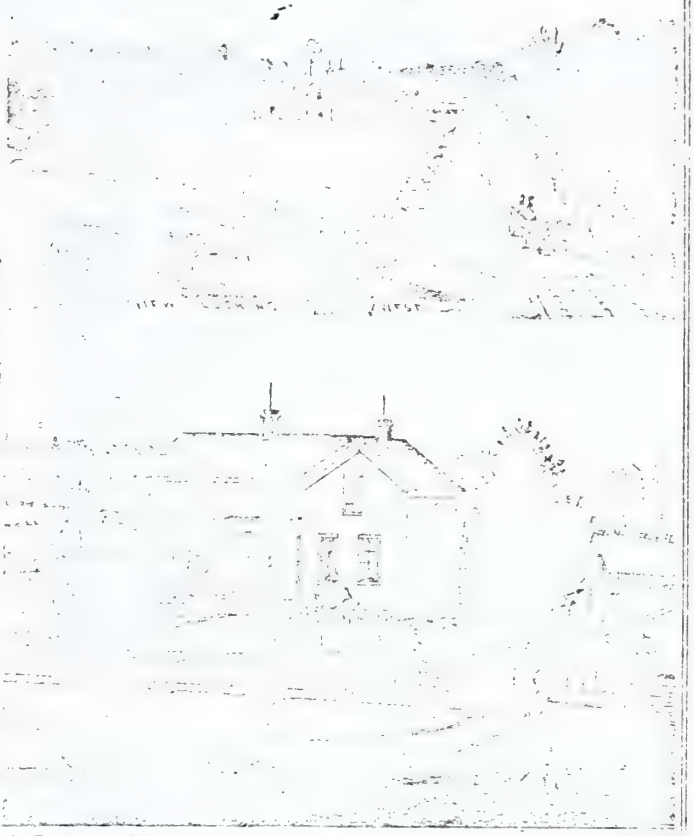
J. STEVENS, P.M. DIX, PRES.

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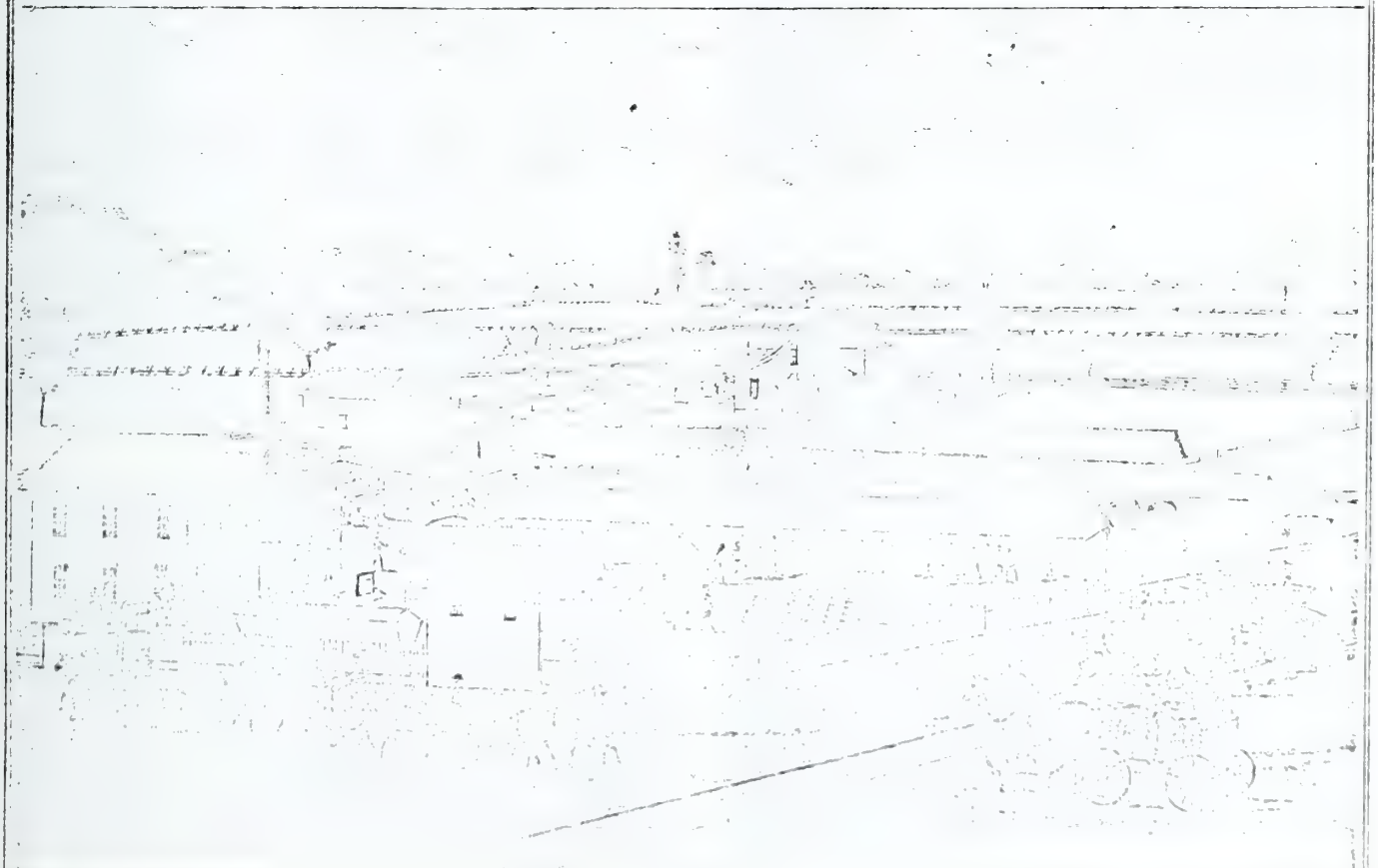
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CONVOY UNION SCHOOL, CONVOY, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.
J. PETTIT PRES. SCHOOL BOARD J. M. ANDT SEC.
D. STAMM, B. F. LESLIE, R. SHEPARD, THOS. S. BUTLER



RES OF FREDERICK REED TULLY TWP, VAN WERT CO. O



STAVE & FLOUR MILLS, D SHEPARD & SON, PROP'S, CONVOY, VAN WERT CO O.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, STAVES, HEADING, &c. &c.

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BIOGRAPHIES.

Hon. John Shaw

was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 17, 1821, and when a boy five years of age, in the year 1826, removed with his father's family to the unorganized township of Blanchard, Hancock County, Ohio. Here his father, George Shaw, bought 80 acres of school land, and afterwards increased his possessions to 220 acres. In November, 1843, Hon. John Shaw was married to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Ezekiel P. Day, of Liberty Township, Hancock County, and in January, 1844, removed to the town of Van Wert and engaged in the survey of lands. In 1845 he was elected County Surveyor, and re-elected in 1848, which office he resigned in 1849 to accept the office of County Auditor. He was re-elected Auditor in 1851 and in 1853. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, the legislative district embracing Van Wert and Mercer counties. In 1857 he declined a renomination to the Legislature, and entered into active farm life on his land near Convoy, where he now resides. In 1874 he was a competitor of his personal and political friend, Gen. A. V. Rice, for nomination to Congress before the Democratic Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Allen, Auglaize, Delaware, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Shelby, and Van Wert, and was only defeated by a few votes. During the canvass before the people, Gen. Rice had no more active or earnest worker in his behalf than his defeated competitor for the nomination, Mr. Shaw. In all official and business relations of life Mr. Shaw has ever maintained the character of an honorable and upright citizen. No one was ever more benevolent and ready to liberally minister to the wants of the worthy, and none more faithful to his friends. If in his later years misfortune has overtaken him, it has been through an active exercise of the qualities above mentioned. Had he been venal or corrupt or wanting in sound moral principles, his recent large possessions, the result of a life of honest and laborious effort, would have continued to abide with him.

Alexander Mentzer

is a descendant of Conrad Mentzer who, with his young wife, emigrated to America and settled in the colony of Pennsylvania, near Lancaster, about the year 1724. Here an only son was born, named Michael, who, by his marriage, had seven sons and seven daughters, and previous to the Revolutionary War removed to Washington County, Md. George Mentzer, the seventh son of this family, and his wife Susannah Mentzer, *née* Hoover, came to Ohio in 1814, and located in Columbiana County, where Alexander, the subject of this sketch was born March 31, 1819. In 1832 he removed with his parents to Crawford County where he was married to Elizabeth Roop, October 8, 1843. In 1846 he settled in Tully Township on land entered by his wife's father, Peter Roop. Mr. M. has always labored to promote every interest in agricultural advancement, and develop all the available resources of the soil, in the shape of the best stock, and the finest productions of a cereal order, and the choicest products of every character which can be produced at a profit, and for the general good of mankind. He has his reward in the shape of a highly-improved home farm of 320 acres, as fine a farm as there is in the county. He always pushed his work and never allowed his work to push him. He possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He has held every office to be filled in the township, filled the office of County Commissioner three terms, and has been the executor and administrator of many estates. Mr. M. has been three times married. By his first wife he had seven children, five only of whom are living. His first wife died November 5, 1857. His second wife, Elizabeth Reed, he married June 24, 1858. She died June 24, 1864, leaving him no children. He married his third wife, Margaret McClure, April 3, 1865, by whom he has had one child.

Heinrich Pennypacker

was born in 1674, and emigrated to America about the year 1702. In 1705 he was married to Eva Umstat. From this couple descended all the Pennypackers in the United States, and one of the most remarkable families whose name is prominently associated with every step taken in the history of the nation. They settled originally in Pennsylvania, near Germantown, at what is known as Pennypacker's Mills, where General Washington had his headquarters for a time. In civil life members of this family have been judges of courts, both State and Federal, United States Senators, Congressmen, State and county treasurers, and other important offices. In the War of the Revolution one was a captain, one a lieutenant, and one an ensign in the navy. Members of the family were officers and privates in the War of 1812, and also in the Mexican War. During the War of the Rebellion this family furnished upon the side of the Union two Major Generals, one State Adjutant-General, one Colonel, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, two captains, one lieutenant, five sergeants, eight corporals, and sixty-six privates. One lieutenant-colonel, one quartermaster, four captains, and five lieutenants fought in the Confederate army. Daniel H. Pennypacker, the subject of this sketch, is a lineal descendant of this ancestry. He is a son of John Pennypacker, and was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and in 1848 he was married to Anna T. Fling, a native of the same county, born in 1827. They migrated to Van Wert County and settled in Tully Township in 1869, where Mr. P. is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has three children, as follows: Hannah M., Emmor John, and Oliver Perry.

Jacob Wyandt

is the son of Simon Wyandt, who was born in Somerset County, Pa., May 12, 1812, and came with his parents to Stark County, Ohio, in 1818. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Dull, born in Somerset County, Pa., June 4, 1815, and removed to Stark County with her parents in 1831. This couple was married November 13, 1834, and lived in Stark County over four years after their marriage, when they removed to Mercer County in 1839. In 1840 they came to Van Wert County and located in an almost unbroken wilderness in section 12, Harrison Township. To them was born eight children, namely, Henry, John, and Hannah in Stark County; Jacob, Catharine, George W., David S., and Franklin in Van Wert County. Simon Wyandt, the father, after a well-spent life, and undergoing the privations of a pioneer, died Jan. 4, 1879. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wyandt, still owns the old homestead. Henry, Catharine, David S., and Franklin are dead. Jacob Wyandt, the subject of this sketch, was born in Van Wert County, Aug. 3, 1842, and is now Postmaster of the village of Convoy, and has been continuously for twelve years. With this he combines the business of notary public and insurance agent. He has also been Mayor of that town two years, and clerk two years. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in the 88th O. V. I., and served until honorably discharged June 30, 1865. A part of this time he served as principal clerk for the Judge-Advocate on Gen. Hooker's staff. He was married March 26, 1867, to Sarah E. North, who was born in Cumberland County, Pa., May 11, 1846, by whom he has had three children, in the order named: Annie Laura Belle, Edwin Perry, and Minnie May.

William W. Morse

was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1824, and settled in Van Wert County in 1838, and is now a dealer in dry-goods, groceries, furniture, and undertaking in the town of Convoy. He left New York in company with two sisters, and travelled by canal, lake and stage to Fort Wayne, where he started and walked to his brother's, John G. Morse, in Tully Township, a distance of twenty-five miles, in one day. His brother then brought his sisters from Fort Wayne on horseback. He made his home with his brother until his death, about the year 1846. In 1851 he married Jane Clendening, by whom he had one child, Alice. Mrs. Morse died in 1852. In 1875 he married Kate Seymour, who bore him one child, namely, Carrie M. Mr. Morse is a cabinet-maker by trade. He followed his trade and teaching school all his life until a few years ago, when he joined the mercantile business with that of the furniture and undertaking business. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and drove the baggage-wagon for Gen. Washington.

Dr. S. D. Brooks

was born in Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, in 1841, where he was reared and educated. He graduated from the high school of that city with the highest honors, having studied Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics. Having a desire for the study of physics, in the year 1860 he commenced reading medicine under the tutorship of that celebrated and widely known physician, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he completed his medical education, graduating in 1863. Soon afterwards he received an appointment as surgeon of the 38th Regiment O. V. I., and continued in that capacity until the close of the war. He afterwards went to Nebraska and remained about a year, and on returning settled in Convoy, where he now resides engaged in practising medicine and teaching as principal of the school. He is at present one of the School Examiners of Van Wert County. On January 1, 1864, he was married to Angie Barton, of Piqua, by whom he has had seven children.

William Reed

is one of the pioneer farmers of Tully Township. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1815. In 1838 he was married to Miss Martin, of that County, by whom he had eleven children, six of whom are still living. In 1842 he emigrated to this township, and settled on 80 acres of land in section 30. Mr. Reed was always a great hunter, and many a deer has fallen before his unerring rifle. In this line Mrs. Reed has experienced several exciting incidents. On one occasion the dogs drove a deer into their cabin yard, when she seized an axe and killed it. At another time she dispatched a fawn with a club, and at still another she caught a wild turkey in a foot race. Mr. Reed has filled the office of Township Trustee five terms. His father, William Reed, Sr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Jacob Reed, served in the army of the Revolution.

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John G. Morse

and wife were among the first settlers of Tully Township. They came here from Canandaigua County, N. Y., in 1836. They arrived at Fort Defiance *via* lake and canal, and from there footed it through the wilderness to their land in Tully Township, carrying a part of their personal effects upon their shoulders. Mr. Morse was appointed County Surveyor a few months afterwards, and held that office for several successive years, enduring great hardships not only in surveying lands, routes for new roads, etc., but in wading deep waters in snows and storms, which brought on sickness and terminated his life in 1846. During his absence from home on business Mrs. M. was often compelled in order to procure food to take the rifle and play the part of huntress.

Dr. R. L. Crooks

was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1852, and came with his father's family to Van Wert County. He received the benefits of a liberal education, having attended the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, several years. He commenced reading medicine under Dr. C. B. Stemen, and attended the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine, where he graduated in 1872. He practised his profession at Gilbert Mills, Ohio, until 1877, and then in Fort Wayne for a few months, from where he came to Convoy in March, 1878, where he now is, and where he has been eminently successful. In 1872 the doctor was married to Rachel Little, who bore him three children, all of whom died. His wife also died in 1877. He was married a second time in 1879 to Matilda Murlin.

Daniel Shepard

was born in Vermont in 1819. When eighteen years of age he went to Canada West, and in 1837–9 he participated in the McKenzie rebellion, was taken prisoner and confined in jail some eight months, and then banished from the country. He returned after a year's absence, and remained in Canada until 1864, when he came to the United States and engaged in the stave business. In 1867 he built a flouring-mill in Paulding County. In 1869 he sold out and removed to the village of Convoy, Van Wert County. Here he built a flouring-mill and factory for the manufacture of barrel staves and headings, a description of which is given elsewhere. He was married to Catharine McMara, a native of Ireland, by whom he has had three children.

Henry S. Hudspeth

is of English descent, his grandfather having come from England, and located in New Jersey about 1780. From there his son Thomas Hudspeth, went to Philadelphia, where our subject was born in 1835. In 1838 he came with his father's family to Tully Township. In 1858 he went to Kansas, and came back in 1859, and married Mary Stewart, a native of Van Wert County, and returned with his wife to Kansas, where he lived until 1862, when he came back to Tully Township. While in Kansas he was a justice of the peace for a time. He owns 260 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of the township, and lives in a three-thousand-dollar residence. He has nine children living.

William W. Hillerman

was born in Illinois in 1839. In his infancy his parents moved to Kentucky, where his mother died. His father afterwards went to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained about three years. From there he went to Carroll County, where he enlisted as a soldier in 1861 for three months, at the end of which time he reenlisted and served until the close of the war of the Rebellion. In 1865 he came to the town of Van Wert, and remained here until 1873, when he removed to Convoy. He is a tinner by trade. In 1866 he was married to Mary A. Hines, of Van Wert, a daughter of Dr. Hines, who has borne him four children.

John Hilton

is a native of the city of London, where he was born in 1845, and came to the United States preceding the war, and became a resident of this county in 1866. He is now engaged as a clerk in a store of general merchandise in the town of Convoy. During the war of the Rebellion he was a musician in the Seventy-fourth Indiana Regiment for three years, and has been a constable of Tully Township three years. In 1866 he married Sarah E. Courtney, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio. She died April 25, 1881, leaving three children, as follows, Mary Jane, Frederick, and Franklin A.

Richard Shepard

was born in Canada in 1843. In 1865 he was married in the State of New York to Maria Dunn, a resident of that State. In 1869 he located in Convoy, this county, where he still resides. He is engaged in the milling business and the manufacture of barrel staves and headings. He is the father of one son, Daniel, born in 1867.

William Frech

was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1843, and settled in Tully Township in 1865. His parents were from Germany, and located in Crawford County about 1834. In 1866 he was married to Rebecca Mentzer, also a native of Crawford County, by whom he has had four sons and three daughters. Mr. Frech is a successful farmer and stock raiser, and has filled the office of township trustee two terms and that of assessor two terms. He was a soldier two years in the war of the Rebellion, and was wounded three times by gunshot, and returned at the close of the war with an honorable discharge.

John H. Ries,

a native of Germany, settled in this county in 1843. He was born in 1832, and came here with his parents, Philip and Mary Ries. He married Elizabeth H., the daughter of Casper and Mary Jones, who was a native of Clermont County, Ohio. Their family consists of Mary A., John W., Rosa W., Lewis F., Charles A., Isaiah H., Daniel G., Viola M., and George H.

Mr. R. served as Corporal in Co. A., 46th O. V. I., and re-enlisted August 13, 1863, and served as Sergeant in 2d Ohio Cavalry until finally discharged August 23, 1865.

Joseph Calvert

was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1812, and came to Ohio in 1838 with his wife and one child, and settled in Richland County, where he lived until 1853, when he moved to Crawford County, and lived there until the spring of 1861, when he moved to Van Wert County. He settled in Tully Township on 43 acres of land in section 19, his land being all woods at that time. Mr. Calvert married Miss Catharine Watson, June 9, 1835, by whom he has had thirteen children, seven of whom are living.

James Wortman,

one of the early settlers of this township, was a native of New Brunswick, and was born in the year 1796. He became a resident of Harrison County, Ohio, for some time, but finally moved to this township in 1842, when he and John Morse were almost alone in this part of the county. He was an ardent Whig, and as such stood with but few sympathizers in the county. He reared a family of eight children, four of whom still live in this county. Mr. Wortman lived to a ripe old age, his death occurring in 1862.

Henry Smith

was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 30, 1807, and married Miss Sarah Merrine in 1829, moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1830, and lived there until 1840, when he came to Van Wert County, and settled in Tully Township on 40 acres of land in section 26. After living there two years he sold his land to George Beamer, and entered 40 acres in section 8, and moved upon it. When he settled in the township he says there were but six settlers, viz., John Morse, J. Wortman, John Baker, J. Magner, Michael Anderson, and William Haney.

John Lare,

born in Franklin County, Pa., October 13, 1817, and moved to Crawford County, Ohio, in the spring of 1837, where he married Miss Susannah Roop, Dec. 24, 1840, and remained until 1844. He then moved to Tully Township and located on 120 acres of land on section 28. He had eight children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Lare was the first postmaster in Tully Township, the post-office was at his house in section 28, and called Tully post-office.

John Bevington,

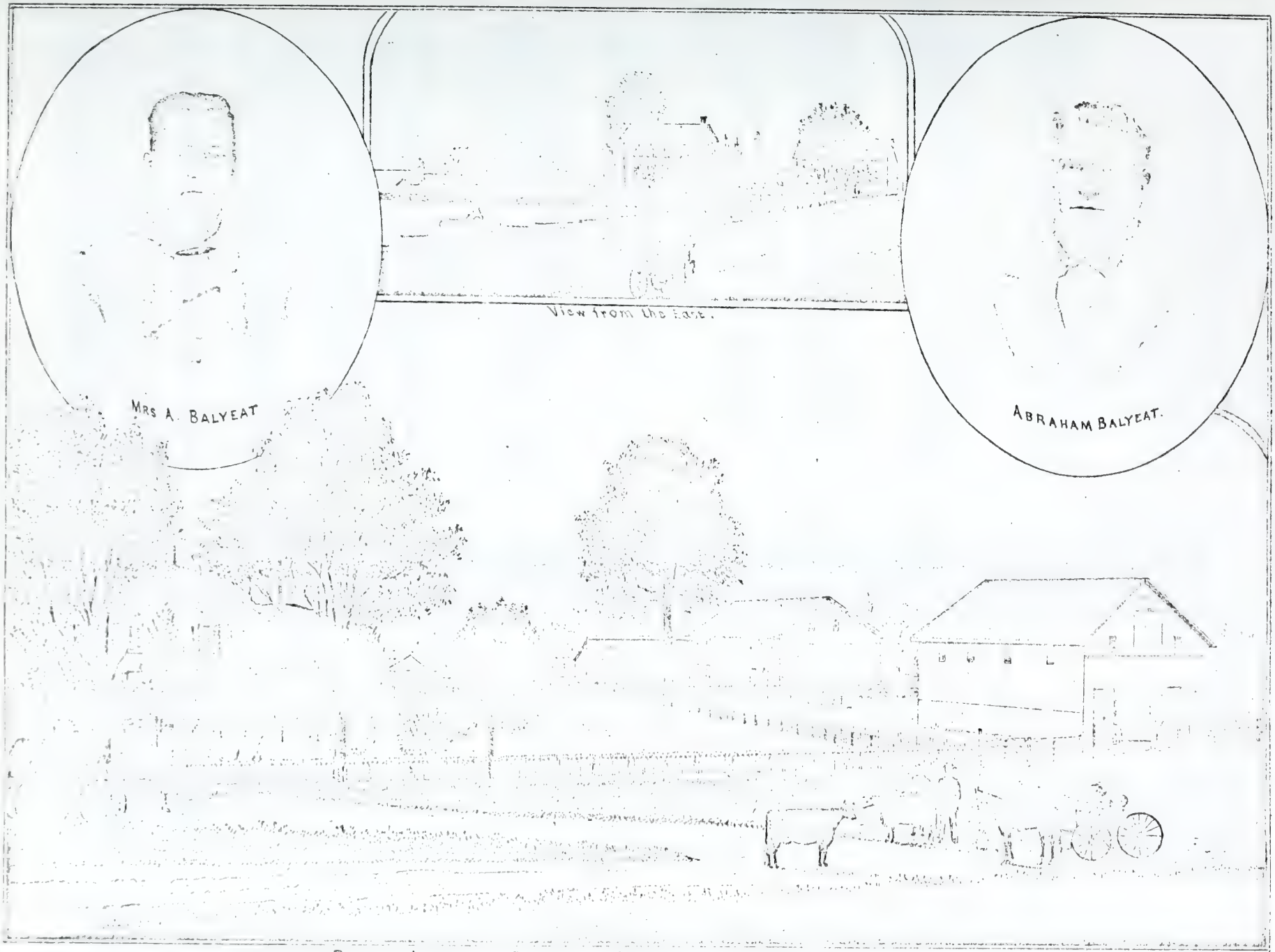
a son of John and Elizabeth Bevington, who settled in this county in 1834, was born April 9, 1842. He was married in 1868 to a daughter of John Prichard, a native of Wales. Their family consisted of five children, named Richard, Elizabeth L., Ellsworth, George A., and John, deceased. Mr. B. served during the war in Co. A, 99th O. V. I. After suffering from that fell destroyer consumption for some time, he at length on July 7, 1876, fell its victim and passed into rest.

Frederick Reed

is a native of Van Wert County, having been born here in 1838. He is the son of Daniel and Mary Reed, who located here in 1837. He was married March 19, 1863, to Susannah Berry, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1840. They have no children. Mr. Reed served two years in the War of the Rebellion as a soldier in the heavy artillery service. He is now one of the substantial farmers of Tully Township.

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RES. OF ABRAHAM BALYEAT, HARRISON TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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Henry Young

was born in York County, Pa., in 1818, and came to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1828; and in 1864 he moved to Van Wert County, and settled in Tully Township, where he now resides. He is engaged in the business of farming and stock raising. He has been twice married. In 1843 he married Ellen Hornet. She died in 1850, leaving him four children. In 1854 he married his second wife, Diana Hershey, by whom he has had nine children.

Thomas S. Butler

was born in England in 1829, and emigrated to the United States when over twenty-one years of age, and bought eighty acres of land in the forests of Tully Township. He had never handled an axe in his life, but he went to work and cleared up his land and made a well-improved farm. In 1854 he was married to Ann Kirkly, by whom he has had two sons and two daughters.

John Underwood

was born in Portage County, Dec. 7, 1815, and moved to Wayne County with his parents when about three weeks old. He married Miss Sarah Gullsley, March 11, 1840, and on the 19th of the same month started for Tully Township, which he reached on the 4th of April. By this marriage he has had eleven children, only four of whom are living, viz., Mary, Catharine, Esli, and William.

J. B. Hines

was born November 19, 1852. Here he was raised and received a good schooling. In 1877 he went to the town of Convoy and embarked in the drug trade, in which he does a thriving business. In 1878 he married Maggie Hayes. They have one child named Lulu Z.

Oliver Tatman

was born in Hocking County, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1837, and settled in Tully Township in the spring of 1874. He is a farmer by occupation.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded by Tully, Pleasant, and Willshire townships, of this county, and Adams County, Indiana.

Area and Surface.

As now constituted it contains thirty-six square miles, forming a regular congressional township. The surface is level and uniform, the few streams being small, and serving only as drainage ways. Maddox, Hoaglin, and Prairie creeks are the natural streams, and although formerly carrying large volumes of water, are now reduced to mere outlets of general drainage.

Settlement.

The period of actual settlement comprehended the years 1836, '37, '38, and '39, the settlers being classified by years as follows:—

1836. Joseph Johnson, Davis Johnson, Abel Johnson, Abel Johnson, Jr., and Jesse Foster.

1837. Wm. Johns, J. W. Johns, James Foster, Robert Manley, Allen Walter, Joseph Osburn, John McPherson, and H. A. Lords.

1838. M. T. Richie, from Crawford County; Peter Hertz, from Holmes County; J. R. Glenn and Clark Glenn, of Jefferson County; Amasa and H. C. Preston, E. M. Jones, Jacob and Eli Bauseman, Asa Cook, Philip Kilmer, A. Whitemash, D. Richie, George and Erastus Lynch, and Peter Maddox.

1839. H. G. Gerardon and sons Jacob, Charles, Peter Henry, and John; Peter A. Germann, M. and J. Kreischer, William and Jacob Bowman, Fred. Myers, F. Eiles, Philip and George Reidinbach, H. Showalter, Thomas Callender, and others.

Organization.

The following entry appears in the commissioners' journal under date of March 27, 1839:—

"A petition for a new township to be set off and called Harrison being presented, it was ordered that townships No. 2 S., R. 1 E., and No. 1 S., R. 1 E., be organized under the name of Harrison Township; and when said territory shall again be divided, township No. 2 S., R. 1 E., shall hold the name; and it is ordered that the auditor notify the electors of said township to meet on Thursday, April 11th, at the house of Henry A. Lords, for the purpose of electing their township officers."

Original Land Entries as Recorded up to 1854.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Date.
1	Philip Klines,	320	1838
	Jonathan Wilkin,	160	"
	James McConnell,	162	1849
2	John Stamm,	78	1838
	Nicholas Ridenbach,	78	"
	Philip Klines,	316	"
	Peter Hertz,	160	"
3	David Johns,	80	1837
	James A. Kail,	80	"
	John Hudspeth,	40	1838
	Davis Johnson,	80	"
	John Bissant,	80	"
	Wm. Bissant,	80	"
	George Lincoln,	80	"
	Daniel Monrad,	40	1840
	William McKean,	80	1838
4	David Johns,	160	1837
	Jacob W. Johns,	80	"
	John Hudspeth,	40	"
	Philip Kyle,	80	1839
	M. F. Richie,	40	"
	John Gundy,	40	1841
	Michael Barton,	160	1851
	Michael Bowers,	40	"
5	Eli Wilkins,	40	1838
	Reuben Archer,	40	"
	William Lyons,	160	1839
	Philip Bowers,	80	1840
	Edmund Ferrel,	242	"
6	Conrad Yartian,	303	1838
	John B. Vanemon,	80	"
	John Sheets,	143	1839
	Robert Vanemon,	80	"
7	John Sheets,	142	1838
	Abraham Brown,	302	"
	Zach. Tindall,	40	"
	William Tindall,	80	"
	John Boyd,	40	1848
8	L. E. Hertz,	160	1838
	John Lords,	120	"
	Henry Lords,	80	"
	Jonathan Hammell,	120	"
	Michael Harrod,	120	"
	Andrew Cotterell,	40	1845
9	M. F. Richie,	160	1837
	John Pontius,	160	"
	John Lords,	120	1838
	Aaron Packer,	160	"
	M. F. Richie,	40	1839
10	Joseph Eller,	160	1837
	David Capper,	120	"
	Simes Andras,	40	"
	M. F. Richie,	120	1839
	Matthias Lyons,	120	"
	Todd P. Ross,	40	1837
	Elson Stewart,	40	1850
11	David Capper,	480	1837
	Samuel Shaffer,	40	"
	Alex. Biddler,	80	"
	John Shaffer,	40	"
12	Henry Zimmerman,	80	1836
	David Fosnaught,	80	"
	Randolph Graybill,	80	"
	John Harr, Jr.,	160	"
	Samuel Shaffer,	80	1837
	James Tumbleson,	160	"
13	Jacob Zimmerman,	80	1836
	Samuel Slusser,	160	"
	Nancy Slusser,	80	"
	Samuel Maddox,	80	1837
	Eli Adams,	80	"
	Henry Zimmerman,	160	1836
14	John Hill,	160	1836
	Sarah M. Reynolds,	320	"
	David Capper,	160	1837
15	John Slusser, Sr.,	320	1836
	Rebecca Slusser,	320	"
16	Henry Showalter,	80	1838
	Peter Hertz,	80	"
	Charles Germann,	180	"
	R. C. Baxter and Hill	80	
	Davis Johnson,	80	
17	David Ohio	520	1838
	Andrew Whitemarsh,	80	"
	Samuel Norman,	40	1849
18	Conrad Yartian,	160	1838
	William Anderson,	118	"
	Jacob F. Hiser,	160	"
	Hethcote Chilcote,	70	"
	Robert Vanemon,	70	1849
19	Tobias Priggle,	160	1838
	Samuel Plants,	35	"
	Adam Panabaker,	80	"
	Joseph Deaner,	80	"
	Joseph L. Huse,	70	"
	Sarah Deaner,	70	"
	Mary Deaner,	70	"
	A. J. Corry,	35	1851
20	Daniel D. Cash,	80	1838
	Israel Harris,	160	"
	Thomas B. Carault,	80	"
	Nathaniel Strong,	160	"
	Samuel Poantz,	120	"
	John P. Hay,	40	1850
21	William Fisher,	160	1837
	Lemuel Waggers,	80	1838
	William Avery,	120	"
	Charles Hall,	160	"
	George Sproul,	40	1841
22	Joseph Shotwell,	640	1837
23	Eli Bauseman,	160	1837
	Jacob Bauseman,	160	"
	James R. Glenn,	160	"
	Clark Glenn,	160	"
24	Asa Cook,	80	1837
	Jacob Bauseman,	160	"
	Jones Balyeat,	240	"
	James R. Glenn,	160	"
25	Asa Cook,	80	1837
	Daniel Kaufman,	160	"
	Michael King,	160	"
	John Goodbread,	160	"
	Nathan Everett,	80	"
26	James R. Glenn,	80	1837
	Abraham Clawberg,	160	"
	Hugh Murry,	160	"
	Valentine Coleman,	80	"
	James R. Glenn,	120	"
	Joseph Miller,	40	"
27	Robert Manley,	240	1837
	Susan Umbaugh,	80	"
	Henry Coleman,	80	"
	John Shaw,	80	1838
	William L. Shaw,	80	"
	Clark Glenn,	80	"
28	Frederick Myers,	80	1838
	James R. Foster,	40	"
	Susan E. Brown,	80	"
	Benj. Johnson,	240	"
	John Brown, Jr.,	40	1841
	John Gundy,	80	"
	Isaac Rigley,	40	1848
	Anthony McQueen,	40	"
29	Isarah Foster,	80	1836
	John Gooley,	80	1838
	John R. Cunningham,	80	"
	Joel Hanfman	160	"
	Elias Deaner	160	"
	James Stewart,	80	1848
30	Josiah Foster,	80	1836
	Jeremiah Plants,	220	1838
	George Ritzman,	160	"
	Samuel Plants,	140	"
31	Andrew Kerr,	80	1836
	John A. Gormley,	80	"
	Abel Johnson,	278	"
	Joseph Johnson,	160	"
32	Andrew Kerr,	160	1836
	John Marshall,	80	"
	Able Johnson,	240	"
	John Goosley,	160	1838
33	Thomas Lewis,	160	1837
	Gotlieb Bristley,	320	"
	Michael Frantz	160	"
34	Isaac Alexander,	160	1837
	Robert Manley,	160	"
	Michael Kreischer,	80	"
	Philip Germann,	80	1839
	Shaw and Lyons,	80	1841
	E. and C. Frantz,	80	1840
35	Joseph Klinker,	320	1837
	Susan Umbaugh,	80	"
	Charles Miller,	160	"
	George Myers	80	"
36	David Balyeat,	240	1837
	Henry Germann,	160	"
	Peter Germann,	160	"
	Philip Knecht,	80	"

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Abstract of votes cast at the election held in Harrison Township Oct. 13, 1840.

Names of voters:—

Joseph Johnson,	Asa Cook,	Noah Bunker,
Davis Johnson,	Rejoice Cook,	Joseph H. Osborn,
M. F. Richie,	John McPherson,	John S. Lords,
Erastus Lincoln,	Abel Johnston,	Robert Manly,
John Hudspeth,	Peter Maddox,	Allen Waters,
George Lincoln,	Edwin G. Jones,	John Manly,
Elijah Bulcen,	Josiah Foster,	Jabob Bauseman, Jr.,
William Bower,	James R. Glenn,	Frederick Myers,
Jonathan Lewis,	Norman C. Preston,	William Glenn,
Amasa Preston,	Jacob Stamm,	Simon Wyandt.
Clark Glenn,	John M. Lord,	

It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounts to thirty-three.

M. F. Richie, Amasa Preston, and Robert Baxter, Judges; William Bower and Clark Glenn, Clerks.

At this election Wilson Shannon received 22 votes and Thomas Corwin 11 votes for Governor. The vote for all other officers stood precisely the same.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Harrison Township in the fall of 1841 by Rev. Simeon Alderman at the log cabin of M. F. Ritchie. The first class consisted of Elson Stewart and wife, M. F. Ritchie and wife, Stephen Capper and wife, Mr. Glenn and wife, and Mr. Lincoln and wife. Elson Stewart was the class-leader. This society retained its organization about twelve years, when, on account of the members moving away, it was disorganized.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church

was organized in Harrison Township in 1847 by Rev. George Strickfurz. Meetings were held in private houses until the church was built in 1866. The first members of the society were George Rudenback, Philip Seaer, John Stamm, Henry Gunsett, and Peter Hertz. In 1866 a frame church was erected on the land of Peter Hertz. The same ministers officiated at this church who officiated at the Schumm church in Willshire Township until the year 1868. Since that time the following ministers have officiated: Rev. F. W. Ostermeyer, from 1868 until 1871, and Rev. G. Gruber has been the regular pastor since 1871.

St. Thomas Evangelical Lutheran Church,

of this township, was organized in 1847 by Rev. George Strickfurz. Its first members were Henry J. Germann and family, Peter A. Germann and family, and Charles P. Germann and family. They built a log cabin, which they used until 1860, when it gave place to a neat frame church. The pastors of the church have been, 1st, Rev. George Strickfurz; 2d, Rev. Nuetzel; 3d, Rev. Ostermeyer; 4th, Rev. Gruber.

The Baptist Church

was organized March 12, 1853, and is situated in Harrison Township. The following ministers were present at its organization: Rev. D. D. Johnson, Rev. S. M. Brower, Rev. John Larue, and Rev. Mr. Drury. The following persons constituted its membership at the organization: Rev. John Larue; Deacon, Aaron Balyeat; Members, Thomas Baxter, John Baxter, David Balyeat, Catharine Larue, Sarah Balyeat, Martha Balyeat, Nancy Baxter, Susanna Brubaker, and Lucinda Baxter.

The church was organized in a log school-house known as the Glenn School-house. In 1858 the congregation erected a new frame building, 26 by 35 feet, and in 1876 purchased a house and lot for a parsonage.

The different ministers from its organization to the present time have been Rev. John Larue, Rev. Alexander Larue, Rev. R. Edmond, Rev. Isaac Bloomer, Rev. A. Virgil, Rev. N. W. Robinson, Rev. N. W. Bower, Rev. J. C. Graham, Rev. D. S. Reckhard, and Rev. Aaron Snyder.

In 1881 the membership of the church was 102. Of the first founders of the church eight are living. Since its organization in 1853 Aaron Balyeat has served them as clerk. During all these years the church has been a great power in preserving pure and unspotted the morals of the community.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Abraham Balyeat

was the grandson of Leonard Balyeat and Hannah Petty, whom he married in Schuylkill County, Pa., who had eleven children, ten of whom were raised and lived for sixty two years without a death in the family. Jonas Balyeat, the father of Abraham, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., in July, 1797. He married Catharine Hann, of Westmoreland County, Pa., by whom he had eighteen children. Fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, were reared to maturity, and thirteen are yet living, and settled in Van Wert and Ashland counties, Ohio, and Elkhart and La Grange counties, Indiana. Abraham, the third son of Jonas Balyeat, was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 23, 1822, and there raised to manhood. In 1846 he came to Van Wert County, and remained here until 1850, when he went to California. After an absence of one year he returned and settled in Harrison Township, where he resided until his death, which suddenly occurred July 25, 1881. He was married May 13, 1852, to Mary Schlater, who blessed him with nine children, eight of whom, seven sons and one daughter, are still living. He was a farmer by occupation, but in his earlier days taught school during the winter months. He took a great interest in agricultural pursuits and in building up and developing the interests of the farmers. That he possessed the confidence of his fellow-citizens was evinced by them in honoring him with many positions of trust. He was for many years a School Director, and was elected several times as Justice of the Peace of his township, although the political party with which he acted was largely in the minority; was elected a director of the County Infirmary, and served two terms, and was twice elected a County Commissioner, being a member of the board at the time of the building of the new court-house. In 1880 the people elected him to the high and responsible position of County Treasurer, the duties of which he would have assumed in September, 1881. Though death robbed him of the enjoyment of the honors of the office, it was no less a source of gratitude to his family and friends that he had been summoned to this honorable position. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Balyeat served as second lieutenant, and afterwards as Captain of Company I, 139th Ohio National Guards. He was stationed four months at Point Lookout on the Potomac River. In civil life much of his time was occupied in the settlement of valuable estates, as executor or administrator, and also as guardian of minor children. He took a deep interest in educational matters, and gave all of his children a liberal education. He was a member of the Baptist church, and possessed a high religious character and Christian moral courage, and in all things he was an example worthy of emulation by his fellow-citizens.

Peter Hertz

was born in Germany in 1820. Emigrating to the United States with his father's family, he located in the year 1838 on section 2, Harrison Township, where he continues to reside, his post-office address being Convoy, Van Wert County. At the time of locating there were only six families in the township, namely, the three Johnson families, and Robert Manly and William and Jacob Johns. The township was without a public road, school-house, or church, and now Mr. Hertz, with the exception of A. Johnson, is the oldest settler in the township. When his father first came to the county he lived a couple of months where the town of Van Wert now stands, in a house which stood on the ground at present occupied by Samuel Hertz's hardware store. There were only two other cabins in the place, respectively occupied by Daniel Cook and a Mr. Tod. One day a daughter of Mr. Hertz found some leaden bullets that had been rooted up by hogs on the lot now occupied by Davis Johnson in Van Wert. Reporting the fact to her father, he and others made further search, and brought to the surface over a hundred pounds of bullets, besides some chains and a silver plate, all buried in a sort of a mound. The trees around this had all been blazed to mark the place, and a spring of water was found close by. The supposition is that this spot had once been the camping place of an army. Mr. Hertz is a farmer, and has always been a hard worker, combined with skill and prudent management, qualities which have secured for him a competence to support him in his declining years. He has one of the finest residences in Harrison Township, a view of which is shown in this work. He has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, as evinced by conferring upon him the offices of director of the County Infirmary three years, township treasurer four years, and township trustee several years. Mary M. Germann was the maiden name of his wife, who was born in Germany in 1815. She died in 1865, leaving him a family of five children, who were born in the order named: Anna E., Jacob, Peter, Mary, and Margaret. Jacob, the second child, died in 1865. The rest of the children are residents of Van Wert County.

Henry Jacob Germann,

the founder of the German settlement in the southeast part of Harrison Township, was born January 22, 1790, in Berwetler, a village of Prussia. In 1810 he married Ann Elizabeth Reidenbach, and in 1834 he emigrated to America, and located in Holmes County, Ohio. In the fall of 1839 he removed to Van Wert County. His wife had blessed him with five sons and four daughters. One of the girls married in Germany and still resides there. The youngest child died in Holmes County, and the second and oldest married in Holmes County, so that his family when he came to Van Wert County consisted of five sons and one daughter. The daughter Mary married in 1840 Peter Hertz, a leading farmer in the

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RES. OF JOHN M. SPROUL, HARRISON TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

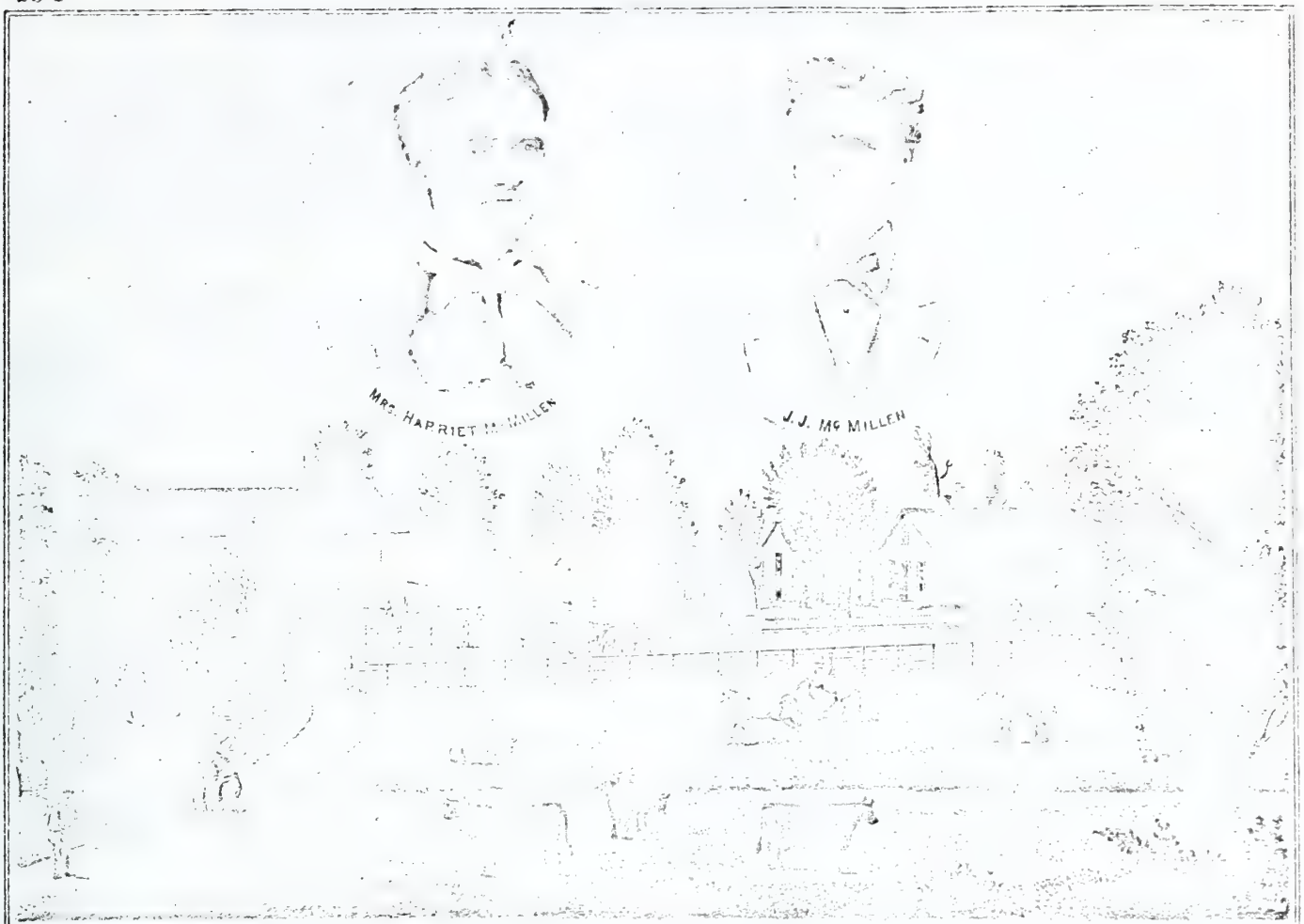
DEALER & BREEDER OF SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.



RES. OF PETER HERTZ, HARRISON TW'P, VAN WERT CO OHIO.

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RESIDENCE OF J. J. Mc MILLEN, RIDGE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES. OF ALEX. H. Mc COY, RIDGE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. O.



RES. OF SAMUEL ARNOLD, RIDGE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. O

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north part of Harrison Township. The names of his sons who came here were Jacob, Charles, Peter, Henry, and John P. Charles moved to the town of Van Wert and died in 1876. The other sons all live in Harrison Township, and are thrifty, industrious, and wide-awake farmers. About the same time that Henry J. Germann settled in the township his brother Peter A. Germann also moved in with his wife, one son and four daughters. By intermarriage with the Reiderbachs and other early German settlers they are divided into what is known as the South and North Germann settlements, and the enterprise and material advancement of each is proverbial.

George P. Reidenbach

was born in Germany in 1822, and settled in this county in 1839, together with his parents. He purchased 40 acres of land in section 3, Harrison Township, whereon was a cabin and about six acres of land cleared. With this beginning he went on adding by purchase until he now has 160 acres of well-improved land and good buildings. One of the incidents of his first settlement was making a trip to Fort Wayne to buy flour without finding any for sale, then returning and going to Lima for the same purpose, and with the same result. He has always devoted his whole time to agricultural pursuits, and maintains the respect and confidence of all who know him. He was married in Holmes County in the year 1845 to Margaret E. Flager, who was born in Germany in 1828, by whom he has had five sons and five daughters, all living in Van Wert County excepting a son who died in infancy.

Isaac Balafat

was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 17, 1826, and moved to Harrison Township in 1849. He has been married four times. The name of his first wife was Rachel Wolf, whom he married Oct. 24, 1852. She died Aug. 2, 1854. He was married the second time to Mary J. Moore, whom died March 14, 1870. Sarah A. Mahen was the name of his third wife, whom he married Aug. 7, 1870, and who died June 4, 1878. He married his fourth wife Dec. 22, 1878, with whom he now lives. He had five children by his second wife and five by his third. He first located on 80 acres in section 36, entered by his father. This he traded for 200 acres in section 28. He commenced in the woods, and endured the privations and hardships of the first settlers. He now owns 385 acres of land, and is noted as one of the most enterprising farmers of the township.

Thomas McGill

was born Aug. 18, 1809, in Mercer County, Pa. From there he moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, with his parents, where he lived about two years. From there he went to Harrison County, where he remained until the fall of 1819, when he came to Van Wert County, and settled on 100 acres in section 22, Harrison Township, which he has made a productive farm. Mr. McGill has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Rebecca Baxter, whom he married in 1833. She died Dec. 31, 1858. By her he had eight children, five of whom are living. He was married the second time March 28, 1867, to Elba Coe, by whom he had one child.

Joseph Larue

was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1836. In 1856 he came to Van Wert County with his parents, and settled in Pleasant Township. After residing there six years he moved into Harrison Township and located in section 25, where he remained about the same length of time. He then purchased 80 acres of land in section 11, where he now lives. He is a hard worker and thrifty farmer. He is the owner of a threshing machine, and from September to January of each year he is engaged a large part of the time in threshing grain for the farmers, over the territory lying between Delphos and Willshire. He married Matilda Eller in 1860, who has borne him seven children.

James R. Glenn

is one of the pioneers of Harrison Township, having settled on 160 acres of land in the woods entered by himself in 1838. He was born in Washington County, Pa., July 2, 1801, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1807, and located in Jefferson County, and remained there until the year he moved to Harrison Township. Twelve years of the above time he was engaged as a teamster, driving from Wheeling to Baltimore, and is familiar with the scenes and hardships passed through and endured by the settlers in the early history of Ohio and of the East. He was united in marriage to Jane Davis, November 7, 1839, who has borne him four children, of whom two are still living.

Henry Germann, Jr.,

was born in Harrison Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, in 1845. He married Mary Hertz, Sept. 3, 1869, who has blessed him with four children.

Alson Pancake

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 4, 1817. At the age of twelve years his parents removed to Pickaway County, where he remained till October, 1851, when he came to Harrison Township and located on 40 acres of land in section 8. When he first settled in the township he had to go twenty-six miles to Delphos to mill. Mr. P. has always been an industrious and energetic citizen, and by hard work has become the largest landholder in the township, being the owner of 597 acres of land, all well improved. He married Julia A. Throckmorton in 1838, by whom he had twelve children, seven of whom are still living.

William Miltenberger

was born in Germany in 1833, and emigrated to the United States, and settled in Harrison Township in 1857. He first made his home with his brother Frederick, who preceded him six years. In 1862 he married Mary M. Wenkel, by whom he has had two children. His first purchase of land was in section 15, which he sold after three years' ownership, and bought in sections 22 and 23, where he lived some six years. Again he sold out, and purchased his present farm of 100 acres in section 23, making for himself a good home.

John M. Sproul

was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1825. He went to Tuscarawas County in 1838, and remained there till 1847, when he came to Harrison Township, and bought a piece of land in section 23 for his father, James Sproul. The following year his father's family came from Tuscarawas County and joined him. His father died on the place in 1853. John now owns the old homestead, and has it under a good state of cultivation. In 1861 he married Sarah M. Lyons, who has blessed him with six children.

John Kreischer

was born in Germany in 1831, and with his father's family came to America in 1837. They first located in Holmes County, where they remained until 1840, and then removed to Harrison Township, and located on section 34. Here John resided until 1855, in which year he married Elizabeth Sheets, and took up his residence for one year in the town of Willshire. In 1857 he moved to his farm in section 22, where he now lives surrounded by a family of six children and the comforts of a good home.

George Flager

was born in Germany in 1835, and came to America with his father's family in 1850. He first located in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he lived till 1854. He then removed to Hancock County, where he remained fifteen years. In 1869 he settled in Harrison Township, where he now lives on a well-improved farm. He was married Dec. 24, 1863, to Catharine Wallack. She bore him two children, and died April 28, 1870. He was married the second time, March 19, 1871, to Nancy Capper, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living.

John Capper

is a native of Ohio, having been born in Carroll County, August 22, 1836. In October, 1842, he moved with his parents to Harrison Township and settled on 160 acres of land, which had been entered by his father three years previously. In 1867 John bought 80 acres in section 3 and improved it, which is now his place of residence. He served three years and five months in the War for the Union, fourteen months of which time he suffered in rebel prison-pens. He was married April 12, 1867, to Mary Showalter. She bore him seven children.

Jacob Germann, Jr.,

was born in Germany, Aug. 13, 1835, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1837, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio. After remaining here two years he came to Harrison Township, Van Wert County, in the fall of 1839, where he now resides. He owns a farm of 120 acres of well improved land. Nov. 29, 1860, he was united in marriage to Emma M. Sigrist, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are still living.

John W. Bower

was born in York County, Pa., in 1818, and moved with his father's family to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1828. Here the family remained until the fall of 1841, at which time they came to this county, and settled in section 32, Harrison Township. Mr. Bower was married Oct. 30, 1844, to Margaret McQueen, who blessed him with six children, four of whom are living. He now owns and lives on 80 acres of land in section 28, and is a prosperous farmer.

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Samuel Hurless

is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and was born Feb. 4, 1836, and with his father's family removed to Harrison Township in the fall of 1853. He now owns and lives on 160 acres of highly-improved land in section 34. In 1877 Mr. Hurless was elected a justice of the peace for that township, which office he now holds. In October, 1859, he was married to Susan Sheets, by whom he has had eight children, seven of whom are still living.

Jonathan McConnell

is one of the early settlers of Harrison Township. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1836, and settled on section 17 in 1849, having come with his parents to the United States during that year. He served about four months in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth O. V. I. during the late war. He assisted in cutting the first ditch that was dug in the township. He was never married.

Aaron T. Pancake

is a native of Ohio, born in 1839, and came to this county with his parents in 1851. He is a farmer, and resides on section 3, Harrison Township, on the John Hudspeth homestead. He was married in this county in 1863 to Hannah Capper, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1838. She has blessed him with four children, as follows, John, Mahala, Mary, and Myra.

Henry Germann

is a native of Germany, and was born Feb. 4, 1825, and with his parents came to America in 1834, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio. In the fall of 1839 he removed to Harrison Township, and settled on section 36 in the woods. Here he now lives on a farm of 160 acres of land well improved. He was married Oct. 20, 1859, to Magdalene Boyer. Four children are the fruits of this marriage.

Jacob Germann

was born in Germany, Aug. 9, 1818. In 1834 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio. Here he remained till the fall of 1839, when he came to Harrison Township, and located in section 36. He now lives on a well cultivated farm of 160 acres of land in section 35. He was married Jan. 8, 1852, to Margaret Germann, by whom he has had nine children.

Jonathan McConnell

was born in Scotland in 1828, and came to the United States with his parents when about ten years of age, and located in Pennsylvania. Here he remained till 1849, when he started west, and finally settled in section 23, Harrison Township, where he at present resides and owns 80 acres of land. He is a hard-working farmer as shown by the improvements around his home.

Philip Scaer

is a native of Germany, and was born Sept. 8, 1825. He was married in 1847 to Christina Reidenbach. In 1851 they emigrated to the United States, and settled on 80 acres of land in section 3, Harrison Township. He has since added 40 acres to the original purchase, and now farms 120 acres. He has raised a family of six children, and is one of the substantial farmers of the township.

Jacob C. Hurless

was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1843, and with his parents came to Harrison Township, Van Wert County, in 1853, his father first locating on land owned by Mr. Manly. In 1874 Jacob, the subject of this sketch, bought 40 acres in section 16, which he has well improved, and on which he now resides. In 1873 he married Mary J. Sims, by whom he has had three children, of which two are living.

George Sheets

is a native of Harrison Township, Van Wert County, and was born in September, 1842. He married Susanna Mentzer in December, 1868, by whom he has had five children, four still living. The year of his marriage he purchased 160 acres of land in section 17, where he now lives, and which he has put in a high state of cultivation.

John C. Miller

was born in Germany in 1835, and with his parents located in Van Wert County in 1861. He is a farmer by occupation, and has filled the office of township trustee four terms. In 1875 he married Anna Frolly, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1851, by whom he has had two children, namely, Conley and Matilda.

Thomas B. Barrick

was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1842, and settled in Van Wert County in 1865. He is engaged in the merchandising business. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Adaline Eley. He was a justice of the peace for Harrison township two years, and township treasurer two years.

Stephen Capper

was born June 1, 1818, in Carroll County, and married Ellen Stewart in 1839. They came to Van Wert County in 1841, and located in Harrison Township. They have had seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Capper died Jan. 11, 1881. The widow still lives on the old homestead in section 14.

Mahlon Capper

is a native of Harrison Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, having been born in 1846. He is located on 60 acres of well-improved land in section 14. He was married Sept. 17, 1869, to Mary J. Mullen, who bore him four children.

WILLSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

It may appear to the reader that the history of this, the pioneer township of Van Wert County, should be of length commensurate with the date of settlement. To such we have to say, that those who came here nearly sixty years ago have finished their labors and passed away, and in most instances have left no descendants. We have been compelled in the preparation of this history to depend very much on tradition for details. There is but one man now living in the township who was here fifty years ago, and from him but little information could be gathered.

The initial settlement of Van Wert County commenced in this township. The county was formed April 1, 1820.

Van Wert at this time was attached to Mercer County for civil purposes, but on April 29, 1836, the Board of Commissioners of Van Wert County convened in the town of Willshire and took measures to organize the county. On June 5, 1837, four townships were organized, viz., Willshire, Pleasant, Ridge, and Jennings.

Willshire Township was organized from township No. 3 south, of ranges 1 and 2 east, and south half of township No. 2 south of range No. 1. It was one of the four oldest and most populous settlements in the county, and perhaps contained more inhabitants than all the rest of the county.

First Settlement.

The first settler in Willshire Township or Van Wert County was Capt. James Riley, who located here in 1820. He was followed very soon by Ansel Blossom. In 1824 we find James Watson Riley and John W. Milligan here. Then David and Susannah Huber, Roswell and Miranda Riley, James E. Hager, Abner Green, and John McManus in 1825. These are all we can trace up to 1830. From 1830 to 1840 there came to the township Joel Johnston, John Frysinger, Israel Lannahill, William Major, John Wagers, Jacob Fisher, Jared Gates, Josiah Lindall, Reuben Fisher, Solomon Untermoot, James Major, J. L. Harper and brother, Peter Frysinger, Henry Lutz, Sr., Henry Lutz, Jr., Wm. Swartz, Henry Springer, Henry Alspaugh, Thomas C. Miller, Dr. John W. Pearce, George Weimer, John Fisher, Abel Casto, George Metzgar, John Asop, Andrew Connor, John T. Weimer, John Geisler, Frederick Schumm, George Schumm, Lenhart Dull, Jacob Dull, John, Jacob, and Peter Bolenbaugh, John and Cyrus Bowen, Solomon, Christian, and George Hartzog, Joshua M. and Joshua Chileote, —— Dietrich, Carl Schmidt, Abel Johnston, Charles Mount, Henry Reichard, Abraham Pontius, Col. Johnston, Samuel and Frederick Roop, John Thatcher, Daniel and George Statler, and perhaps some others.

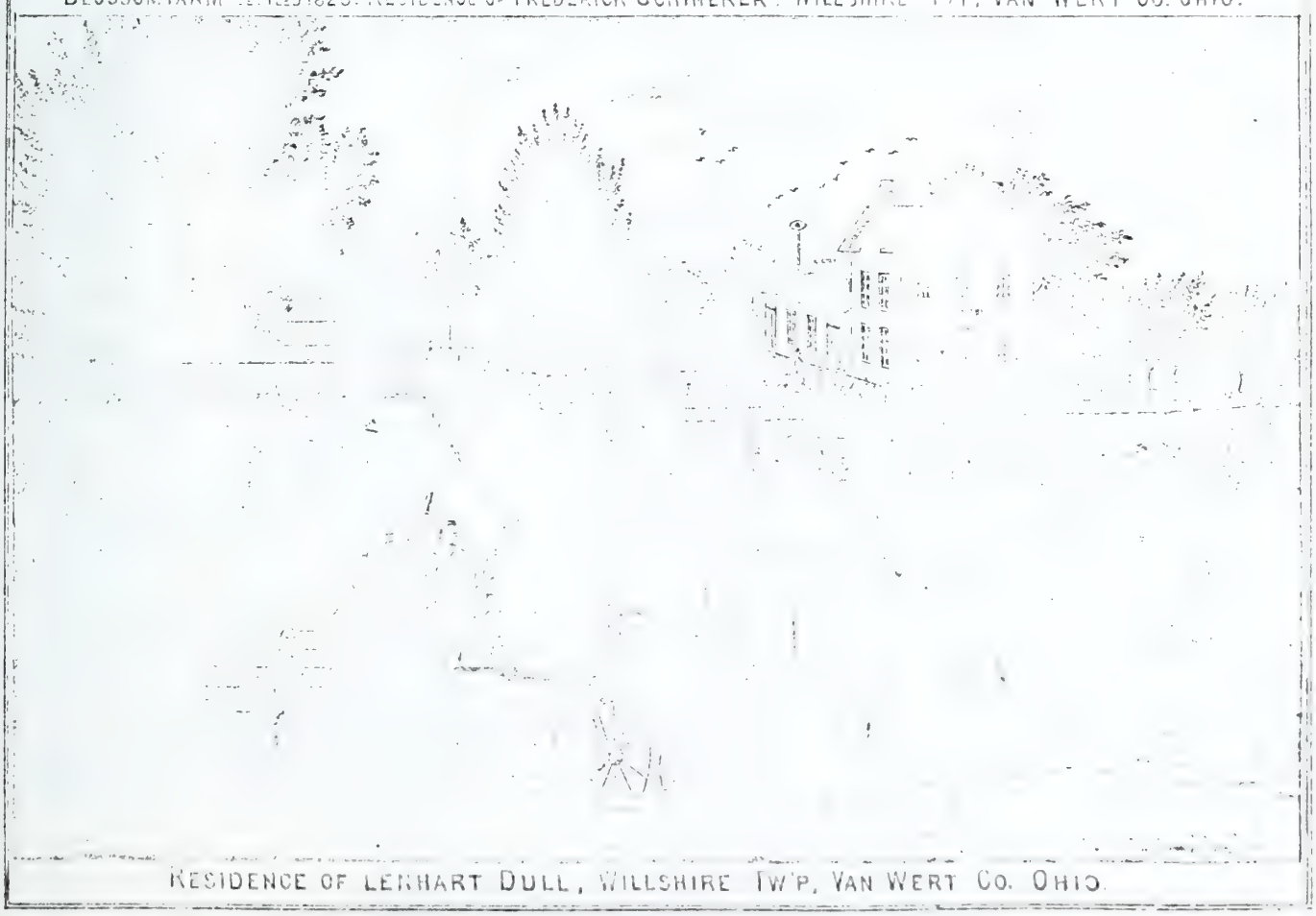
Willshire Township is the southwestern township of the county. It contains thirty-six sections of land, and is bounded on the north by Harrison Township, on the east by Liberty Township, on the south by Mercer County, and on the west by Adams County, Indiana. Its surface is more undulating than any other township in the county. The St. Marys River enters the township near the southeast corner, and runs across the southern portion of the township in a northwesterly direction. This gives ample drainage for the southern part of the township. The north part of the township is drained by Twenty-seven Mile Creek and its branches, which extend across the northern portion of the township from the east to the west. These streams, together with the artificial drainage by ditching and tileing has rendered every acre of land tillable. The soil is fertile, and grows all the cereals as well as grass. It is no exaggeration to say that some of the finest farms in the county may be found within the limits of Willshire Township, and the improvements generally are of an excellent character, and betoken thrift on the part of the people.

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"BLOSSOM FARM" SETTLED 1823. RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK SCHINERER. WILLSHIRE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RESIDENCE OF LENHART DULL, WILLSHIRE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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(HIGHLAND HOME) ELIAS DULL'S RESIDENCE, WILLSHIRE TWP, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES OF JOHN W. DULL, WILLSHIRE TWP., VAN WERT CO OHIO.

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The original Entries of Land in Willshire Township up to 1854.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	Daniel Fontius,	129	1838
	Abraham Pontius,	80	"
	Solomon Lintermoot,	80	"
	Henry Lutz, Jr.,	79	"
	Henry Lutz, Sr.,	81	"
	George Metzger,	80	1839
	John Gisler,	79	1840
2	John Coleman,	77	1847
	John Geisler,	38	1840
	Michael Schaadt,	77	"
	Rosa F. Stokes,	40	1841
	George Schaffer,	37	1842
	Peter Germann,	38	"
	William Anders.,	320	1836
3	Joseph Klinker,	156	1847
	Charles Swift,	40	"
	Michael Dewell,	80	"
	Jorden Evans,	40	1838
	N. Granville,	38	1839
	Andrew Black,	80	"
	C. D. Young,	40	"
	John Tenner,	38	1851
	Eli Wilkins,	77	1849
4	George Leslie,	160	1847
	Ann Leslie,	80	"
	Cyrus Brown,	77	"
	Henry Taylor,	80	"
	Aaron Hargo,	40	1837
	John R. Cunningham,	77	1838
	Cable Tate,	38	"
	David Ross,	76	1839
5	Jonathan Newcomb,	160	1836
	Able Johnson,	154	"
	Joel Johnson,	315	"
6	Noah Long,	120	1853
	Jonathan Newcomb,	157	"
	Joel Johnson,	270	"
	Moses Rutledge,	77	1837
7	Richard Pring,	120	1853
	Robert Gilliland,	108	1850
	Peter Frysinger,	73	1846
	A. Sheets,	60	1847
	J. B. Richardville,	320	
8	Adam Kramer,	160	1836
	Anthony McQueen,	80	"
	John Wagers,	80	"
	Anthony McQueen,	80	1846
	Noah Long,	40	"
	Richard Pring,	40	1836
	Adam Sheets,	80	1847
	Jeremiah Pring,	80	1842
	Backus Wells,	40	1847
9	Adam Kramer,	160	1836
	Samuel Myers,	80	"
	John Wagers,	240	"
	John Huston	80	1837
	Chesley D. Young,	40	"
	James Haraway,	40	"
10	Adam Kerr,	80	1836
	John A. Gormley,	80	"
	Henry Shuey,	80	"
	Joseph Johnson,	320	"
	Reuben Frisbie,	80	1837
11	Eliz. Johnson,	320	1847
	Samuel Brown,	40	"
	Godfrey Brown,	40	"
	James McDermit,	80	1840
	Frank Halliday,	160	1851
12	Elias Johnson,	320	1847
	Alexander McDonald,	320	"
	Henry Frysinger,	120	1839
	James W. Major,	80	1852
13	John McMahon,	320	1847
	Daniel Sheets,	160	"
	Adam H. Exline,	80	"
	Jacob Harbaugh,	80	"
14	Christ. Schmidt,	160	1837
	Joseph Heller,	80	"
	Lewis Hadberle,	40	"
	Samuel Brown,	40	"
	Godfrey Brown,	120	"
	James McDermott,	160	"
	William Lynch,		1838
15	Jeduthan Chilcote,	160	1846
	Wilson Chilcote,	160	"
	Joseph Johnson	160	"
	Christ. Schmidt,	80	1837
	Henry Gochenour,	80	1838
16	Robert Bolenbaugh,	160	1849
	James S. Jones,	160	"
	George W. Winters,	80	"
	Andrew Park,	80	"
	William Reed,	80	"

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
16	Thomas Mix,	80	1849
17	John Glennville,	160	1836
	Henry Shuey,	120	"
	Thomas Clayton,	160	"
	J. M. Chilcote,	160	"
	Josiah Tindall,	80	1837
18	Josiah Tindall,	229	1843
	John Glennville,	80	1837
	Samuel Myers,	80	"
	A. Guthrie,	106	1838
19	Calvin Denison,	71	1850
	John H. [illegible]	50	1851
	William Case,	120	1846
	Melvin J. Lee,	40	1847
	Hicks & Smith,	80	1836
	Daniel Luber,	25	"
	James W. Riley,	25	"
	Samuel Roop,	40	1847
	James M. Bell,	40	1846
	William Cain,		1834
20	David Devit,	40	1847
	Cyrus Bowers,	40	1846
	Thomas Cully,	160	1847
	Wm. Tindall,	40	"
	Gibson Roby,	120	"
	John Bettler,	80	"
	W. W. Case,	40	1846
	Joshua Chilcote,	40	"
	William Cain,	80	1834
21	David M. Prue,	120	1846
	Joshua Chilcote, Jr.,	80	1837
	Joshua Chilcote,	80	"
	Joshua S. Chilcote,	80	"
	James J. Tinker,	200	"
	John Chilcote,	80	"
22	George Schumm,	160	1837
	Fred. Schumm,	160	"
	Reuben Frisbie,	80	"
	R. D. Spellman,	80	"
	John Brenner,	120	"
	Amos Mix,	40	"
23	John Schumm,	160	1837
	Nimrod Johnson,	160	"
	Jacob Detrick,	80	"
	John Anderson,	80	"
	David Neiswanger,	80	"
	John Portis,	83	1838
24	James C. Whitney,	80	1857
	John Barber,	80	"
	Jared Gates,	40	"
	L. A. Jones,	120	"
	A. M. Jones,	40	"
	Jacob Bodheimer,	120	"
	William Swart,	160	1838
25	Daniel Tague,	40	1856
	John Boyer,	260	1857
	Nimrod Johnson,	160	"
	Jacob Blauvelt,	80	"
	Lazabeth Boyer,	80	"
	Richard Gates,	80	"
26	Daniel Tague,	80	1836
	Abraham Puny,	80	"
	John Tague,	80	"
	David Wright,	80	1837
	John Schuman,	160	"
	Hugh M. Dorough,	160	"
27	Jacob Fish,	200	1836
	John Luke,	200	"
	John Schumm,	160	1837
	David Chilcote,	80	1838
28	Adam Newman,	160	1848
	Joseph Jones,	80	"
	George Lyons,	40	"
	William Cockil,	40	1847
	Peter W. Vanarsla,	80	1848
	Peter Snoveland,	80	1853
	John B. Blossom,	80	1848
	Fred. Outcalt,	40	1847
	Daniel Berger,	40	1848
29	Jones Reed,	2	1820
	Ansel Blossom,	80	"
	Daniel & Isaac Brown,	75	1821
	Vincent Edgell,	69	1847
	Smith & Hicks,	80	1836
	John Unchapher,	80	"
	Isaac Alexander,	160	1834
	David Wright,	80	1837
	James W. Riley,	23	1836
30	James Riley,	336	1850
	William Riley,		1821
	Jacob Berry,		1853
	John Elliott,	67	1836
31	William Major,	67	1853

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
31	Robert McMannis,	73	1843
	James W. Riley,	40	"
	Philip Ketchem,	153	1836
	James Chilcote,	80	"
	E. M. Phelps,	40	"
	Henry D. Williams,	132	"
32	Daniel & Isaac Brown,	78	1821
	David Huber,	72	1823
	Peter Bolenbaugh,	80	1824
	Peter Sunderland,	71	1833
	Abner Harris,	80	"
	Joshua Watkins,	40	1834
	Peter Bolenbaugh,	40	1836
	Simon Reeder,	80	1837
	Leaken Baker,	40	"
	Alonzo M. Jones,	40	"
33	Peter Bolenbaugh,	38	1824
	Jacob Bolenbaugh,	55	1833
	Ambrose Rice,	54	1837
	David Stetler,	80	1853
	George Stetler,	80	"
33	John Bolenbaugh,	97	1834
	John Stetler,	81	"
	Peter Sunderland,	129	1833
34	Benj. Wagoner,	161	1841
	Solomon Hartzog,	110	"
	Edward L. Blossom,	77	"
	William Barker,	74	1833
	E. Godard,	80	1841
	Abraham Peatius,	107	1833
35	Zach. Foster,	80	1836
	Mary King,	80	1834
	Solomon Hartzog,	200	"
	William Purdy,	105	"
	Philip King,	102	"
36	David Wright,	77	1843
	David Taylor,	78	"
	John Swekard,	120	1836
	Thomas Wright,	160	1837
	Michael Fry,	80	"
	John Boyer,	80	"
	Elias May,	40	"

Poll-book of the election held in the township of Willshire, county of Van Wert, on the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1840. Richard Pring, Solomon Hartzog, and William Major, Judges, and Ansel Blossom and Henry Spillman, Clerks.

Number and name of voters:—

1. Ansel Blossom.
2. Jacob M. Harper.
3. Richard Pring.
4. William H. Purdy.
5. Thomas C. Miller.
6. Ira A. Blossom.
7. George Major.
8. Aaron More.
9. Samuel Foster.
10. Anthony McQueen.
11. Michael Mix.
12. William Swarts.
13. Ephraim Casto.
14. David Casto.
15. John Bowers.
16. John Johnson.
17. David Wright.
18. John Bolenbaugh.
19. Winter Morehead.
20. Amos Casto.
21. William R. Kear.
22. Leuhart Dull.
23. Solomon Lintermoot.
24. Thomas R. Kear.
25. George Leslie.
26. Henry Spillman.
27. Solomon Hartzog.
28. James Major.
29. Charles Mounts.
30. Daniel Stetler.
31. E. P. Blossom.
32. John W. Pearce.
33. Cyrus H. Blossom.
34. John Andrew Lullock.
35. Jacob Bolenbaugh.
36. Abraham Pontius.
37. Abel Casto.
38. Peter Bolenbaugh, Jr.
39. Jeffrey Stetler.
40. John Bowen.
41. Alexander Morehead.
42. Thomas Townsend.
43. John Barber.
44. Martin Lintermoot.
45. Thomas Roebuck.
46. Jacob Dull.
47. Jacob Harbaugh.
48. Frederick Hartzog.
49. George Hartzog.
50. Henry Miner.
51. William Lynch.
52. Matthew Heller.
53. Frederick Roop.
54. Joseph Heller.
55. David Major.
56. George Stetler.
57. John Foster.
58. Jacob Thatcher.
59. Peter Sivey.
60. Ephraim Johnson.
61. Joshua Chilcote.
62. Abraham Lutz.
63. Peter Frysinger.
64. Joseph Hurry.
65. William Sea.
66. Michael Billman.
67. Eli Hartzog.
68. James W. Cheney.
69. John Boyer.
70. Thomas Clayton.
71. John Hamerickhouse.
72. Henry Reichard.
73. Cornelius Johnson.
74. John Thatcher.
75. Noah Long.
76. Joshua M. Chilcote.
77. George W. Purdy.
78. Joel Johnson.
79. Henry Lutz.
80. William Major.
81. John Bowen.
82. David Bolenbaugh.
83. Peter Bolenbaugh.

It is hereby certified that the number of votes cast at this election was eighty-three (83).

Richard Pring, William Major, and Solomon Hartzog, Judges; Ansel Blossom and Henry Spillman, Clerks.

Settlement.

In September, 1820, Capt. James Riley purchased at the Piqua United States Land Office seven tracts of land at a "Rapid in the St. Marys River, called the 'Devil's Race Ground.'" He immediately erected a dam for milling purposes, and built a double log cabin, to which he moved his family in January, 1821. The nearest habitation was twelve miles distant, while it was four miles to the nearest path.

Under a contract with the government he, in company with his son, James Watson Riley, proceeded in the arduous task of surveying and laying out in counties, townships, etc., all the northwestern portion of

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Ohio. Here it was he early commenced the system of internal improvements, by surveying and mapping the town of Willshire, with its public square, church lots, cemetery, wharf, etc., the St. Marys River having been by an act of Congress declared navigable for water crafts of every and all descriptions. The captain having a cash capital of some eight or ten thousand dollars, he was the better able to brook the difficulties of a pioneer life. The first thing he did was to put under cultivation a small island of some six acres on the northeast bank of the river, so romantically spoken of in his narrative.

He next proceeded to dam the river, preparatory to constructing a mill. The remains of the selfsame dam is to be seen at the present time imbedded in the bottom of the river about one hundred yards above the City Mill. Here he constructed his first dam and mill about the year 1824. In the year 1829 it fell into disuse, in consequence of the dam having washed out. It was soon replaced, however, and the mill was sold to William Major, Sr., about the year 1832.

By this time, in consequence of his great liberality, the captain had become bankrupt, and shortly, with his family, left for New York, where he took command of a sailing vessel for the East Indies, and died at sea.

The Major family conducted the milling interests till 1847, when Chas. Mount bought them out, and the old mill still stands as a monument of his enterprise.

But little advancement had been made in the way of agricultural improvements in this part of the county until about the year 1840. Up to that period the people had largely depended upon the natural products of the earth, more particularly the forest wilds, as game of every kind was abundant. Hogs ranged at large and were ever ready for the knife. Wild honey could be found in superabundance. The forests up to this time swarmed with the choicest furs, such as coon, otter, mink, and musk-rat. These were the staple articles of commerce, and were constituted a legal-tender. In fine, the people's wants were few and easily supplied. No burdensome taxation, with but one road in Wildshire Township that required public labor. No church nor school-house tax had been asked up to this time. Universal friendship and liberal kindness were everywhere dominant. A species of communism was in force, and lived up to by all. Nevertheless there was a rod lying in pickle that about 1842 began to menace the infant settlement. The spurious administration of John Tyler began threatening the people with a financial crash. And as "trouble seldom comes single-handed," the years 1842-43 were years of rain which left the country in a state of famine or destitution for nearly three years. This state of affairs had a disastrous effect upon the young and growing interests of the country. Many, very many, of the most industrious new beginners were compelled, in order to avoid a worse fate, to sell their homes, often at a great sacrifice, and seek the aid of hospitable friends in the interior of the State. Many, indeed too many, failed to return. But in time the people, many at least, returned to their deserted homes. All forgot the past, and went to work again with new zeal, and from this memorable epoch dates a new era in the history of Van Wert County.

Up to this time (1843), the people had made but little progress in agricultural pursuits. A few acres of corn, with the all-important potato crop, was the alpha and omega of their farming products, while the coon, dog, and the rifle served to supply their finances. These were now given in exchange for the plow and the scythe, and man soon let solace from inaction and sedentary habits of life by engaging in active agricultural pursuits, and thereby eating "his bread by the sweat of his face." Men who had been driven away by prospective famine, were now returning, and with them many new adventurers who sought new fields of labor, so we find waste places were soon filled up by strong and willing hands. We find new impetus given to industry. The almost unbroken forest began "to fade and disappear as the morning dew before the rising sun."

Thus we find Van Wert County in 1843 with her diminutive population of less than 2000, taking her place in the line of progress. Here the industrial element of her rapidly-increasing population has given her place and prestige, certainly not surpassed by any county in Northwestern Ohio.

In 1843 Willshire was without a church edifice or school-house, and now boasts of a fine school house and two churches. As to mercantile business then and now, the contrast could only be hinted. C. Mount was the leading merchant from 1837 to 1852. Thomas McKim, from 1852 to 1866. W. Major, from 1866 to 1875. D. Casto and H. Banta, from 1875 to the present time.

Then the town had only two small stores; in 1881 it can boast of six large mercantile houses, carrying respectively from $30,000 to $50,000, with an additional $200,000 paid out for grain.

Since the completion of the railroad to Willshire, the business of the town has grown very rapidly. It contains some of the best business men of the county. Among these we find David Casto and Henry Banta the leading dry goods and grocery merchants, who each does a business annually of $40,000 to $50,000, with an additional $100,000 annually paid out by each for grain.

There are two large hardware establishments manipulated by Wm. Pontius and —— Athcon. Two drug stores by Charles Vance and S. Brock. Cabinet furnishing goods by H. Patterson & Co. A third mercantile house opened in the spring of 1881 by J. Zimmerman; also, a stock of dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes by Koeple and Lockart. Two grocery establishments by Weeks and Avery; two bakeries, two hotels, three saloons, three wagon and carriage shops, three blacksmith shops, two merchant mills, two saw-mills, one stave and heading factory, one harness, and two shoe shops, two marble shops, and two churches.

The first school was taught by Ansel Blossom in a one-story log-house used for post-office (afterward used for a court-house and jail), gable-end fronting the street; it was built of round logs except in front which was built of hewed logs. It stood where Amos W. Chilcote's house now stands. School opened January 1, 1836, with six pupils, two of Major's, two of McMannis', and two of Reichard's.

The first dry goods and grocery store was opened by Henry Reichard in 1836 in a one and one-half story log-house, which stood on the corner where Foreman's saloon now stands. In the spring of 1837 Charles Mount came to Willshire with a small stock of goods and became the leading merchant for many years.

The first hotel was built by Wm. Case in 1836, and kept by himself till 1839. Then rented to a man by the name of Alsop, a Winebrennerian preacher. He was every way consistent, for he did love wine, and when not too full he would, it is said, expound the gospel pretty well.

In 1850 Dr. J. W. Pearce built the second tavern, at that time the best house in Van Wert County, which still stands an enduring monument to the enterprise of its proprietor.

The first Methodist Episcopal Society was organized 1839 by Elder Day. Their stated meetings were held in the post-office. First M. E. Church edifice was built in 1847. The Baptists built about the same time.

The first frame school-house was built on the public square in 1848.

The first teacher who visited the town was a bachelor by the name of Patrick who came in 1847; he contracted to teach a three-months' term.

The first temperance organization was instituted by the Sons of Temperance in 1848. They held their stated meetings weekly; it proved a great success and to many a great blessing. There is at the present time a lodge of the Sons of Temperance in town, which was organized in the spring of 1880, it has a membership of some thirty-five, is in a flourishing condition, and has been the means of doing much good, by reclaiming some of the fallen young men of the town, who are now ornaments to society.

Willshire Lodge, No. 402, of F. and A. M.

was organized October 21, 1868. The charter members were Israel D. Clark, Henry Banta, Jesse Hartzog, Robert McMannis, Wm. Feasel, David Casto, David Dillinger and Wm. Dillinger. The first officers were: Israel D. Clark, W. M.; Henry Banta, S. W.; Jesse Hartzog, J. W. The present number of members is thirty-eight. The present officers are: J. F. Shaffner, W. M.; Wm. Dillinger, S. W.; Henry Banta, J. W.; A. W. Chilcote, J. D.; S. C. Flynn, Secretary; C. C. Nichols, Treasurer; James D. Banta, S.

Early Physicians.

In the spring of 1833 Dr. Williams came from one of the populous counties of Indiana to Willshire, where he engaged for a time in the practice of medicine. Willshire at that time was the most populous portion of Van Wert County. The doctor, being possessed of an austere, unsocial disposition, he soon found he could not readily affiliate with the jovial, good-natured backwoodsman, so he left for more genial climes. In 1836 came Dr. Marshall from Eastern Ohio. The doctor was well versed in the rudiments of his profession, but owing to declining years and physical disability he was inadequate to the hardships incident to pioneer life; so the doctor left for other parts. In the spring of 1838 Dr. Spillman came to Willshire from the Western Reserve. The doctor was thoroughly read, and withal a gentleman, scholar, and physician, but he could not endure the hardships incident to backwood's life, and at length, with a shattered constitution, he was forced to leave the town and county.

In the spring of 1840 Dr. J. W. Pearce, from Champaign County, Ohio, rode into Willshire on his way West in search of a location for the practice of medicine. While obtaining breakfast at Willshire he learned that about forty feet of the north end of the bridge across the St. Marys River had fallen into the stream, and was carried away by the current.

The doctor, being a young man of good address, easy manners, and possessed of a full share of common sense, together with an iron constitution, was every way the right man for a pioneer life. When, according to his own words, the waters fell he had become so engaged with the sick and afflicted that it was two years before he could find a respite to visit his aged mother, only one hundred miles distant. He then held the entire practice for some fifteen years, associating himself with partners as occasion required. His practice extended east and west twenty miles, and north and south thirty miles.

The doctor made a great deal of money in his profession, but by great

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liberality and bad financiering he has saved but little. He is now old and broken down, having nearly quit the practice of his profession, but strives to enjoy life as best he can, without an enemy in the world. We have inserted in this work some of the writings of the doctor, which we have gathered from different sources.

About the year 1853 Dr. Melchiemer came in as a partner of Dr. Pearce. Next came Dr. Cronniger, a noble gentleman, who practised with great success until his death, which occurred in 1875.

In 1867 Dr. J. F. Shaffner came to Willshire from Seneca County, Ohio. He has been highly successful, and has the leading practice in the community. He has associated with him the past year Dr. Christy, a young man of ability, who will make his mark in his profession if he continues as he has commenced. After Dr. Shaffner came the two Rosses and Dr. Hankins, who are now located here, and receive a due share of public favor.

Abanaka Station,

on the T. D. and B. R. R. was laid out in 1879 by John Brown. The first house was built by Samuel Beldon, who also started the first store.

Farmers' Mutual Aid Association of Willshire, Ohio.

There had been for a long time a feeling in the minds of some of the citizens of Willshire that an association for the mutual protection of the lives of her citizens should be organized. Therefore, about the 1st of October, 1880, at a meeting of a number of the citizens of the town, it was agreed that the necessary steps be taken to organize a Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On the 13th day of October, 1880, a charter was granted by the Secretary of State, and the association was duly incorporated and chartered as the Farmers' Mutual Aid Association of Willshire, Ohio.

The citizens of Willshire and of this State, Indiana, and West Virginia, have regarded the association with confidence, and it has prospered beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends.

The officers of the association are David Casto, President; Lewis Edwards, Vice-President; Henry Althoen, Treasurer; J. F. Shaffner, Secretary and Medical Director; A. W. Chilcote, General Agent; David Casto, J. F. Shaffner, Henry Althoen, A. W. Chilcote, Jesse Marks, Lewis Edwards, and Isaac Weaver, Trustees.

Churches.

The U. B. Church,

in Willshire Township, known as the Bethel, was organized in 1847 by the Rev. —— Shindledecker. The first members were William Walters and wife, Joseph Heller and wife, Alex. Morehead and wife, Winton Morehead and wife, James Walters, and Susan Dull. Meetings for a number of years were held in private residences, then in school-houses till 1860, when they occupied the Wesleyan Church, located on section 13, and continued to occupy it in connection with the Weyleyans till 1865, when the Wesleyan Society was abandoned, and the U. B. Church took a lease of the building for a period of twenty-five years.

The ministers who have officiated since its organization are as follows: —— Shindledecker, James Lay, Josiah McConnehay, —— Antrim, David Davis, George Davis, —— Burch, Lewis L. Faber, J. W. Hall, from 1857 to 1859; Wm. McKee, from 1859 to 1861; Wm. E. Bey, from 1861 to 1863; John L. Luttrell, 1863 to 1864; A. Douglas, 1864 to 1865; Emanuel Hurless and George Miller, from 1865 to 1868; Samuel Wails, 1868 to 1869; William Kendle, 1869 to 1870; —— Bieber, 1870 to 1871; Jonas Heaston, from 1871 to 1873; William Ogle, from 1873 to 1875; George Weintz, from 1875 to 1877; William Bey, from 1877 to 1879; G. H. Bonnel, 1879 to 1880; C. Bodey, from 1880 to the present time.

The African M. E. Church,

known as the St. Marys Chapel, was organized in 1842 by the Rev. Wm. Herron. The class consisted of six members, viz., Henry Taylor and wife, Jordan Evans and wife, Eli Wilkins, and David Reese. They built a log church in 1850, which they occupied till 1872, when they built a frame church, which they now occupy. It cost about $800. The present membership is 32. The ministers who have been stationed here are Wm. Herron, Samuel Ratliff, Watkins Lee, Samuel Wells, Jacob Palmer, Edward Epps, Grafton H. Graham, Richard Hogan, —— Andrews, John Gibbons, John A. Miller, Wm. Turner, Wm. West, David Mitchell, Alfred March, John W. Riley, M. White, and H. J. Lewis.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church,

of Willshire Township, was organized in 1840 by the Rev. F. Wyneken. The society consisted of sixteen members, viz., Fred. Schumm and wife, G. W. Schumm and wife, Jacob Schumm and wife, Lewis Schumm and wife, Jacob Duderich and wife, John Brenner and wife, Michael Shuler and wife, Charles Schmidt and wife, and Andrew Lilleh and wife. They built the same year a hewed log church on the land of George Schumm. This they occupied till the year 1856, when they built a very neat frame church on the land of Fred. Schumm, at a cost of $2000. The society at the present time consists of 175 persons. The pastors who have been over the congregation were in 1846 and 1847, John G. Burger; 1847 to 1856, John G. Streckfuss; 1856 to 1869, John H. Werfelmann; 1869 to 1872, Ernest G. W. Keyl; 1872 to 1879, G. M. Schumm; from 1879 to the present time, Gottlieb F. C. Seemeyer.

Old Time Reminiscence, by Dr. J. W. Pearce.

In the early settling of this county it was customary for those settling remote from towns or villages to construct their hen-houses of hollow sycamore logs, about six to ten feet long, boards nailed over the top, with a slab sawed out of the bottom, ten or twelve inches square, for the door. This kind of chicken-house served the double purpose of protecting the poultry from stormy weather, as also the hoard of forest denizens—the fox, coon, opossum, mink, weasel, owl, etc., that preyed both day and night upon the poultry-yard.

In the winter of 1840 I was called to attend the lady of Mr. D. Daniels, twelve miles west of town, in the then almost unbroken forest. About midnight we were disturbed by an unusual racket among the chickens. For Daniels and myself it was but the work of a moment to slip around and "chug" the slab in the door. After securing the same, we returned to the house to await further developments.

On returning the next morning to capture our game, expecting to find one of the small fry above named, to our great surprise we had secured within an old timber wolf of the largest size. Mr. Daniels, having a rifle, the wolf was soon dispatched. The scalp drew five dollars bounty, with which the doctor-bill was paid. The wolf skin was left for Daniels, the carcass for the chickens, and a fine daughter for Mrs. Daniels.

A Pioneer Burial, as Related by Dr. J. W. Pearce.

Away back in years there lived a poor fellow by the name of Jacob D——. He was noted for illeness and want of punctuality. His wants were few and easily supplied. He supported himself and wife from the proceeds of his gun and dog, game being plenty in his day. In the winter of 1841 I was called upon to visit him, when he was reported to be dying with lung fever. I found him as reported in the last throes of that fell destroyer, pneumonia. After advising him to make due preparation for that change which so soon awaited him, I returned to my office. Next day the order came for the coffin and shrouding, when, by Jake's bad character as paymaster, they were unable to procure either. Here was a dilemma, as the sequel will show. We were consulted as to the next best thing to be done. We recommended as a substitute for the shroud a clean shirt (if one could be found in that part of the county) and white drawers or clean linen breeches. As a substitute for the coffin, in absence of planks, we ordered them to fell a white oak or ash tree, cut off six or seven feet, split in the centre, dig out each half, trough fashion, put Jake in, and bury him. Our suggestions were deemed good, and lestily complied with, on condition that we superintend the burial. This we consented to do, and upon repairing to the house of mourning next day we found the funeral procession in waiting. It consisted of four gentlemen, including the superintendent, two ladies, a yoke of oxen, and a sled. After Jake had been dressed with a clean shirt and linen breeches, he was duly coffined by being laid in the trough, when, by the united efforts of the procession, he was placed upon the sled and hauled to the grave at the head waters of Blue Creek, where poor Jake was reverently slid down feet foremost into his last resting place, and after being placed "right side up with care," his grave was duly filled.

And now, whilst we admit that this rude burial would shock the finer sensibilities of an enlightened Christian community of the present day, permit us to say that no king from a throne ever had a better one; for, with a coffin impervious to both air and water, though forty years have rolled their ample round, we would expect to find but little change in Jake or his old oaken coffin.

James Riley.

Patents from the United States to James Riley.

No. 1. The southwest corner fraction of the southwest quarter of section 29, in township 3, south range 1 east, in Ohio; containing $2_{\frac{1}{100}}$ acres, dated August 1, 1821.

No. 2. The south fraction of the northeast quarter of section 30, in township 3, south of range 1 east; containing $60_{\frac{1}{100}}$ acres, August 1, 1821.

No. 3. The northeast corner fraction of the southeast quarter of section 30, in township 3, south of range 1 east; containing $20_{\frac{75}{100}}$ acres, August 1, 1821.

No. 4. The south fraction of the southeast quarter of section 30, in township 3, south of range 1 east; containing $78_{\frac{32}{100}}$ acres, August 1, 1821.

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No. 5. The north fraction of the southeast quarter of section 30, in township 3, south of range 1 east; containing 56 $\frac{5}{100}$ acres, August 1, 1821.

No. 6. The south fraction of the northwest quarter of section 30, in township 3, south of range 1 east; containing 87 $\frac{71}{100}$ acres, August 1, 1821.

No. 7. The north fraction of the northwest quarter of section 30, in township 3, south of range 1 east; containing 48 acres, August 1, 1821.

Recorded in the General Land Office of the United States. Vol. —, p. 9.

Willshire.

Capt. James Riley, the world-renowned sea navigator, made the first survey of United States land in the Maumee Valley, and entered the land Aug. 1, 1821, where the town of Willshire is located. This was the first patent given for any government land sold within Van Wert County. Capt. Riley selected this beautiful site on the west bank of the St. Marys River as an appropriate place to found a great inland city.

In the same year he laid off the original plat of his projected town, and named in honor of a gentleman called Willshire, who saved his life when he was shipwrecked on the eastern coast of Africa. He built a cabin on the town site, and settled there with his wife Phebe and their children, who were the first and only inhabitants of this new and only town in the county.

Capt. Riley built a grist- and saw-mill near the town site, and gave every encouragement to induce people at a distance to settle in the new town and the surrounding country; but, unfortunately, it proved a failure. In Sept. 25, 1830, Sheriff Isaac Applegate, of Mercer County, levied on his mills with twenty acres of land and sold them. The property was sold to Mr. Youst for $533.67. Mr. Youst sold them to Mr. David Major for $500, and the balance of his property was bought by his son, James Watson Riley.

When Willshire was laid out it was supposed that the St. Marys River could by a lockage system be rendered navigable from Lake Erie to Willshire. But it was discovered to be impracticable, notwithstanding many species of goods were shipped in canoes and flat-boats. Saml. Engleright, ex-sheriff of the county, when a young man was engaged in the navigation of these waters in bringing up supplies for the trading posts, and taking back such commodities as the Indians and early settlers had for sale or barter.

In 1837 there was but one post-office in the county, and that was at Willshire, so far distant were the population, and no roads, that they had to travel with a pocket compass.

E. R. Wells, Esq., thus describes his journey, accompanied by Stephen Gleason, Esq.: After he had reached his home our route lay through an unbroken wilderness, without so much as a blazed tree to guide us some five or six miles. Our course was south by west until we came to the 27th prairie, then nearly west along the north side of said prairie until we came to a narrow place in it, across which the beavers at some previous time had constructed a dam. Crossing there, we took our bearings for the cabin of J. M. Chilcote, four miles north of Willshire. We arrived at Willshire, found the post-office, and remained in the town over night. On our way back we came upon a flock of wild turkeys, and with our rifles, which we had carried with us, killed several, which we took home with us.

We may mention a fact not generally known, that in the eastern part of the county a large strip of land, some eight miles in width, had been granted to aid in the construction of the canal that was on the east side of the county. The work was not commenced for some years later, consequently it was an unbroken wilderness from the Big Auglaize River to Mr. Oliver Stacey's residence, a distance of eight miles, in which there was no ridge nor bridge, although three small streams were to be crossed, besides the country being low and wet.

Settlers followed an Indian trail as near as practicable along Sugar Ridge. The trail was ten or twelve inches deep, made by the single-file travel of the red man. The usual mode was to cut bushes and remove some of the smaller logs, and by so doing a zig-zag track was made, which enabled wagons to pass over the ground, which necessarily became by travel so cut up and miry that a new track had to be cut alongside of the first.

This township is the oldest settlement in the county, which commenced about 1830. The principal thoroughfare of travel for this settlement was on the waters of the St. Marys River in large canoes. By this means they had communication with the town of St. Marys, in Mercer County, and Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mr. Charles Mount came to Willshire in 1833 unexpectedly to himself. It was his determination to float down the St. Marys to Fort Wayne, Ind., with a small lot of dry-goods and groceries and engage in business at that point. When he arrived at Willshire he tied up for a little rest, and in a short time concluded he would stop there, and engaged a corner of Mr. Major's barroom, and opened out his goods and commenced business. He continued in this business thirty years and became quite wealthy, and afterwards removed to Western Missouri.

Willshire—South Addition

is laid out upon a variation of 12 degrees to the west of north, and contains 12 lots, each of 9 rods square. The streets and alleys are continued from the original plat, and in the same angles. Greene Street is 4 poles wide, and is added on the south side as laid out by me this 23d day of July, 1825.

JAMES RILEY.

Cholera in Willshire in 1854.

BY DR. J. W. PEARCE.

We have been requested, for the benefit of inquiring friends, to write as near a concise history as time and circumstances will permit, of that terrible scourge, Asiatic Cholera, which came so near depopulating the otherwise peaceful and prosperous little town of Willshire in the year 1854. That many circumstances of a minor consideration connected with the ravages of that fell destroyer, should in the lapse of twenty-seven years become effaced from the tablet of our memory, could not be otherwise expected. From the time the dark mantle of death dropped into our midst on that ever-memorable evening of July 19, and its dark shadows began to fall athwart our every pathway, and forever hide from our eyes those faces we loved most tenderly, and whose living smiles were the joy and sunlight of our existence, it became to all a source of sorrow and gloom, the like of which has never been known in the history of our town. And whilst pungent sorrow reigned supreme, and the pale horse and his rider knelt at our doors, and the song of mirthfulness was no longer heard in our midst, nevertheless many amusing incidents occurred, which we shall notice in their proper place. It has been claimed by some, and especially the credulous, that cholera made its advent into our midst as a corrective measure, or the avenger of wrong-doers, without apparent cause or provocation. This assertion is not founded on facts. That the season was very remarkable for drouth is notorious. No rain fell from the latter part of May till the 28th of July, during which time there was not a cloud to intercept the sun's rays, which poured down upon the earth's surface and her carpet of herbage and green, until all things terrestrial appeared ready for spontaneous combustion. The wells, cisterns, and fountains of water were in like condition. The St. Marys River was low and unhealthy, being covered with that almost ever-present green scum, the harbinger of disease and death. It must be remembered that the winter preceding the cholera had been an unusual one for its continuous cold weather. Rivers, creeks, and fountains of water were all alike frozen up. When our spring freshet came the St. Marys River rose to overflowing, and being gorged with ice and drift wood, the waters spread out, and thousands of acres of land became inundated.

The country at that time being sparsely supplied with ditches or underground drains, the waters of necessity lay upon the low lands until it disappeared by the slow process of evaporation. The condition of our little town, like all others, unprovided with town ordinances, was in a most unhealthy condition. Our streets, alleys, and byways were filled with animal and vegetable remains, and the laws of hygiene were entirely overlooked. Thus it was with our town when hot weather and drouth set in. The atmosphere in time became surcharged with malaria, or the germ of disease, which commenced pouring out its unmerciful fury on the fatal 19th. At this date, Dame Nature, with all her surrounding concomitants, appeared unmistakably to shadow forth something unusual. Men's countenances were overshadowed with fearful suspense, and there was a fearful looking for something out of the common order of things. The red glare and almost scathing heat of the sun's rays were poured down, and reflected back, as if in mockery, from the already parched earth. The cattle went lowing to and fro, as if in search of food and water. The birds flew screaming through the air as though pursued by some demon of hunger. The very dogs, as if in mockery of the fearful doom that awaited us, sent up from their kennels their doleful howls. Willshire up to this time had remained in *statu quo*, whilst her people retained their accustomed measure of the milk of human kindness and their liberal share of hospitality and generous feeling, for which she had always been proverbial; yet we must confess that in point of morals and religion Willshire had never been so low.

. . . . . .

Our mercantile men consisted of C. Mount and H. Banta, whilst H. Reichard, D. Nichols, D. Weimer, and J. Lillen were the venders of bad whiskey, which was at that time the staple article of commerce. It was bought at fifteen cents per gallon, and retailed at three cents per drink. It was not only popular at that time to drink, but no man could take his place in high life, unless he could gulp down twenty-five or thirty glasses of rot-gut whiskey per day. Hence, as a sequel, the midnight shriek and silly twaddle of the drunkard, with the blasphemous oaths of the vulgar and profane, could be heard upon the streets both day and night, whilst the sound of the axe, and the sharp crack of the hunter's rifle would resound through the forest on the Lord's day. Thus it was until the eve of that memorable day, July 19th, when the sound of mourning was first heard upon our streets.

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Before proceeding to notice individual cases, with the circumstances attending each of them, we will call attention to one of the most remarkable as also the most unaccountable phenomena connected with the history of cholera, viz., the migration or disappearance of the entire feathered tribe, together with the house flies. By the 25th of the month not a bird or housefly could be seen or heard anywhere, and they remained in blissful seclusion until about August 7th, when our ears were again solaced by the merry song and musical chirp of the birds. But, alas for Willshire, out of a population of about seventy-five souls, forty had migrated to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." On the 21st, at the suggestion of L. D. Pearce, a committee, consisting of Ira Blossom, R. McMannis, and Willis Major, was negotiated with to oversee the burying of the dead, and to assist those in distress as occasion might require. And never in the history of any age did three brave spirits merit a greater share of gratitude than did this brave trio, as they went forth in the discharge of their perilous undertaking. No money consideration alone could have induced them to enter the cabin of Starker, and remove therefrom five dead bodies, already in an advanced stage of decomposition, and that, too, after they had received orders to fire the building.

They believed, however, that humanity and order demanded of them a different course. Two of them have long since gone to their reward. All lived, however, to receive the plaudit and homage they so richly deserved from a generous community.

At this time Dr. Melchoimer and myself were the only practising physicians in town. And, as might be expected, our sleep we got in the saddle.

On the evening of the 19th of July, Mr. Burklow, a hard-working man, and also a hard-drinking man, was led by his friends from the bank of the St. Marys River, where he had been quarrying stone, to his house, and in a few hours expired with a well-marked case of Asiatic cholera. We ordered his remains to be laid in some secluded place, and to be buried with the greatest possible dispatch, hoping thereby to prevent its further spread, but to no effect.

Old Dan Tucker, of plantation notoriety, who played the fiddle for a "hoe-down" in the suburbs of town, was taken with cholera next morning at his home in the country, where Reuben Wood, Esq., in his kindness administered to his wants, spiritually and temporally, and after death, laid him in a box of his own making. Then three or four of the neighbors followed poor old Dan to his last resting-place.

We now became satisfied that our only safety consisted in flight. Hence we advised the people to flee and seek safety in the country.

Wm. Aynesworth generously threw open his doors to all who wished to accept his charities. Many found shelter under his hospitable roof, and, as a consequence, he lost a lovely daughter; two others also died in his house.

Joseph Jones was a man of herculean strength, square built, and a lover of whiskey withal. Joe defied the cholera as long as he could keep four inches of whiskey in his stomach. This he did for forty-eight hours, but at last he was found by his friends in the last stages of the cholera. So terrible was the contraction and contortion of this powerful man's muscles that the insertion of the flexor muscles of his legs were broken up or torn loose, and his shrieks were terrible indeed.

The night of the 20th we passed in the country, giving aid and succor to the sick and afflicted. Next morning we returned to town for the purpose of changing horses and replenishing pill-bags, when we received a mild reproof from our confiding wife, for having absented ourself the night previous from our little family circle, declaring she had not closed her eyes during the night, fearing we had taken cholera, or the children might take the same, and die before we could get to them. After quieting her fears as best we could, we were hurried away by messengers that had been in waiting from early morn. A short time after we had left the house, a lady friend called for medicine.

Mrs. Pearce at this time was in apparent good health, and left her parlor for the office, where she prepared the lady's medicine. On turning to hand her the same, she was noticed to reel and stagger, when on beholding her countenance, the lady was horrified to see the change, from the florid red to a dark leaden hue. Mrs. P. was now in last stages of cholera, and was led to her bed in a dying condition. Messengers were immediately dispatched for us, who re we were found seven miles in the country. By the fleetness of our horse we were able to be by her bedside in a few minutes, when and where she expired within a three hours' illness.

A strange coincidence connected with her death—one hour after Mrs. Pearce had ceased to breathe, as she lay with her hands crossed upon her bosom, so powerful had been the contraction of the muscular system during the last throes of that fell destroyer, that the innate action of the nervo-vital fluid, brought to bear upon the extensor muscle of the arm, was sufficient to raise the right arm from her bosom, and lay it at full length upon my breast as we sat by her bedside. Nevertheless life had been extinct for one hour.

Mrs. Baily, an amiable lady, living a few miles below town, became almost frantic with fear for the safety of her family and friends. On hearing of the death of Mrs. Pearce and J. McLellin, she took the cholera, and after suffering her terrible allotment of pain, she peacefully fell asleep.

George Miller found he was taking the cholera, and left for his sister's in the country, where he was refused admission. He forced his way in, and threw himself on the trundle-bed. The inmates left, and on their return next morning George was found dead on the floor beside his bed. He was buried in the garden without coffin or box. Inhumanity at that time could not be overlooked. The author of this outrage was driven from the country, and not allowed to return. Uncle Billy Lindall lost an only son, amiable, and respected by all. Milton Major, true to his native kindness, was ever at his post preparing the last resting place for departed friends.

We had a poor drunken fellow in our town called "Bill." To get drunk and whip his wife was the order of his time. He was a terror to his family and a pest of the town. Bill took the cholera, and we were called to see him. This was the first time he had ever been sick, and to him it was a disagreeable surprise. This was our time, as we verily believed, to assist him in passing in his checks, hence we rolled up eight or ten pills of assafœtida and red pepper, and ordered them to be given two hours apart, and tried as best we could to prepare the mind of the prospective widow for the great change that awaited her little family circle, and departed.

On calling around in due time to see if Bill was still alive, to our great surprise and no little chagrin we found him about, well, and in due time he was restored to his whiskey and shillalah; and it has ever been a question with us whether Bill got well from pure contrariness, or whether assafœtida and pepper pods was the proper treatment for cholera.

Mother Ruby lay dead three days, one mile from town, before burial; then, wrapped in a sheet, she was buried in her own garden.

H. Banta left town, went to Van Wert, remained till the malignity of the disease had to some extent abated, when he was again made welcome in our town. On his return, as the giant oak before the storm, he, too, was brought down by the fell destroyer. Owing, however, to his great life-force he fought back the disease, and in due time we rejoiced to find our friend convalescing, and at last restored to family and friends.

Frederick Nichols and two sons, David and James, all fell victims.

David Nichols was one of our best business men, and his death was greatly lamented by all. "Old Pap Nichols," as he was familiarly called, was highly esteemed. He was a Universalist, and ever ready to defend his faith. After suffering his full allotment of terrible pain, he reposed some minutes in that fatal collapse which always precedes death, then put forth his withered hand and said "Good-by, mother, I'm going now," and peacefully fell asleep, reclining on that bosom he believed to be too merciful and kind to forever cast away his erring children.

David Weiner, a saloonist, became frantic with fear for himself and family, turned over his stock in trade for the benefit of the distressed, and left for Pleasant Mills, where he fell a victim in a few days.

On the 22d of the month the old Widow Datcher, a stranger to fear, who kept a saloon, agreed to open her doors for the reception of all in distress, upon condition that she be allowed to go anywhere in town to take what she needed for their benefit. This appeared reasonable, and the arrangement was entered into. The old lady's house was soon filled with cholera patients, six of whom died. But mark the sequel. When the disease subsided, and the people began to return with their families to their deserted homes, they had nothing to eat. The old woman had appropriated the entire stock of provisions to her own use, and had laid in a stock of groceries and provisions sufficient to stand a five-year siege. Nevertheless, she received our united thanks.

Henry Reichard, whose memory we all respect, and L. D. Pearce were both taken sick. They both recovered, to give aid and succor to those who so much needed their assistance.

Thus it was with our town and vicinity until the twenty-eighth day, when, to our unutterable joy, the heavens became aglare with lightning, the thunder rolled its deafening roar, the long-coveted rain began to descend upon the parched earth, and the atmosphere became cold and healthy. The malaria germ was either burned up or beaten down to be trodden under foot, for the disease now disappeared as if by magic. Men with their families began to return to their once happy, but now desolate, homes. There were to be found but two remaining families—Henry Reichard and the ever-memorable old woman. Desolation and destitution were everywhere to be seen; doors were thrown open, mattress-beds were standing in the streets; sidewalks were white with lime used as disinfectant; no merry song or cheerful voice to be heard; sorrow and gloom reigned supreme. Stout hearts quailed before the desolation and gloom that everywhere met their gaze. "Ra hel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they were not," for about forty kind friends from the town and vicinity had left never more to return.

One more incident and we are done. Richard Hall, a gentleman from Bucyrus, had married a daughter of Frederick Nichols, of Willshire, where his wife had come to visit friends but a few days before the cholera broke out.

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On the day Mrs. Pearce died Richard Hall came for his wife, and, having to remain overnight, he, in his disinterested kindness, accompanied Dr. Nichols to my house, and assisted in burying Mrs. Pearce. Then in company with his wife he left forthwith for Bucyrus, where he died of cholera the following night. Dr. Nichols also took the cholera and died.

Reminiscences by W. Willshire Riley.

My father removed his family from Upper Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, in May, 1820, to the town of Chillicothe, Ohio, in two-horse covered wagons, via New York City, thence through New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Cumberland, Maryland, and thence followed the line of the Cumberland or National road (which was being built in different sections, and large gangs of Irish laborers with some negroes were at work). These men often committed outrages upon travellers by felling trees across the road, and demanding pay for their removal. They tried the game on father, but as he was a large and powerful man, well armed and resolute, he soon taught them better manners, and we were suffered to pass, where others had been forced to pay these highwaymen. There were very few houses (cabins) along the road, our journey was very slow. We usually encamped at night, sleeping in our wagons, building camp fires and setting a watch to guard against horse thieves, then numerous in the mountains. Near the top of Laurel Hill we passed a new grave, surrounded with new pickets, made out of oak, said to be the grave of a traveller murdered for his horse and money but a few days before. When we reached the summit of the Alleghenies father pointed out to us the great valley to the West, and explained how the waters divide on either side, reaching the sea through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at New Orleans, and by the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, at Norfolk, Virginia. We children, viz., brother Horatio, myself, and sisters Amelia and Phebe, had learned a little song, which we sang, beginning thus—

"I have often heard them say that there's lions in the way,
And they lurk in the Allegheny Mountains, O."

We reached Wheeling on the Ohio River, were ferried across on a scow driven by the current, by means of a rope extending across the river, to which the boat was attached, and carried by the current. Thence we followed the line of the National Road to Zanesville, where we rested a few days to recruit ourselves and jaded horses. This town was the largest place since we left Cumberland. It was known that father was appointed to survey the newly-ceded lands on the St. Marys and Maumee rivers. We were very cordially received and welcomed by the leading citizens. Thence to Lancaster, then quite a fine place, thence to Chillicothe, having been about six weeks on the journey. Father rented a brick cottage on the west side of the town, sent the children to the academy, and went to the forest to his field of labor, taking my oldest brother, James Watson, Mr. John Powell, Stephen Louis, and his son, William Louis, who had accompanied us from New York, and were Quakers of Westbury, Long Island.

We remained in Chillicothe until January, 1821, when we removed to the Devil's Race Ground, as the Indians called the Rapids, where father had purchased the land, and had Messrs. Louis, who were willing to build a log cabin and stable, and fence in with brush about an acre of the woods. We had two covered wagons, drawn by two-horse teams; the winter was mild. We went via Circleville then.

The town was built within the ancient circle; in the centre was a public circular place, with a flag-staff in the centre; the embankment including the round and square forts, as they called them, was perfect in many places, large trees growing upon their summits. Here we stayed over night; father was particular to show us small children the wonderful place, and took us around it in all directions. We crossed the Scioto River and went via Springfield and Troy to Piqua on the Great Miami River. Here were a few log cabins strung along the west bank. A hewed two-story log house was *Tomplein's Tavern*, where we took lodgings, one stone house, the old Council House, occupied by Dr. Shapie as a residence, John Johnston, Esq. (Indian Agent), Samuel Young, Stephen Widney, an Irish gentleman, and some few others. While we were at supper, in rushed Mrs. Widney, wringing her hands, crying out: "Oh, gentlemen, my poor son John is lost in the woods, och hone! och hone! what shall I do, the opossums will kill him, and the deer will eat him; och hone! och hone! It will be such a disgrace to the family!" All turned out, fired guns, made a bonfire, and in about half an hour John Widney made his appearance, a strapping fellow of sixteen years of age. Here father bought two cows, a yoke of oxen, six sheep, and about a dozen long-nosed, long-legged hogs; hired several men to drive them and the oxen with a load of provisions; hired a millwright called Major Low, a large healthy man, of forty years (thought himself capable of inventing a perpetual motion, as he called it). Hitherto the roads had been in fair condition, but now our travel became tedious and tiresome in the extreme, we were floundering in the mud, which had not frozen hard enough to bear, and could not travel more than ten miles a day, frequently got stuck, when we had to double teams and oxen and pull one wagon through at a time. We stopped at the crossing of Loramie, where a man was living, this was an old French and Indian trading post before the Revolution. Some of the old stockade was to be seen yet. We finally reached the Fort St. Marys (Barbee). Here part of the old block-house was standing on the bluff bank of the St. Marys River, just north of the present bridge. Here there were three or four cabins, a Mr. Charles Murry kept a trading station, and received goods by pirogue from the lake, and sent pork in barrels down in flat-boats when the waters were high; a Mr. Houston and two Mr. Armstrongs and James Laird, are all the names I remember.

From here we went to Shane's Crossing. Through the timbered portion we had to clear a way by cutting down saplings, cutting fallen logs and rolling them out of the way by hitching our cattle to them; on Shane's Prairie (where the town of Mercer now is and vicinity), lived Mr. Hayes, Mr. Calvin Dennison, Mr. Ruel Roebuck, Mr. John Roebuck, and Samuel Roebuck; also a Mr. Chivington and Mr. Hanson, all had families and were living on or in sight of the road; a few miles east on the St. Marys River (now Mendon) lived Mr. Justin and his brother William Hamilton and families. At Shane's Crossing lived an Indian chief named Shane and half-breed wife and family. They had a field of considerable size, and had raised corn, potatoes, and garden "sass," as the people called it. Sacateha, his nephew, was hired as an interpreter and guide, his parents were camped in the vicinity with quite a large number of Indians (Shane's wife was a Moravian Christian). The old Wayne road, or a trace leading to it, crossed the St. Marys here; but as the distance was greater and no wagon had ever passed, father laid his line by his compass, and men went ahead and hacked away through the brush so that we could drive. The weather had become cold, and ice froze thick enough to bear our teams, so that by working all day, just before night in a driving snow-storm, we crossed the St. Marys on the ice to the cabin that had been prepared, which was built where the dam was afterwards built, about one-fourth of a mile south of the present bridge, in the town of Willshire. When crossing the river we saw the remains of a deer which the wolves had been eating, and had probably been scared away by us. Major Low took the remnant of the deer and hung it up on a sapling at the bank, so that the wolves might jump for it, and he could, by watching, shoot them. We got supper in our cabin. The storm ceased and the moon shone brightly. The major loaded his gun and went out to kill the wolves, whose howlings could be heard calling the pack together. He had high hopes of killing at least one or more, but in a short time they came in such numbers as to cause him to be completely panic-stricken. He turned and ran with all his speed through the brush, expecting the wolves would seize him at every step. So great was his fright that he failed to fire his gun, but dropped it in the snow, came dashing into the cabin, breaking in the clapboard door, and fell sprawling on the floor. He was a large man, weighing over two hundred, and had never hunted wolves before. The wolves followed him to our cabin and kept up their howlings, but as our animals were secured in log stables, they were safe. The wolves found the major's gun and dragged it around, gnawed the tallow-box out of the stock, and stole the flint and ramrod, rendering it useless for a time; and although his gun had no stock, he became a laughing-stock to the old hunters. The wolves prowled around all night, keeping the children pretty well scared. This was the first night of the first settlers in Van Wert County at the "Devil's Race Ground." The winter proved rather a mild one, and by spring a large two-story log cabin had been built on the east bank of the river, at the foot of the rapids, near the site of the mill. This cabin was, I think, sixty feet in length, built in three sections of twenty feet each. The floors were split and hewed puncheons, with clapboard doors, with windows with sash and glass, the first glass windows seen north of Piqua. Men were busy clearing land between the first and second cabin, rolling logs into heaps, and we set to work to keep the fires going, so that by spring several acres had been cleared, about twelve plowed and planted in corn, and a fine garden. The woods swarmed with Indians, who came to grind their knives and tomahawks on the grindstone, the only one north of Piqua. They would camp around for weeks, but we never allowed them to have any whiskey, although it was always on hand by the barrel, and each hand had to have his rations. They always treated us with the utmost kindness. My mother often doctored their papooses, and they appreciated it. My father's portrait, a very fine likeness, looking straight at the beholder, hung in our big room. The Indians had all seen him while surveying, and all crowded in to see him, or his spirit, as they believed was there to report to him in the woods that they were depreciating upon his fields or insulting his family. Finding that to be the case he did not deny it, and in the whole eight years that we were surrounded by thousands of them, we were never injured to the value of a dollar, but treated politely and kindly by all tribes. So far as meats were concerned, we had wild game in the greatest abundance, brought in by the Indians or shot by our hunters. Wild honey was plenty all through the woods, also cranberries, blackberries, with wild plums and crab apples. The great difficulty was to furnish bread while the mill was being built, as it was impossible to pack or haul from Piqua or Dayton meal and flour enough for so many mouths; therefore we made hominy by hulling corn in lye

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and boiling it, then ate with milk or fried it. It was delicious either way. We carried with us some tin lanterns. They were about a foot long by six inches in diameter, and punched full of holes, the burr edges being on the outside. As we had no occasion to use them as lanterns, we split them, fastened them to a clapboard, and used them as graters, and grated corn on the cob, making nice meal when sifted, but they soon wore out. Then the millwright gouged a hole in an oak stump, like a mortar, planted a forked stake in the ground a few feet distant, and placed a sapling in the fork with the heavy end on the ground and the top in the crotch. To this end was hung a piece of some hard wood (dogwood) about four feet or more long, through this holes were bored at right angles one above the other; in these, round pins were placed to serve as handles to work the pestle. We took hold either side of the stump, and pulled the pestle down upon the corn, and the spring of the pole lifted it; thus we pounded corn and sifted into meal—two generally working at once—enough to feed an average of fifty people, until we were all taken down with the chills and fever; and as all the surveyors were in the forest, we were not able to nurse one another, when my brother, James Watson, came in from the woods with his surveying party, and removed us all to Piqua for medical and other attendance, taking five days to perform the journey. We boarded at Tompkins' tavern, attended by a French doctor (Skoper), who broke the ague on my mother and myself by giving us all the sour pickles we craved. We returned in the fall to our farm. During the winter men were engaged hewing and hauling timber for a large frame grist-mill. Father and his surveyors were in the forests on the Auglaize until the time for raising the frame of the mill arrived, when all hands came in, and invitations were sent to Fort Wayne, St. Marys, and Fort Recovery, and great preparations were made for their entertainment by the hunters and Indians bringing in venison, wild turkeys, ducks, geese, and plenty of wild honey, maple sugar, and molasses, not forgetting eggs and whiskey with which to make egg-nog, without which no crowd could be gotten together; all used it and tobacco, when they could get it, except my father, brother, and the Quakers in his employ, Messrs. Louis and Powell, who used neither. On the appointed day people came from Fort Wayne, Fort Recovery, St. Marys, and Piqua to the number of about fifty, which, with the surveyor, settlers, and millwright, swelled the number to over one hundred, but very few had ever assisted in raising a frame of such large timbers; they were very awkward. Had it been a log building, probably any one could have carried up a corner; nor did the major know much more than the rest. However, they went to work and raised the west end and two sides, pinned, and thoroughly braced them, when the major thought he could put that end together on the ground, which was level, and raise the east end all at once, as there were so many powerful hands. It was put together all right, but then he discovered he had no ropes, and the timbers were green and very heavy. The trees on the bank were covered with grape-vines, and they were soon substituted for ropes. Large and long-forked saplings were got to push with as the frame was raised; and placing the corner and centre posts opposite the tenons of the sills, at a given signal a long pull and a strong pull altogether, and the whole end was raised to a perpendicular successfully, with a great shout. Astride of the cross-beams and the upper beams men were placed with axes and pins, making six, and also a man with a handspike to assist in entering the tenon in the mortise, and hold it with his handspike until the pins were driven. All had commenced to drive pins at a given signal, and had hit them one blow, when one of the men holding the upper corner (southeast), thinking all was safe, let go his handspike, and the whole end fell with a deafening crash, fortunately injuring no one seriously. Capt. Riley had a narrow escape. He was steadying the frame, and standing on a pile of dirt dug out for the forebay, and as it fell he was thrown upon it and slid into the pit. Stunned for a few moments but not hurt, all thought him to have been crushed with the loose dirt, but soon he hollowed, asking how many were killed or hurt, when all rushed to his rescue, and sent up a shout making the woods echo. This was the second shout ever made by other than the Indians at Willshire. All agreed to adjourn in gratitude for their narrow escape and complete the raising next day. Accordingly brush and bark camps were made along the bank of the river to sleep in overnight. Long tables were set out, made by putting legs or pins through slabs, and standing them in rows, with similar ones not so high for seats. With abundance of provisions, well cooked, and good coffee, all served in tin cups, and on tin plates, all partook of a hearty meal before dark.

Then they determined to have a dance on the green, by torch and moonlight, bright fires were burning, so that the smoke might drive away mosquitoes and give light, and many hickory bark torches, held by lookers on, which they would swing furiously through the air to rekindle once in a while, afforded a fine light, and to all a novel, grand, and beautiful sight. A man named Feshour from towards Fort Recovery, furnished music on a violin, and, as there were no women to dance, men personated them by wearing their chip hats or fur caps. The dances were Scotch reels, Irish jigs, and Old Virginia hoedowns, and, as there was ample room, many were dancing at one time. Their joints were limbered by occasional tin cups filled with *egg-nog*. One man, Fielding Corbin, who had all day been lying down groaning with rheumatism, became so much excited with the dance, or the stimulating effects of the *nog*, that he forgot his lameness when an Irish jig was played, and jumped up and danced it to perfection, touching every note, keeping perfect time, and excelling all; so that ever after the settlers called him *Lumber Jimmy*. Many of the company danced until daylight, and in the morning, in a few hours, the frame was raised in sections; a hearty dinner partaken and all started for their homes, delighted with the idea that they would soon have corn meal without pounding, and that they had been to the raising of the first frame building ever erected north of Dayton, Ohio. The irons and millstones were hauled from Dayton, taking four yoke of cattle to haul them through mud and swamps, which they had to bridge with corduroy (poles laid crossways); finally the mill was set running, and people came from all quarters with bags of corn and some buckwheat (no wheat had been raised as yet), from great distances to get their corn ground, camping out when more than a day's travel. The race was one quarter of a mile in length, and no sooner was it closed at the mill than the fish began to accumulate below the dam, which was eight feet high, and they could not be sent over. That being the only obstruction from Lake Erie, the river seemed to be perfectly filled with pike, pickerel, lake salmon, white fish, large muskallonge, black bass, and suckers. Father saw that by opening his waste gates at the mill, and letting water in at the dam, he could soon have the race full, when by shutting the upper gate and opening the lower a little they would be on dry land, and could be picked up with the hand. He immediately set men to make barrels, and dispatched a two-horse wagon to Piqua for salt. Opening his gates the fish fairly swarmed until they became so thick that with a dip-net they could be thrown out as fast as a man could handle his net. Owing to the time taken by the team, the fish were so thick that they began to die in great quantities. Father caught and salted all that he could with the salt on hand, raised the gate into the pond and let them go; thus losing an opportunity to have made a fine fortune for that time. The salt did not arrive for several weeks, as he had to go to Dayton, ninety miles and back.

The mill was a success so far as supplying the settlers with corn meal and sawing lumber for himself, and to raft down to Fort Wayne and Defiance, etc.

The dam was framed in the shape of a triangle placed on a solid bed of limestone rock, which lay horizontally across the river between a high bluff-bank on the east, and an overflowed bottom in high water on the west.

The east bank was not less than twenty-five feet high, covered by a heavy growth of white oak timber, the race was dug through this bluff and timbered like a lock on a canal; a hewed log abutment was built filled with stone at either end of the dam in the best manner, and it was believed that nothing could move the dam which was anchored to the bottom so firmly. But the St. Marys River above the dam was very crooked, with but eight feet fall in twenty miles, and headed in a vast swamp in Mercer County (now Mercer County reservoir). The channel, obstructed by drifts, floated by the backwater below Shane's crossing. When the flood came in the spring, the highest ever known by the oldest inhabitant, an Indian chief (Ogkamoxy), it overflowed its banks and submerged our entire farm, and we were taken from the second story of our house in canoes across to the west bank. (Willshire had been laid out, none taking part in the survey but himself and sons, James, Horatio, and Willshire.) The drifts below the dam obstructed the flow of the water, and it remained over the banks for several days, and, the bottom of the river not extending down to the rock, the water began to work around the east abutment on the surface of the rock, and in one day washed away the entire bank, undermining trees, and head race, carrying all down the river, cutting a channel its entire width. This was the first great misfortune to his mill. But as the dam stood fast and the abutments also, and many large drifts had swept down, the millwright believed that by building a wing-dam from the dam's abutment up stream to the bank, they could repair damages, as they had saved lumber enough to plank it tight. They were set to work, and in a few weeks had it completed, although it was as large as the centre dam; the pond soon filled, the mills started again, although they made no money for their owner. They accommodated the entire frontier settlers; the mills were run constantly all the spring and summer. The next flood came with such a sudden rise that the drift swept the brush-dirt and stone from the scarring of the dam, which had been placed there to render it tight and load it down. The water floated the entire frame, which was firmly framed together, and broke it from the abutments, and carried it down the river, where, after the flood subsided, it was found upon the bank at a great bend, some fifty miles below, where it remained intact for years, and was used by new settlers for sills and timber for their cabins. Notwithstanding these disasters, father had another dam built, and as keel-boats and large pirogues poled up from below, began to ascend as far as St. Marys Fort. He built a lock near the west abutment, like a canal lock, to let them and flat boats through, should they wish to pass in medium stages of water (at high water they could pass over, with the water ten to fifteen feet over the dam).

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Father was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1823-24. The dam stood fast and the lock worked well. Stephen Louis and William, his son, and Major Low, were running the mills. My brother was at Fort St. Marys, and the men were engaged rafting lumber to Fort Wayne, the first lumber ever seen in that place, as flat-boats only came down with the flood tide. Keel-boats coming up or down were let through the lock by the hands at the mill. Something happened to call them away one forenoon for an hour or two, when an unprincipled villain, named *Bush*, came up with two pirogues lashed together, and a crew of four men to push it up with setting poles, and not finding any one at the mill, he seized a yoke of cattle that were there for the use of the mill, and hitched a scraper to them, took the picks, shovels, etc., from the mill, and as the water was then rising and but a few feet below the dam, on the west side, which was alluvial land and free from trees, he commenced to cut a channel around the dam. There was no one at home except my mother, two sisters, and my brother Horatio, and myself. My mother went and begged him to desist, pointed out to him the damage he might do, and told him that the men would be home to dinner and open the lock. But he being captain of such a big craft, felt his dignity, and only worked the harder, and had quite a stream running round which would soon have turned the whole river. My mother ran home loaded all the guns, the large bores and two squirrel rifles belonging to Horatio and myself. Horatio was sent to find the men, and I was left to watch the diggers; in less than an hour the two Quakers, Major Low, my mother and brother appeared at the scene of operations, having taken from the keel-boats, as they passed, Captain Bush's gun, which my mother intended to use if necessary. The Major was large and powerful, the Quakers ready to fight to the death. We boys could with our guns pick off a squirrel from the tallest trees, and were told by Louis, if they commenced to fire, which one to shoot at, and were ready and willing to obey orders. There were on our side three men, two boys, and my mother, with six guns. Friend Stephen, with his drab suit and broad-brim, drab hat, and about sixty years of age, was very venerable in appearance. He approached Bush and said: "Friend Bush, what dost thou intend to do? Don't thee know that thee will cause great damage to friend Riley, and may be ruining his mills?" "Don't care if I do; he's no right to dam a navigable stream and stop my boat from going up a navigable river." "Did thee not see the lock made on purpose to let thee through, and did not the Captain's wife tell thee that we would be back by noon and open the lock and help thee through?" "Wal, yas, but I hain't ter be bossed by no woman." "Friend Bush, if thee and thy men don't instantly go to work and fill up the ditch thee has dug, we will shoot every one of thee dead! not a minute to wait, all take aim," which we did.

The ruffians were thoroughly overawed by the warlike Quaker, and our guns pointed waiting his order to fire, went to work with a will by his direction, we all the while with our guns aiming at them until the breach was filled; the lock was opened and they passed through, a watch was set to watch the dam, fearing they might through spite return and open the sluice. Thanks to the courage of Stephen Louis and his son the Major, and our squirrel rifles, the dam was safe, and a victory won, although bloodless. Had Bush persisted their lives would have paid the penalty. The dam stood firmly, and the lock answered the purpose up to the time of our departure down the river in a flat-boat in April, 1828, and for many years after, and although to my father it proved ruinous, it was an inestimable blessing to the new settlers, in a vast region of country. Captain Riley, previous to going to Columbus, used all his efforts to arouse the public to the importance of adopting a system of internal improvements, and especially the construction of canals, the importance of which he had pointed out in his letters from the woods in 1819, and in order to lay the subject before the Legislature of Ohio, he addressed the following letter to Governor Clinton, of New York.

Capt. Riley's Efforts in Behalf of Internal Improvements before and while a Member of the Ohio Legislature, and his Correspondence with Gov. De Witt Clinton.

WILLSHIRE, VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO, Aug. 17, 1823.

SIR: Since I had the pleasure of seeing your Excellency in New York in 1819, I have removed into this wilderness and established my family on the St. Marys River, which, uniting with the St. Josephs River at Fort Wayne, thirty miles northwest from here by land, and ninety by water, forms the Maumee or Miami of Lake Erie. My object in coming to this country was to avail myself of the advantages incident to new settled countries, where the soil is rich and vegetation luxuriant, land cheap and navigation open to Lake Erie about six months in the year; but above all to build up a town which shall commemorate the name of my deliverer from Arabian slavery.

It was two years last January since I came into this wilderness, twenty miles from any inhabitant. I have got a grist-mill and saw-mill in operation, a State road established which leads from Piqua on the Great Miami to Fort Wayne and crosses the river here, a town laid out and nearly twenty houses built on it, a post-office established, and we are now ready to open a trade with your emporium in flour, beef, pork, potash, ginseng, etc. etc., as soon as your grand canal shall be ready for navigation.

I give you this sketch of my late transactions in order to apologize for the liberty I take, which I hope will be considered sufficient.

Being extremely anxious to build vessels here of as large a burthen as will enter and pass the Grand Canal when finished, and to keep them running as packets, with freight and passengers, from the mouth of the Maumee River to New York, to be navigated by sails on Lake Erie and the Hudson River, with masts to raise and lower at pleasure.

I beg leave to solicit such information on the following points as your Excellency may deem it expedient to give me. It is for my own private or the public use as regards the dimensions of the craft, etc. And that which regards the canal, with your permission, I should wish to publish here, where every citizen of this extensive and fertile region feels more than a common interest in its progress and completion, and reveres (almost next to the Deity) the gigantic powers of mind, talents, and great exertions which, under your administration, have brought this stupendous work so far to its termination.

First, when will the Grand Canal be probably finished so as to pass boats its whole length? What is the country through which it passes? How many rivers and lakes does it cross or come in contact with, and at what places or points? How many locks are constructed on it, and where severally located?

What are the largest dimensions of boats which can pass through this canal? What length and breadth can pass the locks, and what is the greatest depth of water a boat is allowed to draw in the canal when loaded?

What sort of construction is most approved on the canal by present experience? Can vessels properly constructed belonging to other States than New York navigate the Grand Canal, and if they can, under what restrictions? What is the rate of toll or duty per ton which will be exacted of them the whole route from Albany to Buffalo? Do light vessels pay the same duty per ton as loaded ones?

Knowing the intimate acquaintance your Excellency has with the whole subject, and your peculiar talent at description; knowing also that such a description as would give a correct idea of the geography and topography of the country through which it passes, and the difficulties which have been surmounted in the progress of this astonishing work, are only known to those who have been on the spot as engineers and workmen and commissioners, permit me, sir, to hope that at your leisure you will be so kind as to draw up and forward me the requested information, which shall be duly circulated in order to encourage the rising spirit of internal improvement in this country, and to disseminate a knowledge in which the whole mass of our fellow-citizens are most deeply interested.

I am most respectfully yours, etc.,

JAMES RILEY.

DE WITT CLINTON, Esq., Governor of the State of New York.

ALBANY, January 18, 1824.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 23d of December. I am glad to learn that so zealous a friend of internal improvements is placed in a situation where he will have the power as well as the inclination to promote objects of essential importance to the best interests of our country.

I have had the pleasure of a conversation with two of your Canal Board, Messrs. Williams and Kelley, on canals, and I was entirely satisfied with their just comprehension and enlightened views. There are few men of superior intelligence on subjects of this nature. With Gov. Brown I have had a correspondence, although I have not a personal acquaintance. I have long known, however, with such men as a Canal Board, you have reason to expect a very able report, and when it comes in I will want you to send me a copy; and if you shall then require any further elucidations, I will with great pleasure furnish them, from motives of personal respect, and from a full persuasion that the contemplated canal is identified with the general prosperity.

I am very respectfully
your most ob't servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

JAMES RILEY, Esq., Representative Ohio Legislature.

Wonderful Sagacity of a Horse.—Father drove to Ohio a team of horses—Dick and Charley. Charley was a large, powerful chestnut-sorrel, of a kind and gentle disposition. Father always rode him, as his weight was, when in health, 240 pounds, and we had no other powerful enough to carry him and swim streams. He was a great pet of father's, and would not leave him. When he was surveying, he followed him and carried him across swamps and streams, when he dismounted and set his compass and continued his line. For several days before he started for Columbus there had been heavy rains, which was about the 22d of November, 1823, and the streams were rising very fast. Charley was brought out after dinner. It was raining quite hard. Old Charley (as we called him) always began to groan before starting on a journey.

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Father thought that by starting he could cross the creeks (Duck and Black) before they were swimming, and reach Graves's tavern at Shane's Crossing before night; he bid us all good-by, and started, and reached Duck Creek; it was swimming, plunged in, and crossed; hurried on, and found the log approaches to the Black Creek bridge washed away, and the creek not fordable. He rode up the stream, hoping to be able to ford it, as the channel was wide and the current swift. Coming to a place where there was not much underbrush, he made the attempt; but finding that he would have to swim for some distance, he rode up to a fallen tree and dismounted and tightened his girth, and as he was about to mount old Charley broke away, dashed into the stream amidst floating driftwood, leaving him perched upon the log nearly half a mile from the land. Old Charley could be heard snorting and splashing through the water. After a while he whinnied, and repeated several times, when father called to him, "Come Charley," and he soon heard him returning, snorting and whinneying, and came up to him, and stopped close alongside of the log, ready for him to mount; which he did. Letting him have the bridle, he plunged into the stream and swam with him safely to the shore. On coming to the shore his tracks were seen where he had waited until father called. They reached Shane's Crossings, and were welcomed by Esquire Greaves, who was the first *white settler of Shanesville*, and kept tavern in a log house near the river. Father continued his journey, taking four days to reach Columbus, and having to swim the Loramie, Mad River, and Big Darby; crossed the Miami at Piqua in a boat swimming the horse; the Scioto, in Sullivan's Ferry, at the foot of Broad Street, Columbus. On the adjournment of the Legislature he entered into the political campaign, making speeches in favor of John Quincy Adams for President, whose nomination by the Legislature he was the means of procuring, riding Old Charley nearly all over the State. When at home we frequently turned him into the woods. On one occasion a number of gentlemen en route to Fort Wayne, viz., Henry Clay, Judge Bennett, Gen. John Tipton, and Capt. Hackley, stopped overnight. Their horses were put in the stable. Old Charley came up, let down the bars, pulled out the pin that fastened the stable-door, drove them all out, and took possession. The horses were caught after several days' chasing. Upon my father's removal to New York he was sold to the Hon. John Johnston, Indian agent at Piqua, and became their family horse, and lived to be forty-one years old. All believed he possessed the power of reason, and anticipated the wants of his friends.

The second settler in Willshire was Mr. Roswell Riley, from Middletown, Connecticut, with his wife and three children. He was my father's brother, a ship-builder and carpenter, and came for the purpose of building boats suitable for navigating the river, lake, and Erie Canal. He built the first house in Willshire, a two-story hewed log, towards the northeast side of the square, on high ground. He came in 1822, and also his wife's brother, Mr. Reese Chapman (single man), millwright; both worked upon the mill. John O'Donnell, wife, and children; John Reves and wife, Canada; Peter Keller and wife, Quebec; Jonathan Lewis, Sr., and Jonathan Lewis, Jr.; Dr. Edmiston and wife, Chillicothe, Ohio, first doctor; David Troutner, wife, and sons Joseph and Philip, Pennsylvania; James Walcott, wife and two children, Connecticut. He came to run the mill, claiming to be a miller. He built the first frame or plank house on the bluff, south side of the plat. His wife was the daughter of Capt. Woods, who was stolen when a child and raised by the Indians, and married a chief's daughter. He fought for the Americans in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison, and rendered great service, and received large grants of land near Fort Wayne and Fort Meigs. He had four daughters, who were educated at Lexington, Ky. One married Capt. Hackley; another Capt Turner, and lived on their reservation, across the St. Marys, opposite Fort Wayne. The youngest, about sixteen in 1826, lived with Mrs. Walcott, at Willshire, an educated young lady. All the families lived in cabins on the town plat, except Troutner and Keller, squatters on lands near by.

Of settlers on farms besides Capt. Riley's, Mr. Stephen Louis and son commenced a clearing on the east bank of the St. Marys, about half a mile north, and built a small plank house, where they raised several crops of corn and potatoes in 1822-23. Then a Mr. Hoover settled on the road to Shane's Crossing, about a mile south of Willshire. He came from Pennsylvania, had a wife and several children, and brought with him a tinplate stove, the first one ever seen in the country—a great curiosity. Next came Ansel Blossom, from Maine. He had a wife named Mercy and a large family. He had worked for father at a silver Spanish milled dollar a day and board until there was due him one hundred dollars, with which father entered a tract of 80 acres for him adjoining his on the east. He erected a log cabin, and moved in the fall, and commenced clearing. Having nothing on which to live, he drew on father's provisions. He was so exact that every tree had to be cut and the clearing exactly square, and not having got the square quite cleared he would not plow it in the spring. He made a little garden and depended for the year's provisions upon father. He had taught school in Maine, and imagined himself a second Benjamin Franklin, and imitated him even to the sticking his thumbs in his waistcoat armholes, and on no account would go faster than a walk, even to escape a sudden thunder shower, as it was undignified to run. And to make sure that his children would bear great names, I will give such of them as I can remember, in the order of their ages I believe, viz., Horatio Gates, Edward Preble, Ira Allen, Benjamin Franklin, Smith Mathias, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams. Catherine Bethiah and Mary—don't remember the other. Benjamin worked for father, the rest clearing their land and farming. The first wedding was that of Philip Troutner and Miss Bolenbaugh, sister of Peter Bolenbaugh, who had a farm at the crossing of Duck Creek. About a week before Mr. Blossom (by his own vote) became Justice of the Peace, and was entitled to perform the marriage ceremony. Philip had postponed his nuptials rather than go to St. Marys or Fort Wayne, but one morning the Squire on going to his milk-house saw a "Weathersfield kitten," *i. e.*, polecat, quietly drinking milk from a milk-pan, when he very deliberately walked into the house and asked Mercy to hand him the fire shovel; to her inquiry: "What do you want it for?" he replied, "you'll be addressed presently;" he found the animal with his head over the pan, and brought the shovel down upon his neck, cramming his head into the milk, intending to drown him, but the animal gave him such a sprinkling as to render him blind for a time, and to perfume his clothes, including his only white cotton shirt, with a high shirt collar, which he wore on great occasions starched, so as to give his bald head the appearance of being held up by the ears. He instantly called for Mercy to help him into the house, and changed his clothes as soon as possible, and to deodorize them by burying them. This caused Poor Phil, as he was called, to put off his wedding, the whole settlement having heard of the Squire's battle with the oderiferous little animal. After two weeks, thinking that the Squire's garments were in a condition to be worn on such an occasion, Phil presented himself at the Squire's for the purpose of engaging his services; but, seeing that he had on his hickory shirt, was about to depart, when he finally mustered courage and said: "Squire Blossom, have you a clean white shirt to put on?" to which, with becoming dignity, he asked why; "wal, if you have, I want you to come out to Peter Bolenbaugh's to-morrow night and marry me and his sister, I got the license of Riley in my pocket." "Mercy, are my best shirts ironed?" Being answered they would be in time, all were invited to the wedding, and of course, all went, great and small. After the ceremony a sumptuous supper was served under an arbor, ending with a dinner. Thus ended the first wedding in Van Wert County, in the fall of 1822.

The first well ever dug, my mother had dug in front of our house, on the east side of the river, opposite Willshire. It was dug down to the level of the rock in the river, walled up with limestone; was pure, good water, and I suppose is in use to-day. It was dug in the summer of 1822.

This determined Ansel Blossom to dig him a well. But as the stone for walling had to be hauled over half a mile, and he had no team, and considered himself a great genius, he concluded to give his well such a start, like a funnel, that it would not need to be walled particularly, as he found a solid mass of blue clay. He commenced a hole about ten feet in diameter, and expecting to reach water in thirty feet gave it the proper start to have it when done not over two feet at the bottom which he expected to find solid rock like ours. All told him to prepare a wooden curb, and have stone on hand ready to curb and wall it up as soon as he struck water. Mother offered him the oxen and cart to haul the stone (father was surveying), but all to no purpose; he had dug near thirty feet and came to hard pan; when he dreamed that he struck a crow-bar down and struck water. He did so; lost his crow-bar, and sure enough the water gushed up so fast that he had barely time to climb out on the ladder he had used for carrying up the dirt, when it began to cave in, and before night water rose to the top and ran over; the well caved in, and he was obliged to fill it up again, as it was near his house. He concluded to try again. There was about six rods east of his house a very large and thrifty beech tree, not less than three feet in diameter. He philosophized upon the matter, and came to the conclusion that so thrifty a tree must have a large body of water under it, and into which its tap root penetrated, and that he would not have to dig so deep by at least ten feet. He this time had his stone hauled and a wooden curb to put down to keep out the quicksand, and commenced by cutting down the tree in the usual way, some two or three feet above the ground, and instead of digging out the stump and getting it out of the way, before digging his well, he dug all around it, only leaving the "top roots" as he called them. When he had got a large hole, some six feet deep, he cut off the bottom roots without taking any means to prevent the stump from falling over, which it did. Then he found that with all his boys he could not move the stump, he came to borrow a yoke of oxen and chain; he hitched the chain to the stump, but the angle was so great that it was only pulled against the side; he and his boys worked half a day, and finally the chain broke, and the cattle started for home, but as his dignity (being Squire) would not let him run a few steps to stop them, they got into a full run, and, as the chain was broken, the hands at the mill heard that something dreadful had happened, and in about half an hour the Squire very deliberately walked into the saw-mill with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, and his fingers meeting over his chest, and made known the difficulty. The men took both yoke of cattle and more log chain, placed some sticks down the side of the stump, and

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making one end of the chain fast above ground, passed the other around the stump, taking what they call a rolling hitch, and rolled it out in five minutes with ease. Then he was ready for a windlass to haul up the dirt, and was offered the one used at our well. But he said that it required too much hard work to work the windlass, and he had a plan that would save all that labor, and his two sons, Benjamin Franklin and Edward Preble, could do it all, so that the other boys could farm and clear land. To accomplish this he erected an old fashioned well-sweep. Each side of the heavy end of the sweep he erected two poles, some twenty-five feet long, like two ladders, they were fastened together at the top, and holes bored through them both ways, about a foot apart, rounds were put in the side to use as a ladder, and holes through across, about a foot apart, into which a pin could be fitted, so that when Ben wanted to go down, Ed. got astride of the butt of the sweep pulled out the pin that was through the poles above, and Ben being the older and heavier went down as Ed. went up, and when down called to Ed. put in the pin, then when the bucket was full, Ed. pulled out the pin that held up the sweep and let it down, bringing the bucket up. Then he emptied it and lowered it, when Ben held it until he climbed up his ladder inserted the pin underneath the sweep, until the bucket was filled. It was a very slow process, but the boys persevered and had gone about twenty-five feet, which was the height of his ladder, then new ones of thirty feet were erected, after much delay and labor, and the work progressed a few feet, when one morning Benjamin Franklin stepped into the tub to go down without first seeing that Edward Preble was astride, and without his counterbalance, he dropped to the bottom, which was sand and broke through into water, not being much hurt, and believing that Edward Preble was astride, thought that he must have been thrown into the air like a stone from an ancient catapult, screamed out Ed! just as he called out Ben! which soon brought the whole family to the spot; they found the water coming in very fast. Ed. climbed his ladder, mounted his teeter, and soon brought Ben to the surface. Horatio Gates was dispatched to the mill for the hands to come and help. They put the windlass in the ox-cart and hurried to the well, rigged it and lowered a frame curb into the sand and placed the wall upon its top, finished "before night, and it remains, I presume, to this day, so Ansel Blossom can say with Shakespeare:—

"All's well that ends well."

Ansel Blossom was peculiar even in his having the ague chills or shakes all together, and instead of wrapping up in blankets, he would take off his coat, and shake until the perspiration would stand in beads upon his bald head and smooth-shaven face, so that children often went to enjoy the sight when told the squire had pulled off his coat to *shake*. One night just after he had been elected justice he spent the evening with my father. The subject of great men was his theme. He remarked, "Capt. Riley, have you ever noticed that most all great men were bald? I remember many were. Julius Cæsar of old, our John Quincy Adams, and also Benjamin Franklin, two of our decidedly great men, are bald." Raising his hat, which he always wore even in the house, "Did you ever notice that I am bald?" Father humored his conceit, and told him that in many respects he reminded him of Franklin, etc. He left for home through the woods. He heard some one call to him, "Who, who, who, who, who, who are you, ah?" "I am Esquire Ansel Blossom." "Who, who, who, who, who, who, ah," was repeated from a limb, and he heard the cracking of the mandibles of a huge white owl, the emblem of wisdom. One of father's mill-hands had an impediment in his speech, and the squire may have thought it was him. Philip Troutner's wife died, and he married Catharine Bethiah Blossom, and no doubt the squire performed the ceremony, though I could not state positively.

Father determined to have a Fourth of July celebration on July 4, 1825, in which all joined heartily and patriotically, and unanimously called on him to deliver the oration, which call he accepted, and made preparation. An arbor was erected under some large oak trees on the river bank, just north of the mill, and a very long table made with boards laid upon carpenters' horses, with benches and chairs, such as could be found (not more than one dozen). The table was furnished with plates, cups and saucers, knives, forks, and spoons. The meats were venison, bears, roast pigs and turkeys, with chicken pies baked in tin milk basins in old New England style, fish—black bass, pickerel, and salmon—with all kinds of vegetables obtainable at that season, wild gooseberries, honey, coffee made in a large sugar kettle, maple sugar and syrup, pumpkin and cranberry pies. The speaker's stand was between two large oaks that stood about six feet apart, and extended from one to the other, fronting the east. A salute was fired by charging the hole in the anvil, which made a very loud report.

Oration of Capt. Riley, Delivered at Willshire, July 4, 1825.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The practice of celebrating the birth of distinguished individuals with joy and festivity has prevailed in all nations from the remotest antiquity to the present day.

Great national festivals have also from time immemorial been established commemorative of some great epoch in the history of each government ever since man has existed in a social state upon this globe.

In conformity with this venerable usage, and in order to exhibit our thankfulness to the Great Author of our being for the signal benefits conferred upon us as a nation, we assemble this day to celebrate the 49th anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence by the Congress of the thirteen United States.

I approach this subject with extreme diffidence, being fully aware of its magnitude, the arduous duties assigned me, and conscious of my incompetency to fulfill the task in a manner worthy of the occasion, I rely and crave your indulgence while I attempt to sketch a rapid outline of the early history of our country, of the memorable event we celebrate, and the present condition of the New World.

A little more than three centuries have rolled around since Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, endowed with an uncommon mind, with great knowledge and experience, under the protection of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, of Spain, discovered the American continent. Adventurers from Spain, fired with avarice and a thirst for blood and military conquest, soon overran and subjugated the large islands embosomed by the Caribbean Sea, and extended their dominions over the flourishing kingdoms of Mexico in North, and over Peru in South America.

The old kingdom of Mexico was large and powerful, that of Peru populous and rich, and its court magnificent. Both nations were considered heathen by the Catholic Spaniards who contrived to overcome, rob, murder, and destroy them, and rear upon their ruins appendages to the Spanish Empire.

In the mean time adventurers and emigrants from England, France, Holland, and the Germanic States, persecuted at home for their religious opinions (being dissenters from the churches established by their respective governments), sought an asylum from tyranny in the country now termed the United States, then a howling wilderness inhabited by ferocious tribes of savages and the haunts of beasts of prey. England, France, and Holland, each in their turn, claimed supremacy over their several colonies as they became important in a commercial or political point of view. They added to the number of the emigrants by sending out malcontents exiled and expatriated by the laws of their countries.

After various struggles with the European powers, England obtained supremacy over all the countries along the seaboard, north of the St. Marys River, in Georgia, and to the frozen ocean, and exercised her authority by appointing governors over the several colonies, and sending out military forces in order to preserve the integrity of their power, and to aid in repelling the attacks of savages in their neighborhoods.

By grants of immense territories to individuals and companies and governmental charters, their system of government was established everywhere so soon as our forefathers had driven out the savages who inherited the country, and kept up for nearly three centuries a predatory warfare both cruel and sanguinary on the then frontier settlements. During the early period of our history our fathers became anxious for the welfare of their posterity. They built churches and established common schools and colleges, and the hardships, fatigues, and privations they were forced to undergo fitted and prepared them to endure still greater evils in order to establish their independence of the mother country.

Colonial Assemblies, consisting of members chosen by the freemen or landholders of the colony, met every year at the capital of each to enact laws for the good of the whole. The force of these laws was, however, subject to be destroyed by the vetoes of the English king by his governor, who presided over their deliberative assemblies. Thus our forefathers attended strictly to the morals of their children; and, struggling continually against the crown of England for every privilege, prepared themselves to shake off the yoke that pressed them already to the earth, and whose galling influence was daily increasing.

Great Britain assumed the right of taxing, without their consent, and to an indefinite amount, the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These colonies resisted for a long time the encroachments of the mother country by petition, remonstrances, agents, and every argument. They were met with scorn, derision, and contempt. Becoming at length determined to force her system upon her colonies, England supported agents in every colony to collect her duties on stamps, and sent a ship loaded with tea to Boston in defiance of public opinion. The citizens met masked, entered the ship in a mob, and threw the tea into the ocean.

Great Britain, feeling her pride wounded, sent out a heavy military force to Boston, in order to force the colonists into individual unconditional subjection. But several of the colonies had assembled in congress in order to devise measures whereby to resist these encroachments.

They began to form depots of military stores, and the British troops marched to Concord, and destroyed a small quantity which were there deposited, a distance of about twenty miles. The free citizens of the adjacent country arose in mass, and, without commanders, annoyed the British troops in their retreat from behind the fences and trees. They

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killed about fifty British soldiers and officers, and lost on their part five men killed and several wounded.

Thus the fire of the Revolution and civil war was kindled. The yeomen of the country fled to arms. Blood, the blood of freemen had been spilt (the country was electrified) by their natural protectors. A special congress was called at Philadelphia; articles of confederation were agreed upon; an army was to be raised for the general defence, and the command of it was given to General George Washington, a veteran hero, whose valor, prudence, and ardor proved, under Providence, finally triumphant over foreign and domestic enemies; aided, indeed, by the blood and sinews of an intelligent and devoted people.

Early in June, 1775, was fought on Bunker Hill the first battle between the English and American Armies. The British troops, the pride of their country, veterans in war, and commanded by the most experienced generals, were overpowered by the raw American militia. Three times they were repulsed by a handful of yeomen. More than one thousand veterans were slain. While our undisciplined countrymen, after expending all their ammunition, retired and joined with little loss the main body of the army.

Citizens flocked to the standard of their country in all directions, badly clothed, without even shoes to cover their naked and lacerated feet. Nearly destitute of firearms they rushed to the field, and, amidst all the perils and sufferings incident to such a state, they conquered. The names of Washington, Warren, Putnam, Montgomery, Green, Gates, Arnold, Mercer, Lee, Hamilton, Wayne, the Marquis De La Fayette, and a host of worthies, are still fresh in the recollection of every citizen. The memorable battles of Lexington, *Bunker's hill*, Ticonderoga, Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, Brandywine, Saratoga, Trenton, the Cowpens, Monmouth, and Yorktown, are known by every child sixteen years of age who has read the history of his country.

These battles, through which our fathers waded in blood, cemented the Union of American Confederacy, now the happy and prosperous United States.

The pride of Britain being humbled, although she called her aid all the savages of our vast Northwest frontier, who broke in upon us with the tomahawk and the scalping-knife, making indiscriminate slaughter of helpless men, women, and children, she was forced, in 1783, after the most sanguinary conflict, to acknowledge that the United States were free, sovereign, and independent.

The Declaration of Independence was signed and promulgated through the Union on the fourth of July, 1776, after which the war continued six years, waged in the most cruel and unfeeling manner by the British. Those amongst our citizens who adhered to the *British king* were styled *Tories*. These men, destitute alike of every feeling and principle, attacked, in a sudden manner, the citizens of their own towns, wreaking their bloodthirsty vengeance alike on their parents, brothers, and sisters; burning towns, villages, and the dwellings of their nearest relatives with relentless fury, and plunging the dagger to the hearts of their countrymen. Oh, shame, where is thy blush!

But let us turn from these disgusting pictures. Peace was proclaimed, the soldier of the revolution returned to his home after his severe trials, penniless; his ardent patriotism did not forsake him, he mingled again with his fellow-citizens, and though neglected by the Government, which was poor and without means, he uttered not a murmur, but strove to gain a subsistence by his daily labor.

He saw everywhere around him the fruits of his toils and sacrifices. Towns, villages, and cities reared their majestic temples where the forests had covered the country, and the beasts of the field, as well as the original inhabitants, fled before civilization and the arts; every house was opened and every hand greeted the war-worn veteran. After a lapse of years he is made to partake of the bounty of a grateful government.

Another war, rendered memorable by many battles and by the sacrifices of a brave and generous people, has tested the strength and stability of our political institutions.

It was waged by our old enemy. Our navy, though compared to hers it was but a pigmy to a giant, rode triumphant on the ocean. Our militia and raw troops again beat the proudest veterans the world could produce, with less than equal numbers, and the boasting conquerors of ensanguined Europe were themselves conquered.

The genius of the free government of our country is daily developing its powers; its flag waves over every sea. Its commerce extends over the whole globe, and equals that of the proudest nations of earth. While the inventive faculties of the American mind in our immortal Fulton furnished to the astonished world the novel spectacle of ships propelled by fire, traversing every sea, and approximating the extremities of the longest river to a span. Our free and happy population has increased beyond any former example. In less than half a century two millions of people have become twelve millions.

Sciences and the arts have even outstripped our most sanguine expectations, and we now behold our beloved country, blessed by the fostering hand of an overruling Providence, one of the most prosperous, flourishing, and powerful nations of the earth.

Examples interest our country in many directions, for the spark that kindled the flame of our revolution has spread its benign influence over the entire world. In Europe it has been smothered and kept down by bigotry, ignorance, superstition, and tyranny, through the most destructive wars, occasioned by the French Revolution, of thirty years' continuance.

The entire host of tyrants and religious fanatics in the Old World have marshalled themselves against our principles—they are arrested in Europe—they sleep but to arise again with redoubled vigor. When bursting asunder their chains they are destined to overwhelm their tyrants and oppressers throughout the universe.

In their steady march the principles contained in our Declaration of Independence in the New World have fully triumphed, and under the genial influence of our example the republics of Buenos Ayres, Chili, Columbia, Mexico, and Peru, have recently sprung into existence.

The land of the children of the sun is free; the bloody horrors inflicted by bigoted and mercenary Spain under her Christian Cortez and Pizarro upon the Mexicans and Peruvians have returned upon her devoted head; led by the virtuous and patriotic Bolivar, St. Martin, O. Higgens, Hieras, Lare, and a host of other worthies, the legions of liberty have established their independence.

Kingly tyrants and religious fanatics have received a mortal stab in that portion of the world. The blood of Montezuma, the Incas, and hosts of innocents has cried for vengeance, and the Almighty arm has avenged their injuries.

Already the cry of liberty of conscience has been proclaimed, and may we indulge the pleasing hope that this monstrous struggle will satisfy the civilized nations of the beauties and benefits of self-government, destined to extend throughout the globe.

The day we are assembled to commemorate and the patriots who proclaimed and established the most perfect system of equal rights and privileges, civilization keeps pace with moral and religious freedom and toleration, and is the most conclusive proof that these States have outstripped the other quarters of the world. Look at the American female character.

The fairest work of creation here have all the advantages of polite and useful education, and of moral and religious liberty; as wives, mothers, and daughters they hold the rank of equals with their nearest relations, and by their virtues and their goodness are esteemed as the greatest blessing a bountiful Providence could bestow on man.

The oration being ended, the people, to the number of about seventy five, took their places at the table, which had been loaded with all the luxuries the country afforded, and well cooked. Mr. Golden Green, of Shane's Crossing, asked a blessing, and those who were skilled commenced to do the carving. A small roasted pig happening to be in front of one old gentleman, the skin beautifully browned (it was roasted before the fire), he deliberately took off the skin and placed it on his plate, remarking, "Some folks like meat best, and some folks like skin best; for my part I like skin best," and carved the pig for the rest, no one objecting to his gratifying his taste, and all went off delightfully. After dinner toasts were drank, using what we called metheglin, made from honey, very delicious, but not intoxicating. I only remember my father's toast, which was, "The State of Ohio, the first born of the ordinance of 1787. May she lead the van in the cause of freedom and equality until our glorious Declaration shall be fulfilled, and we can with truth 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.'" All cheered the sentiment; then followed many more of like patriotic sentiments. My father, brother James, Uncle Roswell Riley, J. W. Milligan, Dr. Edmiston, Tom Sweeney, and James Hager, with mother and sisters, Amelia and Phebe, Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. Roswell Riley, and Mrs. Edmiston were all good singers. Uncle Roswell sang comic songs as well as I ever heard since on the stage. He sang several, and then Perry's Victory and Hull's Surrender. Mrs. Edmiston sang The Meeting of the Waters (Vail of Areca). She was a highly accomplished musician, and all wound up with Burn's Auld Lang Syne, shaking hands across the table. Those that did not know the words joined in the chorus. A plank floor had been laid upon scantling on the ground, and a dance by torchlight wound up the first celebration of the Fourth of July in Van Wert County, Ohio.

The first religious services were held at our house by missionaries, who visited Fort Wayne whenever the Indians were to receive their annuity, when there were a great many Indians and traders assembled from all parts of the country. The missionaries were generally Methodists, but every denomination was invited by my mother to hold meetings (she being a Congregationalist)—one Mr. Antrem, a Methodist preacher, most frequently. He was a large, powerful man, and was considered a revivalist. The Holy Spirit, as he called it, manifested its saving power by giving ladies, what they called the jerks, which would commence with a loud groaning, and then the head would jerk back and forth, causing their long hair, which they braided, to crack like a whiplash, they jumping up and down and shouting, while the preacher called on the congregation to alternately sing and pray. He would exhort them, telling them that hell was raging just beneath them with fire and brimstone. "Yes," said Freshour, "I know it's just under Shane's prairie, for I dug a well last week, and the water was so full of brimstone and sulphur that they could not use it, and it turned everything black, and caved in.

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I don't believe but hell's right under there." To this awful discovery Antrem quoted several passages from the Bible; read from Dante, John Bunyan, and Milton. Several young women from the prairie jerked until they fell exhausted, frothing at the mouth, with every nerve twitching. They were pronounced by Antrem to be most powerfully converted; and that appeared to be the uniform working of the Spirit at all his meetings in Ohio, Indiana, or Kentucky. A Rev. Mr. McCorcle, of Dayton, also preached at our house several times, but without producing any excitement. I think he was a Congregationalist.

The first school was kept by my sister Amelia (now Mrs. Dr. W. M. Murdock, of Urbana, Ohio). It was held in a little log school-house built on the public square of the town. Her scholars were my sister Phebe, Julia (now Mrs. I. J. Beach, of Mansfield, Ohio), my brother Horatio Sprague (deceased), two of Roswell Riley's children—Edward, William, Henry, and Sally; Blossom's children, about six, and Jonathan Lewis. The woods stood thick all over the town plat, except around the cabins, and we could frequently see deer and wild turkeys by looking out of the window or through the cracks. I think she taught summer and winter of 1827, except during sugar-making time, when all were engaged making maple sugar. We had a very large number of trees. The camp was on the west side of the river, and about a mile north of Willshire.

There was a murder of an Indian by Sackacha Shane, the chief's son. They had a game that they played called moccasin. A number of moccasins were laid as flat as possible on the ground; then they take a bullet in one hand, lift the moccasin, and pass the other, with the bullet under one after another, saying over some words, and leaving the bullet under one of them, and then they guess which one it is under. It is the same as the game we call thimble-rig. Sackacha had been beaten a number of times, and finally the Indian told him he could not play well enough to play with him, he might play with the squaws. This so infuriated Sackacha that he seized his long knife and stabbed him through the heart. The Indian left a widow, and after a long parley with her and his relations he settled the matter by paying her thirteen ponies, four or five blankets, some silver brooches, and a silver bracelet. Had he not been a chief's son her friends would certainly have killed him.

My father was the first postmaster of Willshire, and the office was established in 1823. He located the first State roads from St Marys to Willshire, and also to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and assisted in opening them, building bridges, etc. As soon as the lands he had surveyed were offered for sale he purchased seven tracts of land at Willshire, being the first purchaser. The first piece was a fraction of (2.93) two acres and ninety-three hundredths on the bluff bank of the St. Marys, just south of Willshire. The patent is No. 1, folio No. 1, and page No. 1, in the Register's office.

The first death was an infant son of Roswell Riley, and he was buried on that tract, which has ever since been used as a burying-ground for the town of Willshire. The second death was Mrs. Philip Trontner and infant, ten months after her marriage. She was only seventeen years of age and quite beautiful.

A remarkable thing! The first piece ever bought was for a grave-yard for his nephew to be buried in; but so it is.

Captain James Riley, the first settler of Van Wert County, Ohio, with an authentic account of his labors as a Government Surveyor of the Northwest portion of Ohio—his sufferings and losses in his endeavors to open up that country from July, 1819 to 1826–8—compiled from his journal and correspondence, by his son William Willshire Riley, with notes of memory by the compiler.

Edward Tiffin, Surveyor General of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents greeting:

Know ye that issuing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of James Riley, of the State of Ohio, I do make, nominate, and appoint and depute him the said James Riley to be my lawful Deputy Surveyor, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and such instructions as he may receive from the Surveyor General, and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments to the same appertaining during pleasure.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23d day of June, 1819.

[SEAL.] EDWARD TIFFIN,
Surveyor General.

From the Journal of Captain Riley.—I reached the forests on the St. Mary's River in July, 1819, and commenced surveying on the lands purchased from the Indians by treaty of St. Marys in 1818. In December, having finished for the season, I went to Washington City and spent the winter. In May, 1820, I removed with my family to Chillicothe, and in June began again to survey on the Auglaize River, and continued that work on and between the Auglaize and the Maumee rivers until winter. I had, however, in September, 1820, purchased of the United States at the land office at Piqua, seven tracts of land at a rapid on the St. Marys River, called the *Devil's Race Ground*, adjoining the Indiana line, and intending to build mills, I immediately commenced improving my purchase by erecting across the river a dam, and building a log cabin into which I removed with my family (consisting of my wife and five children, viz., James Watson, Amelia Matilda, Phebe Julia, Horatio Sprague, and William Willshire, who was six years and eight months old, in January, 1821, in the midst of a dark wilderness, environed by wolves and beasts of prey, which, with their howlings frightened sleep from my wife and the children for a time. The nearest human habitation was twelve miles, occupied by a half-breed Indian family, and the nearest path (not a road), four miles distant.

Here began my labors as the pioneer in earnest. The forest, however, gave way before the strokes of the axe, fires burned around consuming the fallen timber, cut short and rolled into piles by sinewy arms; the limbs and brushwood having already been cut, piled, and burned; rails were made; fences raised to enclose our corn fields from the deer and beasts of the forests. Another cabin was built, gardens laid off, plowed and planted. A mill-race of one-fourth of a mile, twelve feet deep at its head, and twenty feet wide, was dug; a frame saw-mill was built and filled with machinery, and in May of the same year, I went again to my business of surveying at and near Fort Defiance, at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, and up Tiffin's River, and to the northern boundary of Ohio.

In August, 1821, my whole family were taken down with bilious and remittent fevers; no help could be had to attend upon or even get us water from the spring to quench our feverish thirst. On the arrival of my son James with a surveying company, we were placed upon beds in a wagon, and conveyed sixty miles to Piqua on the Miami River, through deep forests, mud, and mire, tormented by myriads of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects that swarmed in that fertile but unsettled region. The settlers generally on our route, which took up five days, were more miserable, if possible, than ourselves, sick and destitute of the necessaries of life, could afford us no assistance, and excited our sincere commiseration. In the month of November the severe frosts destroyed the noxious alluvia from vegetable putrefaction which lately grew so luxuriently in these level and marshy countries. We travelled slowly and feebly back, still occasionally shaking with the ague; our skins resembling tanned leather. We found our corn fields clothed with strong food, and by March, 1822, were enabled to resume our occupation.

In 1822 I built a two-story frame grist-mill, but by deceit and unskilful management of the builders and millwrights, I was subjected to enormous expenditures.

This year I surveyed the land on both sides of the St. Marys to Fort Wayne, Indiana, including that important place of trade and deposit, and the lands in Indiana between the St. Marys and Maumee rivers (about twenty townships of six miles square). I laid out a town on my own land, situated at the Rapids of the St. Marys, and called it Willshire, in honor of my redeemer and friend, William Willshire, of Magadore, Africa.

Several families in the course of 1822 came into my neighborhood and settled. But I had to cut roads, build bridges over creeks, and strain every nerve and exert all my faculties and resources to improve the country and procure provisions, the most of which I had hauled from Dayton, ninety miles, on wagons, for my family and those of my neighbors, who were destitute. These enormous expenses swallowed all my surveying profits. In the great freshet of 1823 my mill-dam was carried away, and my property fast destroying. A post-office, however, had been established and the road part made a mail route.

In Oct. of 1823 I was elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, for the counties of Darke and Shelby, to which counties of Darke the new counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, and Williams were judicially attached, and I served as a member during the session commencing in December, 1820-4. At that session all the statutory laws of Ohio were revised; several new counties were granted; the canal policy and internal improvements promoted, and advances made towards a system of common schools in the State, hitherto neglected. The public surveying in Ohio being completed, the policy of the head of the surveying department deprived me of further business in that line. The frequent breaking and destruction of my mill-dam and other vexations proved ruinous. From the commencement of my residence in Ohio my health became precarious, every year I was seized with bilious fevers of the most violent type, generally early in July, these continued until the frosts destroyed in October the putrid matter floating in the atmosphere, then nearly at death's door. Dysentery, cramps, and cholic pains would taper off the fevers, so that I was not able to attend much to my business until February or March, and then not with my usual vigor of body. Every member of my family suffered extremely from the effects of the climate yearly.

In January, 1826, when still feeble with a fever, I was attacked by the influenza on the brain, which deprived me of my reason for some weeks, when, by the suppurations of my right ear, I was relieved; but the disorder continued to break at my ear, to swell and break about my throat every few days, until March, having been transferred to the back of my neck, and there caused the most excruciating torments. After having suffered thus for three months, without being able to lie down or get

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relief, I was removed by water in April to Fort Wayne, Indiana, for the benefit of constant medical attendance. The swellings, or racking pains in the back of my neck, obstinately continued, yet could not be brought to suppurate. The swelling breaking about the throat, together with numerous sores, occasioned by the insertion of several skeins of silk as setons into different parts of my neck and throat, as many as twelve at a time, kept me in continual torment until July, when my wife and eldest son, James Watson Riley, insisted on my being removed by water to New York, where, if I could but live to arrive, they had hopes I might recover by breathing again the pure sea air, to which I had been accustomed. Worn down and emaciated by sickness and distress, lean as an Arab, and, being unable to use my limbs, I could with difficulty be persuaded to submit to the alternative, but at length yielded assent; and my son James, who was clerk of Mercer County, but had left his business, and attended me night and day, during my long-continued illness, in the most feeling and truly affectionate manner, now procured a boat, fitted an awning over it, and placed me on a feather bed on board of her; when, having taken, as I supposed, a last farewell of my family and my numerous friends, who aided me in my embarkation, with my son and proper attendants on board, we cast off on the first of July, and were accompanied for several miles down the river by the Masonic fraternity, who extended their brotherly kindness as far as possible, and are entitled to my warmest and grateful consideration. After a painful passage for me, having been forced to stop and blister my neck on the route, in order to lessen the dreadful effects of the cramps and spasms, we reached Fort Meigs, at the Lower Rapids of the Maumee River, on the 5th. I was placed on board a packet schooner for Detroit, Michigan, on the 6th. Here my son was constrained to leave and return, to attend the sessions of the courts at St. Mary's. I was landed at Detroit on the 8th. A consultation of physicians and surgeons was called, who only recommended and prescribed such remedies as might prove sedatives, and advised immediate change of climate as my only chance of recovery.

I was accordingly placed on board the Henry Clay steamboat for Buffalo, New York; then on board an elegant canal packet for Albany; and, again taking a steamboat, arrived at the city of New York on the 24th of July, 1826, when I was carried to the residence of my worthy brother, Asher Riley, by whom I was received with all the kindness and tenderness my situation required. His house became my home. Himself and his kind-hearted and amiable wife (who is sister to General John Wool, of the United States Army) administered to all my wants and wishes by night and by day. I became the patient of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in Columbia College. His skill and advice were very beneficial, in a few weeks my cramps and spasms having ceased to afflict me. By Dr. Mott's advice I used Dr. Ireland's *medicated vapor bath*, so highly and justly celebrated. In a few applications of this wonderful bath, my skin, which was before yellow, hard, and husky, assumed its former appearance; and perspiration, which had been long checked, or stopped entirely, was resumed; my health fast improved; the stiffness of my joints gradually subsided; my appetite and my flesh increased; and in November I was able to walk two miles a day. Thus the change of climate has again restored me to comparative health, and the use of my limbs and organs, *except the right ear*. And, although my section of the State of Ohio is now flourishing, and the whole State one of the most fertile and important in the Union, yet as health is the greatest of all blessings, and neither myself nor my family can enjoy that blessing in an interior region, I have since continued, and expect to continue, in New York or its vicinity, and have determined to remove my family from the scenes of so much labor and such continued disasters, sickness, and distress."

It may be added, in conclusion, that he never returned to Ohio, but, in company with Messrs. A. C. Rossue & Co., engaged in maritime pursuits, commanding a vessel trading between New York, Gibraltar, and the empire of Morocco, at the port of Magadore, where he went first to pay a visit of gratitude to Mr. William Willshire, who redeemed him from barbarian slavery in 1815, the particulars of which are related in "Riley's Narrative." He died on board his vessel, the brig William Tell, on the 13th of March, 1840, thirteen days out from New York, bound to Port-au-Prince, of fever; and after four days, not making port, was buried in the ocean. Thus ended the life of the first settler of Van Wert County, Ohio.

The family removed to New York City in April, 1828.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Solomon Hartzog

removed from Reading, Pennsylvania, and located upon a half section of wild land which he had entered at the United States Land Office at Lima, January, 1836. This half section was situated upon the north bank of the St. Marys River. The whole trip from Reading to Willshire was made in a Pennsylvania or Conestoga wagon.

His first place in which to shelter his family was a little arrangement erected by himself alone, as he had no neighbors to aid him. The hut he made adjoined the trunk of a large tree that had fallen, and upon one side of this tree. The poleshelter roofed with bark, was used for cooking and other kitchen purposes, and also to afford some protection against the assaults of the winter blasts, which was partly secured by keeping up a brisk fire, and by the hapless family standing upon their feet and constantly changing their position. The Conestoga wagon box had been adjusted on the other side of the log, and utilized as a lodging-room.

After making the best provisions for his family possible, his next object of anxiety was his faithful horses, and after the team had been rested, he made a trip to Shane's prairie, twelve miles above, and bought corn at one dollar per bushel, and a quantity of prairie hay, for which he paid only a very moderate price.

Nightly the new settlers had a serenade by wolves, but the constantly burning fire kept the cowardly beasts from making an attack.

The St. Marys at this time was an important channel of commerce, connecting the upper towns of the Miami with Fort Wayne, and flatboats and pirogues were almost constantly, during seasons favorable for navigation, floating on the surface of the water.

On Mr. Hartzog's place, and on the margin of the river bank, was a fine spring, and this was a favorite stopping rendezvous for river men. Thus Mr. Hartzog's place within a year or two, became a sort of trading post for not only those who navigated the water, but for Indians, fur traders, and others, who desired to make exchanges.

When Mr. Hartzog removed to the county his family consisted of his wife, one daughter, married to David Smith, and his son Jesse, married to Miss Mary A. Adams, April 1, 1854, of Van Wert. After their removal to this county two daughters and two sons were born. The eldest daughter Leah, married Henry Banta, merchant of Willshire; his son King S., married Miss Polly, daughter of Ephraim Maddox. Miss Eliza married James C. Casto, and Benjamin Hartzog is a merchant in Van Wert.

Solomon Hartzog, after his settlement in the county, became a large land owner, and accumulated considerable wealth. In the spring of 1848, having lost his wife in 1845, he rented his farm adjoining to the town, and commenced hotel and mercantile business at Willshire, and died in November, 1848.

King S. Hartzog was a soldier under Capt. Scott, Company K, 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Chicamauga, in which he bore himself gallantly, mysteriously disappeared, and no trace of him has since been discovered.

Dr. J. L. Harper,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1817. When five years of age his father moved to Athens County, Ohio, where he lived till 1833, when he with his older brother started for the State of Michigan. On their way they stopped at Willshire over night, when his brother was taken sick. They remained here some two years, then moved across the State line into Adams County, Ind. During the winters of 1833 and 1834 young Harper carried the mail on horseback from Fort Wayne to St. Marys. A number of trips he carried the mail-bag on foot. The waters being too high to ford with a horse, he would cross the river and streams on fallen timber. In 1812 he returned to Athens County. Here, at the age of twenty-four years, he commenced to go to school and to study medicine. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1854, married Nancy Savage in 1854, returned to Pleasant Mills in 1856, where he has lived till the present time, with the exception of twelve years that he lived in Willshire. They have raised only one child, Flora, the wife of Dayton Stetler, of Pleasant Mills. The doctor, although sixty-four years of age, still follows the practice of his profession and oversees his farm.

Below we give some of Dr. Harper's early recollections of Willshire. He says the first election held in the township was in the fall of 1833. It was held in the post-office building. There were ten votes cast. The electors were John, Peter, and Jacob Bolenbaugh, Ansel and Benjamin Blossom, J. P. McMannis, James and William Major, John Frysinger, and John Johnston. At the election in 1834 there were thirteen votes cast. The first school taught was in 1834 by an Irishman (name not known). The first goods sold in the town was by Patrick Frink in the post-office building. The first religious society was a Methodist Episcopal. The first members were Richard Pring, Ansel Blossom, James Major, and their wives. First brick house was built by Amos Compton. The first blacksmith was David Major.

Rev. John Frysinger.

His father was one of Virginia's pioneers, and bravely fought in the American Revolution. He died at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1812, leaving a wife and eleven children. In 1816 his wife and children immigrated to Champaign County, Ohio. Her son John was born Jan. 20, 1807, in Rockingham County, Virginia, and remained there until March, 1830, and removed thence to Shane's Crossing, Mercer County. In June of that year he bought land of Amos Compton, in Willshire Township, and on Sept. 9th was married to Miss Elizabeth Baltzell. Jan. 16, 1831,

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they settled on the farm three miles north of Willshire, and at that time the nearest farm north of here was on the Maumee River, thirty-five miles distant. On the south his nearest neighbor was Ansel Blossom, three miles betwixt him and Fort Wayne on the northwest, and on the north side of the St. Marys River eastward, the nearest family was fourteen miles. Then there was but one family living in Willshire—Mr. John McManes. He labored successfully in erecting his cabin and clearing the land, and in process of time reaped his reward.

Rev. Mr. Frysinger as a spiritual adviser and preacher labored successfully under the banner of the United Brethren, and as a citizen useful and excellent in all things; in truth, he had no superior.

Frederick Schinerer

was born in Bavaria in 1824. Located in Dublin Township, Mercer County, Ohio, 1849. He was a miller by trade. He rented from John Rhodes a water grist and saw-mill on the St. Marys River, two miles west of Shank's Crossing, for which he agreed to pay four hundred dollars a year rent, but before a year expired he bought the mill and 115 acres of land, for which he was to pay thirty-three hundred dollars, of this amount of money he had only one thousand dollars, the balance was to be made on the mill. This mill only had one pair of burrs, which he used for wheat, corn, and buckwheat. He ran this mill some three years without any help, running both saw and grist-mill at the same time. Often he would commence on Monday morning and never stop till Saturday night, not going to bed for a whole week. This mill was originally built by John Rhodes in 1840, who ran it till 1849, when Mr. S. bought it and ran it ten years, when he built another. This he owned till 1873, when he sold his mill and 475 acres of land, and moved to Willshire Township, and bought a farm near the town of Willshire, the old homestead of Ansel Blossom, one of the first settled farms in the county, settled 1822. On this farm is the first orchard planted in the county.

Mr. S. has been twice married—he first married Mary Deior, 1849, by whom he had two children; his wife died 1861. In 1862 he married Elizabeth Schumm, by whom he has had ten children.

Mr. Schinerer is one of the stable farmers of Willshire Township, whose word is known to be as good as his note, and his note is as good in bank as any man's in the county; he is one of the wealthy farmers of Van Wert County.

Andrew Roehm

was born in Germany, 1814. When twenty-one years of age he came to the United States and located in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he worked by the month for about four years at the rate of from seven to ten dollars per month. In the year 1839 he married Rosanna Jaus; in the fall of the same year they moved to Tully Township, Van Wert County, on eighty acres of land he had entered the year previous. When he landed with his wife in the woods he had only five dollars left; they had no cabin; they put up a shelter beside a log, and covered it with his wagon cover. Here they lived about three weeks; this was late in the fall and snow on the ground. Here he left his wife all alone in their tent, while he went to Fort Wayne for provisions to live on. For these provisions and a few chickens he laid out all his money. Here he was without a cent of money or a bit of land cleared. When he ran out of provisions he would work for some of his neighbors. He could get a bushel of corn for a day's work, in this manner he worked along during the winter. The next spring his wife died. He felt that he could not live here all alone in the woods. So one of his neighbors loaned him five dollars and he returned to Columbiana County, where he remained until the fall when he returned to Tully. That same fall he married Catharine Bientz, by whom he had eight children. His second wife died 1858. He then traded his farm for a farm in Willshire Township. Here he married his present wife, and is now located on section 27.

The first election held in Tully Township was at the house of Mr. Roehm, where they were held for several years. He was one of the petitioners for the organization of the township.

Cyrus Bowen

was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1819. When fifteen years of age he went to work for himself; he worked on the Mahoning Canal at $9.00 per month; he worked on this canal about three years; here he saved money enough to enter 80 acres of land; this he did in Willshire Township in 1837. This land he gave his father a life-lease upon, his father having been unfortunate, had lost all his property. He came with his father's family to this land August 6, 1837. After their arrival Young Bowen worked out by days' work to provide food for the family. The first sack of meal they had in the house Cyrus went to St. Marys for and brought home on a horse. In 1841, Mr. Bowen married Mary McQueen, by whom he has ten children. Anthony McQueen, the father of Mrs. Bowen, came to Willshire Township, 1836. Mr. Bowen has since he came to the township bought and now owns 221 acres of land, all by his own industry and economy; he has now retired from active labor.

Halstead C. Mills

was born in New Jersey in the year 1812. When a young man without any means, he went to Arkansas to make his fortune; he commenced by cutting cord-wood for the steamboats and rafting on the river, this he followed a little less than a year. He then returned to Miami County, Ohio, where he rented a farm for one year. The money he saved in this time he bought 160 acres of land with in Willshire Township. This was in 1839. The following year, 1840, he married Mary Pearson. In 1842 they moved to their home in the woods. From this beginning Mr. M. has become one of the wealthiest citizens of Van Wert County. Mr. Mills has been connected with all the public interests of the county. To him more than any other man belongs the credit of the completion of the T. D. and B. Railroad, he giving his name as personal security for the iron to lay the track. He has invested and paid to the T. D. and B. Railroad $8000, for which he has not received one dollar in return. He has at the present time 1000 acres of land and 280 acres of wheat in the ground. Mr. M. has retired from active farm life. His wife died in 1877.

Frederick Schumm

was born in Germany, 1814. Came to the United States with his father's family in 1833. John Schumm, the father of the above, had a family of five children. They first located in Holmes County, Ohio. Mr. S., when he landed in Holmes County, had just $275 left, this he invested in land, which he owned some three years, when he sold it for $1400, with this money he entered 800 acres of land in Willshire Township in the year 1836, but did not move on to it till 1837. There were just five children, each one got 160 acres. Frederick Schumm, the subject of this sketch, married Magdalena Meyer in 1838. They have twelve children, viz., William, born 1840; John, born 1842; Frederick, 1844; Catharine, 1846; Jacob, 1848; Hannah M., 1849; Maria B., 1851; Ludwig G., 1853; George F., 1856; Anna M. B., 1858; Martin H., 1861; Ferdinand G., 1863.

Mr. S. commenced in the woods with his axe, cleared his land himself, and has made for himself one of the finest homes in Willshire Township; he has 260 acres of well-improved land, with good substantial buildings, a view of which is shown in this work.

Abel Johnston

was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1812. Married Margaret Gillespie in 1833. They have seven sons, all men grown, and now residing in other States, except one. Mr. Johnston first came to Van Wert County in 1836, and entered his land, but did not settle on it till 1838. The Johnston family all came from Harrison County; the family consisted of father, mother, three brothers, and four sisters. There are now living in the county Mrs. Wagers and Abel Johnston, of Willshire Township, and Davis Johnston, of Van Wert. They were a family of more than ordinary intelligence, and have held prominent offices in the county. Abel Johnston, the subject of this sketch, was Associate Judge of the county in the year 1847, and has been Justice of the Peace a number of years. Mr. J. had three sons in the late rebellion, who served their full time of enlistment, and were honorably discharged. Mr. J. says the first school-house built in the township, outside of Willshire Village, was on section 7, in the year 1838, and taught by Davis Johnston, also that the first election in the township was in the fall of 1837.

Dr. J. F. Shaffner,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania in 1829, and brought by his parents to Crawford County, Ohio, when quite young. He remained here till 1845, when he went to Seneca County, Ohio. Here he commenced the study of medicine under the tutorage of Dr. W. H. Coover. He graduated at Cleveland Medical College in 1863, and also attended a course at the Ohio Medical College in 1875, where he also received a certificate of graduation. In 1849 he married Barbary Meyer, by whom he had seven children, three still living. His wife died in 1877. In 1878 he married Nancy J. Roop. By this marriage they have one child, viz., Fred. S., a bright little boy one year of age.

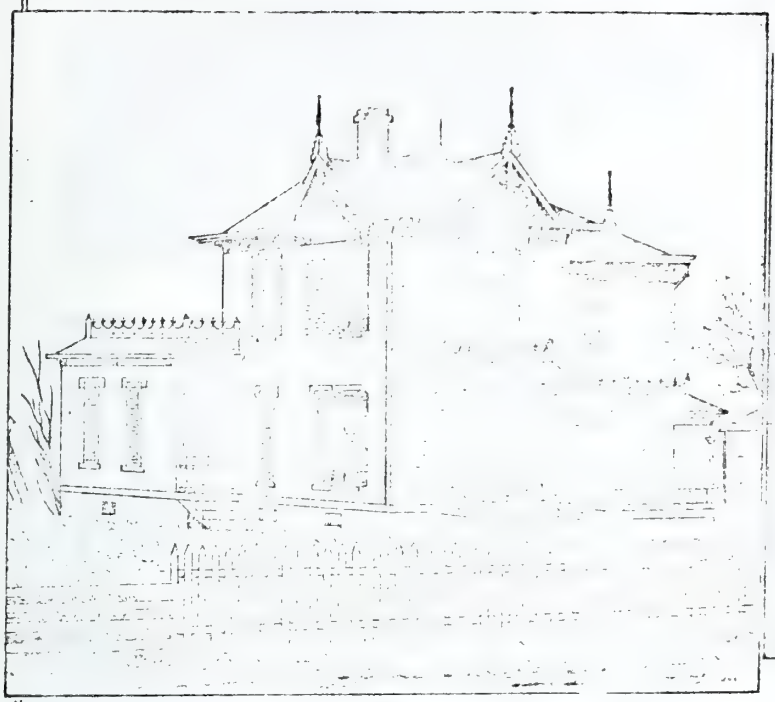
Dr. Shaffner came to Willshire and commenced the practice of medicine in 1867. From that time to the present he has had the leading practice of the town and surrounding country.

James H. Sims

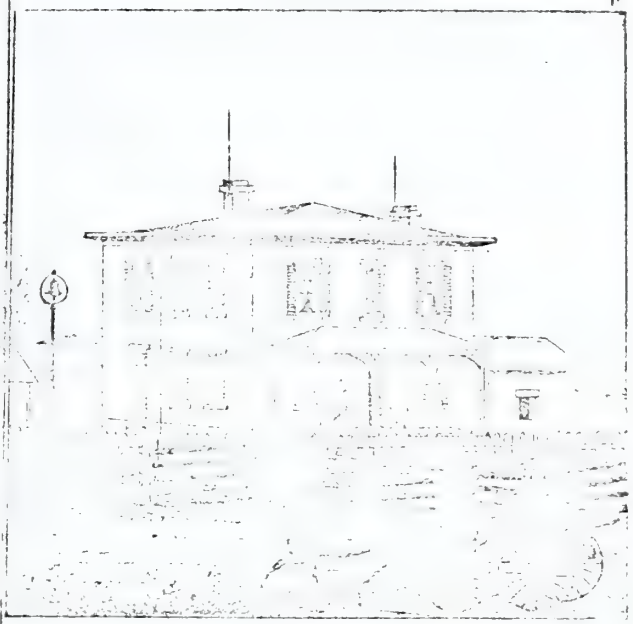
was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1826, and came to Willshire in 1865. He married Margaret Chilcote in 1870. They have a family of five children, viz., Emma, Ida, Almira, Charlotte, and May. Mr. Sims, was a volunteer in the war in 1863; was taken prisoner at Beverly, W. V., was sent to Libby Prison, where he remained until there was an exchange of prisoners. Although Mr. Sims was not among the number exchanged, when the roll was called for those who were to be exchanged, he answered to the name of one who happened to be absent, and marched out of prison with the rest. After the close of the war he came to Willshire, where he now lives, and is engaged in the practice of the Law.

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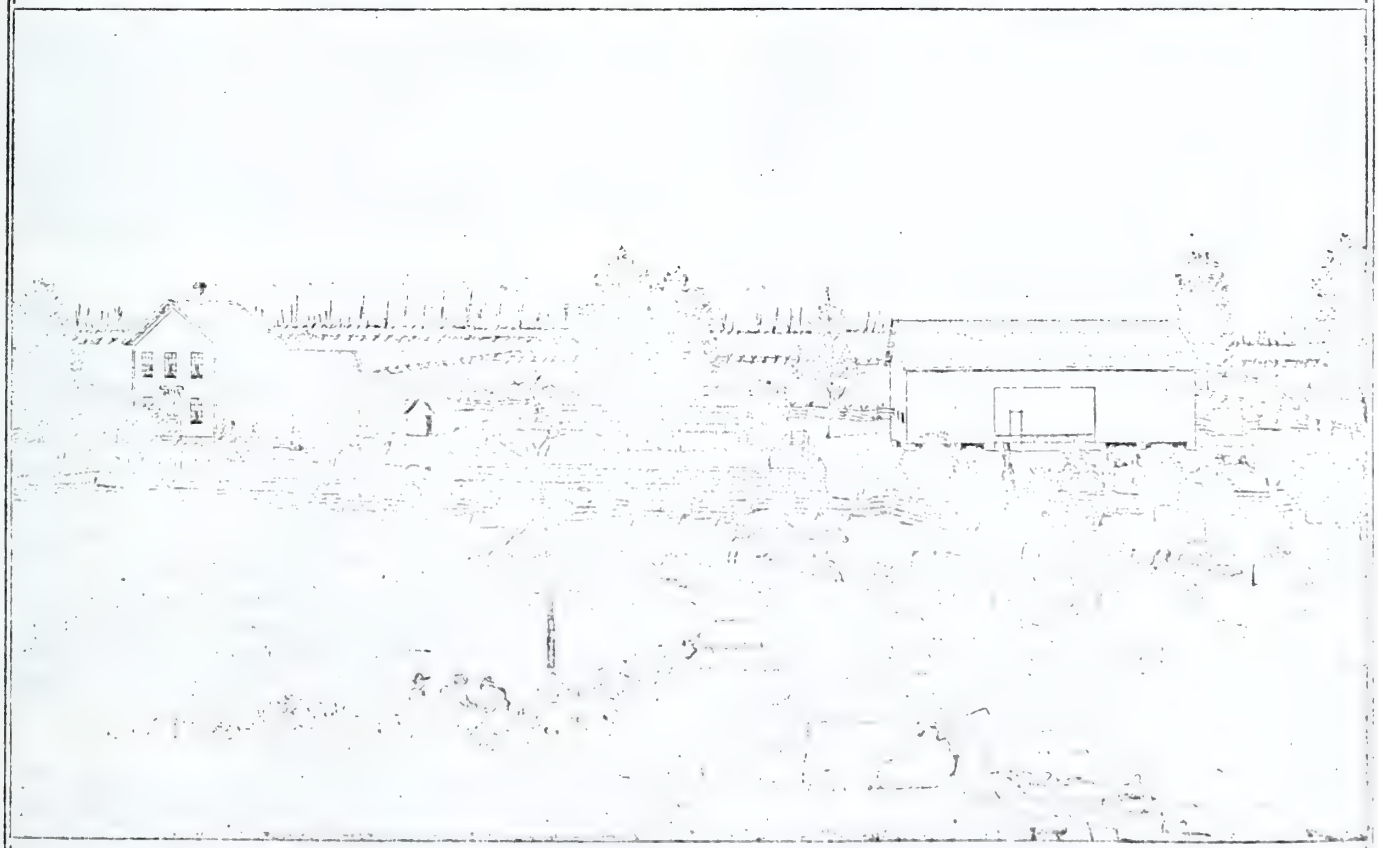
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RES. OF J. B. FRONEFIELD, RIDGE TW'P VAN WERT CO O.



RES. OF PETER GERMANN,
HARRISON TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES. OF FREDERICK LILLICH, WILLSHIRE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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Peter Frysinger

was born in Virginia in 1810. When six years of age he was brought by his mother to Champaign County, Ohio, where he remained till he came to Van Wert County. In 1832 he married Sarah Bodey, by whom he had fourteen children. In 1851 he moved to Willshire Township, where he now resides. His wife died in 1864. In 1868 he married Hannah M. Knapp, by whom he has had one child. Mr. Frysinger is one of the oldest settlers now living in the county. His brother John had preceded him some three years, who is now the oldest settler in Willshire Township, if not in Van Wert County. He has retired from the active duties of life, having spent forty-five years of hard labor in Willshire Township.

Elias Dull

was born in Pennsylvania in 1822. He came to Van Wert County in 1844, and bought 160 acres of land in Willshire Township, on which land he went into debt, two hundred dollars. This indebtedness he paid by working at ten dollars per month. He then commenced to improve his land. In 1850 he married Jane Walters. They have six children, viz., Harriet E., Hannah L., John W., Wm. W., Rebecca J., and Mary R. Mr. Dull has added to his farm till he has at the present time four hundred acres, beside giving to his children two hundred and forty-five acres. This has all been done by his own industry and economy, and that of his wife. He has confined himself to farming and stock raising, and has been one of the successful farmers of Van Wert County.

A view of his home is to be seen in this volume.

Timothy Agler,

a son of Jeremiah Agler, was born in Stark County, Ohio, 1834. In 1837 the Agler family came to the Northwest woods. They at first stopped in the edge of Mercer County, and lived in the house of Mr. Schlater's family till the spring of 1838, when they moved on to what they supposed was their land in Liberty Township, where after building a cabin and commencing to clear land they found they were on the wrong piece of land. They then moved on their own land, where the widow still resides. Timothy Agler married Elizabeth Brewer, 1857. They have five children.

Lenhart Dull

was born in Pennsylvania in 1815. Married Susannah Ream in 1842, by whom he has eleven children, viz.: Celesta, wife of E. W. Robinson, J. Monroe Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, James B., Lafayette J., Joseph E., Isabella and Arabella, and Mary C.

When Mr. Dull arrived at manhood he received from his father's estate $300, this was all the help he ever had to commence with. A couple of years previous to moving to Van Wert County he bought 160 acres of land where he now resides, for this land he paid $2 50 per acre in the woods, this was in 1840; he moved to his land in 1842, since which time he has cleared his farm, and added to it till he had 660 acres. A view of his home is shown in this work.

Adam Dieterich

was born in Germany, 1828. He came to America with his father, Jacob Dieterich in 1838, and located in Willshire Township. He married Mary Germann, 1851, by whom he has six children. The Dieterichs, like many others of the early settlers, commenced in the woods without any means. They first lived in a camp till they could build a cabin; cleared a patch of ground for potatoes and corn; that fall they sowed one acre of ground in wheat; they were not able to buy the seed for more. This they cultivated with the hoe, not having a team to work with. He says they have been six weeks at a time without bread in the house.

Charles Vance

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, 1840. Came with his father (Elias Vance) to Van Wert County in 1852, where he has made his home principally from that time to the present. In 1868 he married Elizabeth J. Cromnger, by whom he has four children, viz., Hilinda, Adelaide, Owen, and an infant. Mr. Vance is a druggist by profession, and has made a success in his business. He is located in the town of Willshire, where he was the first to make a specialty of the sale of drugs. Mr. V. commenced trade with but little or no capital, but has made for himself a good home, and is doing a good and prosperous business.

Henry Banta

was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1825, came to Willshire in 1852, engaged in the mercantile trade in 1853, had been in trade the greater part of the time from that time to this. In the year 1860 he married Leah Hartzog, whose parents (Solomon and Susan Hartzog) came to Willshire in 1855. Mr. Banta is one of the leading merchants of Willshire; his annual sales are from $35,000 to $40,000, and besides this he deals largely in all kinds of grain.

Andrew Lillich

came to America from Germany in the year 1833, with a wife and five children, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio, where they lived till 1840, when they came to Van Wert County, and located on section 25, Willshire Township.

Frederick Lillich, a son of the above, was born in Germany in 1829. In 1852 he married Sarah Shell, by whom he has had ten children, all still living. Mr. L. has held the office of Township Trustee for several years, and at the present time is one of the Commissioners of the county.

Abraham Pontius

came to Willshire Township in the year 1836, and was one of the few who first helped to let the sunlight shine on the fertile soil of Van Wert County. Wm. Pontius, a son of the above, was born in Willshire Township in 1841, was raised and lived on a farm till 1872, when he went as clerk in a store. In 1879 he engaged in the hardware trade in the town of Willshire. In 1864 he married Melinda A. Hartzog, by whom he has seven children.

Wm. Chilcote

was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1823. Came to Van Wert County, 1847. Married Eliza Walters, 1847, by whom he has had eight children. Although Mr. C. was not among the very earliest settlers of Willshire Township, yet when he settled on his land there was not a road within one and a half miles of him, nor a spot of ground cleared on his land. Mr. Chilcote's wife died Nov. 3, 1874.

Charles C. Chilcote

was born in Pennsylvania in 1819. Married Catharine Philbee in 1846. They have six children. Mr. Chilcote came to Van Wert County in 1852.

Robinson Chilcote, grandfather of the above, was in the British army in the Revolutionary War, but left the British and joined the Colonies, and was killed in battle. James Philbee, father of Mrs. Chilcote, was in the war of 1812, and served until peace was declared.

David Smith

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1826, but was raised and educated in Franklin County, Ohio. In 1846 came to Willshire Township; here, for three winters, he followed teaching district school. In 1849 he married Mary Hartzog, when he rented a farm and followed renting farms for eight years, when he bought a farm of his own, and still resides on it. Mrs. Smith died 1874. They have had a family of nine children, five of whom are still living.

George M. Schumm

was born in Germany, 1812. Came with his father to America, 1853. Came to Willshire Township, 1857. Married Maria Pfueger, 1858. They have had thirteen children, nine still living. Mr. S. died June 4, 1871.

Henry, G., a son of the above, was born 1854. Married Anna M. Rochm 1879. They have one child. They are living on the old homestead of his father. A view of the home, together with portraits of the parents, are in this work.

Martin Schinerer

was born in Bavaria, 1834. Came to Mercer County, Ohio, 1852. In the year 1860 he married Mary Schumm, by whom he had four children, viz., Frederick, Henry, John, and Barbara. His wife died 1869. In 1875 he married Rosanna Schumm, by whom he has two children, Louis and Ferdinand. Mr S. came to Willshire Township in 1860. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

George H. Young

was born in Virginia in 1824. Married Eliza J. Taylor, 1847, by whom he has had seven children. Mr. Young is a colored man, whose mother was a slave, but was emancipated when sixteen years of age, and came to Ohio in 1829. Mr. Young's family are noted as being musicians; they frequently travel throughout the country and give entertainments to the public. Mr. Y. is a local minister in the A. M. E. Church.

Samuel Beldon

was born in Wayne County, Ohio, 1837. Came to Van Wert County, 1840. Married Emma Cecil, 1859. They have four children, viz., Jessie Wert, Minnie, and an infant born 1881. Mr. Beldon for some time has been engaged in merchandising at Beldon Station; is also agent of the T. D. and B. Railroad.

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Amos W. Chilcote

was born in Willshire Township in the year 1841. Married Elmira Dagen, 1863, and resides in the town of Willshire. Joshua Chilcote, the father of the above, was one of the pioneers of Willshire Township; he settled here in the year 1836, and was an active citizen of the township till 1880, when he passed away.

David Casto

was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1839. Married Susan E. Eyler in 1857. They have three children, Hilinda B., May H., and Burton. Mr. Casto for a number of years has been engaged in the mercantile trade, and at the present time has one of the largest stocks of goods in the county; he is also engaged in buying and shipping grain.

Jacob Dull

was born in Pennsylvania, 1817. Came to Van Wert County in 1838, and married Harriet Ream in 1846, by whom he has six children. When Mr. Dull moved on his land there was not a stick cut, except what he had cut for his cabin; they moved into their cabin without a door, a floor, or a window.

Moses Foreman

was born in Maryland in 1846, and came with his father's family to Mercer County, Ohio, in 1850, where he lived on a farm till in the fall of 1880, when he came to Willshire and became the proprietor of the American Hotel. In 1876 he married Mary E. Bowen, by whom he has one child, Clark M., born in 1878.

Jackson Pense

was born in Champaign County, Ohio, 1829. Married Mary M. Kear in 1851. In the year 1855 they settled in Van Wert County. Mr. Thomas R. Kear, the father of Mrs. Pense, was an early settler of Van Wert County, and was one of the first sheriffs of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Pense have raised a family of seven children.

John P. Hey

was born in Pennsylvania in 1819. Married Margaret Smith in 1843. They have two children, David N. and Orrin W. Mr. H. has for many years been a prominent member of the U. B. Church, and organized the first Sabbath-school (1852) that was organized in the eastern part of the township.

David Moser

was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1826. Came with his father's family to Willshire Township in 1846. In 1852 he married Assenath Wolf, by whom he had three children. They located on section 18, where he now resides; his wife died in 1859. In 1864 he married Rebecca Wagers, by whom he has four children.

Dr. C. C. Scott

was born in Defiance County, Ohio, 1853. Commenced the study of dentistry 1873, under Dr. J. L. Scott. Commenced the practice of his profession at Hicksville, Ohio, where he remained till the fall of 1877, when he came to Willshire, where he now resides. In 1879 he married Mattie B. Davis.

John B. Bientz

and wife, with a family of ten children, came from Germany to America and located in Tully Township, 1838. Their sons John and Jacob afterward (about 1850) came to Willshire Township, where they now reside. John Bientz was noted as a hunter, and says he has killed at least five hundred deer, besi le bears and other game.

Wesley J. Walters

was born in Ashland County, Ohio, 1845, was brought by his father, Wm. Walters, to Van Wert County in 1846. In 1868 he married Mary L. Smith. They have two children.

Wm. G. Walters, a brother of the above, was born in 1842. Married Jane M. Anderson, 1866; they have three children.

Samuel Roop

was born in Pennsylvania, 1814. Came to Willshire Township, 1844. Married Margaret Frysinger, 1851. They have eight children. Mr. Roop paid for his first lands by working by the day at 50 cents per day. He now has a fine farm with good improvements, all by his own industry and economy, he never having had a dollar given to him.

Wm. Stove

was born in England 1826. Married Mary E. Widmer in 1850. They have eight children. They came to Willshire Township, 1861, but had lived in Mercer County some ten years previous. Mr. Stove was a soldier in the rebellion nearly three years; was discharged on account of disability from injury to eyesight.

Daniel Billman

was born in Pennsylvania, 1825. Came to Willshire Township, 1839. He married Christina Shafer, 1857. They have ten children; the parents of Mrs. Billman came to Van Wert County in 1838, and were among the first settlers of Liberty Township.

John C. Schumm

was born in Van Wert County, 1849, and married Wilhelmina Brenninger in 1880. Louis Schumm, the father of the above, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, 1818; but came to America, 1833, and married Barbara Pflueger. He died August 22, 1856.

Rev. Gottlieb F. C. Selmeyer

was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1853, and married Wilhelmina S. Franke, Sept. 28, 1876; they have three children, viz., Alvine A. C., Anna C. M., and Charles G. H. Rev. S. is now Pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Willshire Township.

George Stager

was born in Germany, 1812, and married Anna Deller, 1838. They came to Van Wert County, 1853. They have two children, Catharine and John N. Mr. Stager has been twice married, his first wife died in 1853. In 1854 he married Hannah Shimerer, who died March, 1878.

Christopher Kreiselmeyer

was born in Bavaria in 1821. Married Susan Swope, 1847. Came to Van Wert County, 1852. They have six children. When Mr. K. first came to the United States he located in Crawford County, Ohio, where he lived till he came to Van Wert.

Ephraim Medaugh

was born in Pennsylvania in 1814. Married Jane Schlater in 1835. Came to Van Wert County in 1841. They raised a family of six children. Mrs. M. died in 1864, he afterward married Christina Dague, the widow of Alfred Dague.

Daniel and George Stetler

came to Willshire Township from Montgomery County, Ohio, 1833. Jacob Stetler came in 1834. John Stetler did not come till 1841. They all located near together. Jacob and George in Mercer County, Daniel and John in Van Wert.

Wm. H. Beall

was born in Harrison County, Ohio, 1846, and came to Willshire, 1867. He married Mary C. Bunner, 1868. Mr. B. is Justice of the Peace and Mayor of the town of Willshire.

Frederick Eller

was born in Richland County, Ohio, 1832. Married Nancy E. Kilmer, 1864. He came with his father, Jacob Eller, to Van Wert County, 1850.

Nicholas Geisler

was born in Germany in 1832, and settled in Willshire Township, 1849. He married Elizabeth Collits, 1862. They have three children, viz., George, John, and Anna.

Henry Schumm

was born in Willshire Township, 1844. Married Rosanna Schimerer, 1872. They have five children, viz., John M., Mene, Clara, Hannah, and Edward.

Moses Royston

was born in Maryland, 1819. Married Catharine Bobletz 1852, and moved to Van Wert County the same year. Mr. R. is located on section 27, on which he has built a fine brick house.

John Buechner

was born in Germany, 1828. Settled in Van Wert County, 1852. Married Margaret Secor, 1853. They have four children.

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JOSHUA MYERS

was born in Van Wert County in 1850. Married Mary E. Dague in 1870. They have two children—John S. and William C.

FREDERICK SHEETS

was born in Columbiana County in 1830. Came to Van Wert County in 1853. Married Nancy A. Merica, 1862. They have six children.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This township is six miles square, containing thirty-six sections. It is bounded as follows: On the north by Pleasant Township, east by York Township, west by Willshire Township, and by Mercer County on the south.

Organization.

The commissioners at their March session in 1840 formed this township. It was detached from Willshire. The petitioners for the organization were John Shafer, John Schlater, William Reed, George Clouse, Daniel Riley, Peter Putman, Peter Brubaker, Emanuel Cummins, Asahel Culver, Jeremiah Agler, John Rollin, and Thomas Townsend.

The first election was held at the house of Peter Putman on the first Monday of April, 1840. The officers elected at that election were as follows: Trustees, Peter Putman, Asahel Culver, and George Clouse; Clerk, John Shafer; Treasurer, William Reed; Constable, Thomas Redman.

The first Justice of the Peace was Emanuel Cummins. The township records of an early date have been lost or destroyed. The present officers are: Trustees, Willson Addleblue, John Morehead, and Samuel Smith; Treasurer, William Ayres; Clerk, William Witting; Justices of the Peace, Lauren B. Shafer and William N. Watt.

The township was given the name Liberty by Jerry Agler.

The First Settlements.

The first settler in the township was James Hemphill, from Richland County, Ohio, who settled on the land now owned by Jacob King in section 31, in the year 1837. There were no others came till the spring, summer, and fall of 1838, when we find that Jeremiah Agler (the second settler), Peter Putman, George Clouse, Madison White, John Shafer, John Schlater, and George Shafer came in. This settlement was made in the southwest part of the township. There may have been some other settlers who came as early as the above of whom we have no knowledge, as these are only given from recollection at the present time. Daniel Riley and Gersham Jewell perhaps came as early as 1838.

Roads.

Upon the first settlement of Liberty Township there were no laid out roads; in fact there was no road of any kind. The first settlers had to cut a way through the timber and brush to their lands. The first road laid out was the diagonal road, leading from the county line to Van Wert, known as the Mill road. This road was surveyed in the fall of 1840 by John Morse. The viewers were William Thorn, William Priddy, and William Davis. The second road was what is known as the Hitesman and Clouse road. The third road was the county line road.

Topography.

The greater portion of the township is level, particularly through the central part, but is sufficiently rolling for easy drainage. In the southwestern portion of the township, extending in a northeast direction through the township, is a ridge which makes the lands quite rolling. In the northwest part of the township is the eastern terminus of twenty-seven mile prairie, which is drained by twenty-seven mile creek, in a southwest direction across Willshire Township, and empties into the St. Marys River at Pleasant Mills, in the State of Indiana. The drainage of the remainder of the township is to the north, through what is known as Town Creek, which empties into the Auglaize River.

The first school-house built in the township was in the fall of 1841 on the land of John Schlater. The first school was taught by Thomas Redman.

The first sermon preached was by the Rev. Daniel Riley at the funeral of the wife of Peter Brubaker, July, 1840.

The first death was that of a child of John Shafer named Cornelius.

The first birth was Jacob Clouse, son of George Clouse. He was born Nov. 19, 1838.

The first marriage was Jacob Gates and Fanny Hemphill. They were married by Esquire Cummins.

The first round log house was built by James Hemphill in 1837; the first hewed log house, by William Reed; first frame house, by Peter Brubaker; first brick house, by William Roudbaugh.

The first improved agricultural implements, by way of reaper, mower, and grain-drill, were bought by Peter Brubaker.

In this township there is one of the largest organizations of the Patrons of Husbandry there is in the State, known as Liberty Grange. We made an effort to get the history of this grange, but failed, because it was not furnished as promised.

Liberty Township is inhabited by an enterprising class of people, mostly from the central and eastern parts of Ohio. All who first came here were poor, with barely enough to bring them to the county, and perhaps enough to buy a small piece of land.

The land being heavily timbered, and a great portion of it low and wet, with no natural streams for drainage, was necessarily slow in development. But the sturdy pioneer, with his axe and spade, and a determination to have a home, has made Liberty one of the best townships in the county. The settlers of this township did not spend their time in cutting and hauling stave-bolts and hoop-poles, as they have in some places, but bent their energies to clearing and draining their lands and making nice homes for their families.

There are two railroads in the township—the C. V. W. and M. passes nearly through the centre north and south, the T. D. and B. passing centrally east and west. The junction of the two roads is near the centre of the township. There are three stations and villages within the township, each having a post-office for the convenience of the people.

Within the township are nine school-houses, five churches, viz., Presbyterian, United Brethren, Evangelical, Baptist, and Lutheran; four saw-mills, and two brick and tile factories. There is not a rural township anywhere in Northwestern Ohio that has more and better advantages than has Liberty.

The Original Entries of Lands.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	Peter Zinn,	321	1836	11	Philip Yant,	40	1836
	Lewis Slusser,	160	"		John W. Bowersock,	40	"
	Madison Reynolds,	160	"		Daniel Yant,	160	"
2	Jacob Willower,	400	1836		Samuel Biddle,	120	1837
	Abraham Willower,	80	"		Levi Rowland,	160	"
	William Webber, Jr.,	120	1849		Amos Duncan,	40	"
	Abraham Hoghe,		1847		William Hacket,	40	1839
3	Josiah Perigo,	120	1835		Samuel Hipshire,	40	1841
	James Adams,	159	1836	12	George Smith,	160	1839
	Joseph W. Bark,	160	"		John Hipshire,	40	1850
	Jacob Willower,	80	"		Israel Welch,	40	1832
	Levi Rowland,	80	1837		John Catell,	40	1851
	John Rowland,	40	1840		Henry Reese,	120	1850
4	Rice Woodruff	157	1836		Charles McCusty,	80	1852
	Martin Miller,	157	"		John Young,	80	1848
	John Jones,	160	"		John Wood,	40	1847
	Levi Rowland,	80	1837		G. Jewell,	40	1852
	Brice Reed,	40	1839	13	Jonas Harp,	80	1849
	Robert Wolf,	40	1852		Philip Mees,	160	1847
5	Robert M. Fowler,	154	1836		David Welch,	40	
	John Jones,	160	"		Hiram Carroll,	80	"
	Thos. McClain,	276	1837		Wm. Hooks,	80	"
	Shaw & Frisbie,	38	1857		John A. Smith,	80	"
6	Samuel Springer,	185	1837		David Costell,	180	1858
	John French,	79	"	14	Michael Wilson,	240	1856
	Thomas Morehead,	52	"		Henry Bible,	160	"
	Henry Springer,	210	37.43		John Bowen,	40	1838
	Isaac Charles,	160	1837		William Bowen,	40	"
	Joseph S. Craig,	52	1851		Joseph Duncan,	80	1839
7	Richard & Riley,	450	1837		John Gibbon,	80	"
	Alex. Morehead,	105	"	15	Peter Swoverland,	320	1836
	Henry Springer,	105	"		Robert Platt,	160	1837
	Isaac Charles,	80	"		Isaac Charles,	160	"
8	George Smith,	80	1836	16	Fletcher & Adams,	320	1854
	John Rowland,	80	"		Isaac Fording,	160	"
	William Jackson,	80	"		Philip & John Yant,	160	"
	John Lilly,	80	"	17	John Jones,	320	1836
	Henry Springer,	240	1839		Henry Bryan,	160	1838
	James Sims,	80	1838		George Speaker,	80	"
9	Samuel Nicholas,	80	1836		John B. Davidson,	80	1839
	George Smith,	80	"	18	Archibald McClung,	154	1837
	John Rowland,	80	1837		Adam H. Exline,	157	"
	Franklin Culver,	40	"		Valentine Exline,	242	"
	Samuel Sayers,	80	"		Alfred Severs,	160	1838
	C. Gleason,	80	1838		Adam H. Exline,	52	"
	Brice Reed,	80	"	19	George Smith,	160	1836
	Asbel Culver,	80	"		Julius Johnston,	104	1847
	Reuben Harp,	40	1841		Daniel Tunney,	80	"
10	Daniel Richard,	160	1836		Valentine Exline,	104	"
	Philip Gant,	160	"		Charlotte Spangenberg,	104	"
	Cummings Culver,	40	1837		John Harrow,	80	1838
	James Sims,	80	1838		Andrew Putman	104	"
	William Bebb,	80	"	20	George Smith,	160	1836
	Samuel Sayers,	80	"		Philo S. Van Hanton,	160	"
	Thorn Worley,	40	"		David Heitsman,	160	1838

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Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name	Acres.	Year
20	Henry Miller,	80	1838	28	Swan & Gilliland,	40	1852
	Daniel Rhodes,	80	1839	29	W. G. Smith,	160	1836
21	Morris Chapman,	80	1837		George Smith,	160	"
	Moses Luther,	320	"		Michael Clouse,	160	1837
	Lewis Parker,	160	"		Christian Wyandt,	160	"
	William Stewart,	80	1841	30	W. G. Smith,	160	1836
22	Jacob Swoverland,	120	1836		John Shlater,	208	1837
	Isaac N. Skillman,	80	1837		Peter Putman,	160	"
	Philo P. Moses,	320	"		Samuel Fortney,	206	"
	Peter Swoverland,	40	1838	31	Thomas McKee,	160	1837
	Samuel Cester,	80	1839		Madison H. White,	264	"
23	Henry Newman,	320	1836		James Hemphill,	157	"
	John Free,	160	"		Benj. Gates,	52	"
	Michael Wilson,	160	"		Amos Beldon,	104	"
24	John Young,	80	1848	32	Isaac N. Skillman,	80	1837
	Elijah Clifton,	40	1849		Emanuel Cummins,	120	"
	Daniel Clifton,	40	"		Henry Mekee,	200	"
	Charles Burk,	40	"		Thomas McKee,	40	"
	A. B. Welch,	80	"		Madison H. White,	80	"
	John A. Ross,	40	"		George Swalley,	80	"
	John A. Smith,	40	"		John Harrow,	40	1839
	John Burk,	40	1850	33	Guy C. Kelsey,	80	1836
	John Welch,	40	"		William Redman,	80	1837
	McFarland & Hunter,	160	1849		Jacob Gardman,	80	"
	A. B. Welch,	40	"		John Fanger,	160	"
25	William S. Overholt,	80	1849		Alpheus White,	80	"
	George W. Wilcox,	80	"		Daniel Hall,	80	"
	Alex. Myers,	40	"		Henry Miller,	80	1838
	John Welch,	40	"	34	Israel Gongaway,	160	1837
	Dennis Welch,	40	1848		Jacob Snyder,	160	"
	Fox Collins,	80	"		Jacob Ori,	40	1850
	John Troup,	80	"		John Moler,	80	1848
	David Welch,	80	"		Jacob Kiser,	80	"
	Rebecca Ramsey,	80	"		John Frysinger,	40	1837
26	James McDermit,	320	1836		Jacob Frysinger,	40	"
	James Putnam,	160	1838		George Shaffer,	40	1848
	John Moore,	160	1849	35	John G. Denman,	160	1837
27	Isaac N. Skillman,	80	1837		Joshua J. Strough,	120	1850
	A. Bailey,	160	"		Henry Meese,	80	"
	Uriah Franks,	240	"		Perry Handley,	40	"
	James McDermit,	80	1839		J. Schindledecker,	40	"
	Reuben Williams,	80	1841		Cyrus Avery,	40	"
28	Isaac N. Skillman,	80	1837		Peison Geisler,	160	1847
	David Byers,	160	"	36	John Heath,	200	1832
	John Vantilburg,	160	"		John Dilbone,	120	1837
	Campbell S. Keating	80	"		Lewis Higgins,	80	"
	Joseph M. Keating,	80	"		Joseph Denman,	80	"
	William Dilborn,	40	1838		Isaac Strong,	160	1841

Poll-book of election held in Liberty Township, Oct. 13, 1840. Judges, John Schlater and Emanuel Cummins; Clerks, John Shaffer and Peter Putman.

Number and names of electors:—

1. Jeremy Agler.
2. A. McClung.
3. Peter Putman.
4. John Shaffer.
5. Samuel Hemphill.
6. George Shaffer.
7. George Schlater.
8. Emanuel Cummins.
9. George Clouse.
10. John Frysinger.
11. Peter Brubaker.
12. Conrad Agler.
13. John Temple.
14. Graham Jewell.
15. Ephraim Mumaugh.
16. Peter Dull.

At this election Wilson Shannon had seven votes and Thomas Corwin had seven votes for Governor; William Sawyer had nine votes and Patrick G. Goode had five votes for Congress; Daniel O. Morton had nine votes, Lorin Kennedy had nine votes, George B. Way had five votes, and John F. Hinkle had five votes for Representative.

David McCoy had thirteen votes for Commissioner, and Emanuel Cummins six votes for Justice of the Peace.

Churches.

The Salem, or Grow Lutheran, Church

was organized by Frederick Biddle in 1858, with nine members, and Rev. Biddle was chosen as first pastor. Christian Leathers and his son Harrison were elected as first church council, in which capacity the former continued up to the date of his death. After the resignation of Rev. Biddle the congregation has been served by various pastors, some of whom were learned and able men, among whom may be mentioned Rev. Wells, of Indiana; Rev. Exline, of Kan., and Maurice Officer, who had served several years as missionary in Africa. During the past five years the congregation has been served by a man who was one of the first converts after the organization. The building now using was erected in 1860, and is the oldest church in the neighborhood.

When this house was erected the congregation was small, but with characteristic vigor the building was completed within four months from its commencement. This church has always been regarded as a central point about which cluster and cling the hopes and feelings of a large community. In a short time it is supposed the old church, with its hallowed memories and cherished influences, will give place to a new and more commodious structure.

Liberty Centre Lutheran Church.

This congregation was organized at a very early date, and while the whole community was yet an almost unbroken forest, by Rev. C. Kaskey. This was in 1854, and since that time there has been a steady growth and prosperity attending the congregation. The church is located at the centre of the township, and had built up a flourishing congregation prior to the late war. At that time a large number of the members entered the army, and removals afterwards occurred, but in 1871 a new growth was experienced, and since that time the work of the church has been an influence of great force in the community. A new building is now erecting, and will probably be completed by the 1st of January, 1882. The present pastor, Rev. J. Leathers, has served the congregation during the past five years, and is doing a great work in the upbuilding of the congregation.

Evangelical Church.

The first society of the Evangelical Church in Liberty Township was organized in the spring of 1853. The first members were George Hartle and wife, Michael Wise and wife, and Paul Willeman and wife. The society was organized by Rev. Nickoly and John Fox. The first leader was George Hartle. The first church was built in 1867 in section 1. The ministers who have been on the charge are as follows: Andrew Nickoly, John Fox, Peter Gets, Christian Wessling, Henry Striekler, J. Cronmiller, Peter Burgner, —— Pauling, George Hartle, Elias Keplinger, Edward Evans, Barnhart Uphouse, Reuben Riggle, —— Alspaugh, P. Parr, Michael Krueger, Jacob Riper, —— Wales, S. S. Alberts, B. F. Dill, and Jacob Aukerman.

Baptist Church.

This church was organized in 1852 by Elder Brower. The first members were David Welch, Sr., Dennis Welch, B. A. Welch, and Aleeta Welch. They were organized into a society called the Bethel Society. In the year 1853 they built a log church on the land of Mr. Hunter, in section 24, Liberty Township. This was occupied till the year 1874, when a neat frame church was erected on the same lot. The ministers who have been over the society from that time to the present are as follows: Elder Brower, 1853; D. D. Johnston, from 1859 to 1872; A. La Rue, from 1872 to 1875; J. Jackson, 1873 to 1874; J. H. Manning, 1874 to 1876; G. C. Graham, 1876 to 1878; E. S. Gregg, 1878 to 1881.

Presbyterian Church.

The first Presbyterian Society in Liberty was organized in the spring of 1861 by the Rev. Thomas Elcox. The first society consisted of M. T. Brewer and wife, Peter Brubaker and wife, John Shafer and wife, Abram Boyer and wife, Anderson Hileman and wife, and Christina Shafer. The first church edifice erected was a frame, in the fall of 1861, on the corner of Peter Brubaker's farm. The Rev. Elcox has been pastor of the congregation from the time of its first organization to the present. The present elders are M. T. Brewer and Isaac Hileman.

U. B. Church.

The U. B. Church was first organized in 1856 by the Rev. W. E. Bey. The first members were Geo. Clouse and wife, Jerry Agler and wife, Jerry Swigart and wife, Martin Lintemoot and wife, Daniel Fortney and wife, William Schlater, and several from Mercer County. The first leader was William Schlater. In 1861 they built a neat frame church on the land of Jacob King. The present membership is 53. The present pastor is Rev. Christian Bodey.

Dull Station

was established in 1879, by J. Monroe Dull, Martin Lintemoot, and Nicholas Fry, in sections 19 and 20, Liberty Township, on the T. D. & B. Railroad. The first buildings erected were a store by J. M. Dull, and a dwelling by M. Lintemoot. There are at present about a dozen dwellings, one store, one grain warehouse, one saw-mill, and one blacksmith shop. The name of the station and post-office is Dull, named after J. M. Dull, one of the proprietors of the town.

Shasta,

a station on the T. D. & B. Railroad, was named by John A. Smith after a place of the same name in California. There are at the present time in the place, one store, a post-office of the name of the town, a saw- and planing-mill, and a number of dwellings. The village was laid out by John A. Smith, who lives adjacent to it.

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MRS. MARTIN LINTEMOOT



MARTIN LINTEMOOT.



PETER FRYSINGER



MATTHIAS T. BREWER.



JOSEPH RANK



ELIZA RANK.

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RES. OF SIMON KISER, LIBERTY TW'P. VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JOHN A. SMITH, SHASTA, LIBERTY TW'P. VAN WERT CO. OHIO

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Enterprise.

Enterprise is in Liberty Township, near its centre, at the crossing of the C. V. W. & M. and T. D. & B. Railroads. It was established by Butler, Patterson & Co. The first house built was by D. A. McManama, used as a dwelling, grocery, and station-house or depot. The second house by F. Heirt for grocery and saloon. When the town was laid out, it was in the woods, not a stick cut, except along the railroad line, and not a road leading to it. There are at present about thirty lots sold for improvement.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Matthias Tombough Brewer

was born in Pennsylvania, Green County, January 10, 1813. He was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, in May, 1816. They settled in what was known as the Poe Settlement, which was at that time almost an unbroken forest, and inhabited principally by Indians.

The great Indian warrior, Adam Poe, was their nearest neighbor. (We will give this sketch as written by the subject of it.) We withstood the inconvenience and privations of a frontier life. No churches nor schools in all the country. As soon as our clothing and other necessaries were exhausted, that we had brought with us, we had to resort to the next best substitute, which was home manufacture of flax and the skins of wild animals. The subject of this sketch used to dress in buckskin breeches, tow-linen shirt, fox-skin cap; and when he had shoes at all they were the Indian moccasin.

When I was nine years of age, a few of the neighbors employed a lady to go around from house to house, and instruct the children. This was the commencement of my school education. Some two or three years afterward the settlers in the neighborhood built a round log schoolhouse near the centre of the settlement. This house had a clap-board roof, ceiling, and door, and puncheon floor; the windows were made by cutting out a log on each side, over which was pasted paper greased with coon or opossum oil. The writing-desks were made of puncheon, laid on pins against the wall, the seats were made of round logs split in two parts, with legs, some the flat side up and some the round, just to suit the fancy. In this house I received the most of my common-school education. When about fifteen years of age, I had learned to read and write, and the simple rules in arithmetic. I was then put into a country dry goods and grocery store as a clerk, the proprietor of the store agreeing to give me instruction in arithmetic and grammar. I remained in this store two years and a half. I then went home to my father and took a school to teach for three months, at ten dollars per month, and boarded around with the pupils; this was in the winter of 1831 and 1832. When my school was out in the spring my father sent me to Cleveland to get a more thorough knowledge of mercantile business. The next fall I returned home and took another school to teach. The following spring I went to work on the farm, and followed farming in the summer and teaching in the winter for several years. March 20, 1834, I married Susan Patterson. I then leased forty acres of woodland for ten years, I built a hewed log-house and moved into it the next June. I stayed on this land the full time, teaching school every winter. In the fall of 1841, I moved with my family (having four children) to the State of Indiana. I bought eighty acres of wild land, built a cabin on it and moved into it January 1, 1845. That winter being a very open one with very little snow I made rails, fenced in ten acres and partly cleared the same. The next spring I rented five acres of land, two miles from home, and planted the same in corn, and finished clearing the ten-acre field. The first week in June, myself and family, all took the fever and ague, which was a common complaint all over that country, not well ones enough to wait on the sick. We suffered much for the want of some one to wait on us. We doctored with physicians and took medicines for the next six months, till by that time my money was all expended, was some in debt, and no prospect of getting rid of the ague. I then wrote to my father in Ohio, gave him a history of our suffering and destitute condition. My father, sister, and brother-in-law came to our relief. When they came they gathered in our corn, and sold it for eighteen cents per bushel, and disposed of what little personal property we had, except my team and wagon (an ox-team), loaded up our few household goods and the family, and started back for Wayne County. All of us had a shake of the ague every day. We were two weeks on the road returning. The last dime we had was spent and all sick; we were scattered around among the friends during the winter. The following January the fever and ague left us, by spring we felt quite well, but were very pale and weak. I then rented an old rickety cabin, gathered my family together again, and moved into it. I had no stock, except a small horse I had traded my oxen for. I then went to the village of Congress and engaged a school for four months at fifty cents per day, the directors paying me twelve dollars in advance. I boarded myself. By the time my school closed, I had regained my health. I then worked for different ones, threshing, husking corn, etc., for about two months. I then engaged another school for four months, at sixteen dollars per month, boarding with the pupils. The close of this school brought me to the spring of 1847. I then rented a farm for two years, the landlord furnishing team, feed, seed, etc. I received one half of the crops. At the end of the two years I was able to buy me a light team. I then rented a small farm for five years to pay a certain cash rent; when I had lived on this place three years I rented another adjoining farm, and gave half the products as rent. About this time I sold my Indiana land for three hundred dollars, and bought 160 acres of land in Van Wert County, Ohio. This was in the fall of 1851. In two years from this time I moved to my land in Van Wert County, which was in September, 1853. At this time this part of the county was very thinly settled; my land was in the dark woods. My family consisted of myself, wife, and five children, and the sixth born shortly after we came. But the Great God in his all-wise providence saw proper to remove by death the partner of my youth (my beloved wife), and five of my children, since I came to Van Wert County, leaving an only daughter to console me in old age. I am now living with my second wife, who is a very amiable woman.

The reader of this short narrative can learn some of the troubles, difficulties, and privations I have undergone during my past life.

In this short history I have stated nothing relating to the honors conferred on me by the citizens where I have lived. I have been elected and served in the following township offices: Ten years as Township Clerk; seven years Township Assessor; two years Township Treasurer; eighteen years as Justice of the Peace, and now in my fourth year as Notary Public.

George Clouse.

Among the early settlers of Liberty Township was George Clouse and wife, who came from Wayne County, Ohio, and located in Liberty in September, 1838. George Clouse was born in Pennsylvania in 1816. Married Elizabeth Kesler, 1838. The following sketch was obtained from his widow; Mr. Clouse having died 1859, leaving his wife and nine children. Mrs. Clouse says, when we landed on our place in the woods, we unloaded our goods under two big oak trees; here we put up a little shelter to protect ourselves, till we could build a cabin; when we had the logs cut for our cabin, what few neighbors there were, helped us to raise it, ready for the roof. My husband and myself put up the rafters, put on the clap-boards and weight poles. We split puncheon and hewed them with a narrow axe for the floor. The door was made of clap-boards. Our cupboard was made of the same. We brought with us a cow, but the next season she died. We had no means to buy another with. I had brought with me a new bureau; I told my husband to sell it and buy a cow, which he did. I have been so hard pressed for something to eat, at one time, I dug up the old seed potatoes after they had been planted and sprouted. I roasted them and tried to eat them, but could not, my stomach rejected them. For several years we had but little wheat flour. One time my father, who had come on a visit to see us, saw our destitute circumstances, went to Shane's Crossing and bought twelve pounds of wheat flour, for which he paid one dollar, this was all the flour we had for several months. All the water we had to drink and cook with, we had to haul from a spring near the St. Marys River, some four miles distant. I have gone down to this spring on foot, and carried a jug of water home to drink. I used to pack my washing on my back for two miles to find water to wash with, then pack them home again after washing. This I did only two weeks before my oldest child was born. I used to grate corn on a grater for meal; I would first boil the corn to make it soft then grate it.

Adam Flager

was born in Germany in 1809. Came to America in 1836, and first located in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where the same year he married Margaret Rheinheimer. In 1838 he came to Van Wert County, and bought his land and started to move to it. He got as far as Allen County when his money ran out, and he was obliged to stop. Here he remained till the spring of 1844, when he came and settled on his own land in Liberty Township, with his wife and four children. When he landed on his place he had just ten cents left. Fortunately he brought with him four barrels of flour, one hundred pounds of meat, and fifty pounds of sugar. He went out to work by the day at forty cents per day, and took his pay in corn; his wife and little boy at home clearing the land. In July of the same year, he and all his family were taken with the fever and ague, and lay sick till fall; during this time they had eaten all their provisions that he had brought with him, and he was compelled to go and buy corn, promising to work for it in the future. He has frequently seen the time when there was not a morsel of bread in the house after eating their breakfast.

He would take a sack on his shoulder and start for some of his neighbors, several miles away, and get a sack of corn, promising to work for it. He would then borrow a horse, take the corn to mill, get it ground, and bring it home in the evening. His children would jump for joy at the sight of it, not having had a mouthful to eat during the day. In this manner he lived for four years, not putting out any crops on his own place.

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The last ten cents he had when he first came, he spent for medicine for one of his children. After this ten cents was gone he did not see any more of his own for more than a year.

This was Mr. Fluger's commencement in Van Wert County. Since that time he has bought, and paid for, four hundred acres of land. He now has a competence to support himself and family during the rest of his days.

As his life in the past has been one of hardship, toil, and privation, it is to be hoped that his future will be one of peace and plenty, and may he live long to enjoy it.

John A. Smith

was born in Germany in the year 1824. When about six years of age he came with his mother and brother to the United States, and located in Lancaster, Pa., where they remained about two years, and then removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Here he lived until 1848, when he came to Van Wert County, and entered 80 acres of land in section 13, Liberty Township. He then commenced to improve his land and build a cabin. In 1854 he married Rebecca Harbenbrook, of Miami County. Mrs. Smith was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had seven children, five of whom are still living. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Lucinda J. was born in 1857, Cora was born in 1860, Ralso L. in 1865, Celia G. in 1867, and Roseo G. in 1869. In the year 1868 Mr. Smith bought a saw-mill that had been built on his land. This burned down in 1871. He rebuilt the mill in 1872, and attached to it shingle and moulding machines and planing mill, which are still in operation.

He was one of the organizers of the T. D. and B. R. R., also one of the directors and principal stockholders in the road. He has been an enterprising and energetic citizen of the county, and has had the esteem and respect of the people. He has filled the office of Infirmary Director for the county, and was Justice of the Peace from 1858 to 1867. He has built for himself and family one of the finest farm residences in the county, a view of which is to be seen in this work.

Daniel Koogle,

a son of Jacob Koogle, was born in the State of Maryland; was brought by his father, Jacob Koogle, to Richland County, Ohio, in 1819, and located in Mifflin Township. They first moved into the cabin in which the Seymore family had been massacred by the Indians. Mr. Koogle says he has heard his mother tell that when she would scrub the puncheon floor, she could see the blood-stains caused by the slaughter of the Seymore family.

In 1837 Mr. Koogle married Susan Swobeland. They moved to Van Wert County in 1854, and located on section 14 in Liberty Township, where he now resides. They have three children, two still living, Tobias and Oliver.

Daniel Koogle is one of the most respected citizens of his township; is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He commenced on his place in the woods; has cleared his farm, and now has it under good cultivation. He has retired from the active duties of the farm, and given it into the hands of his sons who work it.

Jeremiah Agler,

and his wife, *née* Polly Putnam, settled in Liberty Township in section 19 in 1838, though he had purchased the land April 25, 1832. In these early days no roads had been laid out, and settlers were required to make their way to their purchased homes as well as they could. Even to procure water for cooking purposes the women were required to go a considerable distance to the spring, while the husband was clearing out the ground for agricultural purposes. Mrs. Agler, as often as circumstances required, would secure two of her children to a beech-post while she, with a strap thrown over her shoulders and with a jug in each hand, would go to the spring and bring back the jugs filled with water. Such was pioneer life in this county. Mrs. Agler had three children. Often while attending to family affairs her husband would go to Piqua, sixty miles, to have his wheat ground, and be absent several days. Sometimes for six months they did not see the face of a white person. They lived in a log cabin, and to live in it comfortably they had to carry out water by the pailful so that they could keep fire, as at that time matches were not known.

Silas Hardman

was born in Virginia in the year 1844. Wm Hardman, the father of Silas, was a full blood Cherokee Indian, and was in the British army in the war of 1812. His mother was a Spanish woman. They raised a family of nine children. William Hardman died at the age of ninety-eight years. Silas, the son, was in the Union army in the late war about two years; was twice taken prisoner, once recaptured by the Union army, and once escaped by jumping off the train when in motion, and escaping in the darkness.

Philip Hartle

was born in Germany in 1834. Came to America in 1852, and located in Van Wert County. His father (Jacob Hartle) was born in Germany in 1794. Elizabeth Heltman, his mother, was born in 1801. They were married in 1820. Jacob Hartle died in 1856. His wife died 1844. Philip Hartle married Agatha Lehman in 1857. They have eight children. When Philip Hartle started from Germany for the United States he had just forty dollars after paying his passage; this brought him as far as Pittsburg; here he found a friend who loaned him five dollars, which took him to Stark County, Ohio. He remained there for six months and worked, then came on to Van Wert County in November, 1852. He then worked till January following, for five dollars, which he returned to his friend at Pittsburg, from whom he had borrowed. He now hired out for forty dollars per year. He worked by the year for five years, then got married and bought himself eighty acres of land in the woods, put up a cabin and commenced life in earnest. He cleared his land himself, and has since added to it 120 acres, all well improved. Every dollar of it earned by his own hands.

Peter Brubaker

was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1814. Came to Ohio in 1833 with his parents, who settled in Stark County. In his twenty-first year he commenced to work at the carpenter trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1839 he married Catharine Agler. In the spring of 1840 he brought his wife to Van Wert County, and bought a small piece of land in Liberty Township, and moved to the same.

Mr. Brubaker reached Liberty on the first day of May, 1840. On the 5th day of July following, his wife died, leaving him alone in the wilderness. In November, 1844, he married Catharine Dull, and has had ten children, five now living. When Mr. Brubaker bought his first piece of land, he paid twenty-four dollars on it; this was all he had. He followed his trade and paid for his land; began to improve it, and kept adding to his little place, till he now has over three hundred acres of as well improved land as there is in the township. A view of his home is shown in this work.

Wert Agler

was born June 10, 1838. He was born in Mercer County, on the land of Mr. Schlater, where his parents were living temporarily previous to their locating on their own land in Liberty Township. The subject of this sketch is a son of Jeremiah and Mary Agler, who was the second family to locate in Liberty Township. The country being entirely a wilderness, Mr. Agler by mistake settled on a wrong piece of land, cleared a patch of ground, built a cabin, when he ascertained he was on another man's land adjoining his own.

Wert Agler married Anna Krick in 1863. There has been born to them two children, only one now living, viz., Delies, born in 1869. Mrs. Agler was born in Ashland County in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Agler, by industry and economy, have made for themselves a very nice and pleasant home. A view of his home was lithographed for this work. Jeremiah Agler died in 1869.

Martin Lintemoot

was born in Pennsylvania in 1828. When five years of age, his father moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they lived till the fall of 1839, when they came to Van Wert County, and settled in Willshire Township; here he lived till the fall of 1850, when he moved to a piece of land he had bought in Liberty Township. In the spring of 1850 he married Amanda Hacket. From this union there were born ten children, six still living. When Mr Lintemoot bought his land he borrowed the money to make the first payment. So he commenced in the world without a dollar. He cleared his own and cleared land for others to make the payments on his own.

Mr. L. has retired from the farm and moved to Dull Station, where he expects to spend the rest of his days enjoying the fruits of his early hard labor.

Adam Roeder

was born in Germany in 1820. Came to America in 1848. First stopped in New Jersey, and remained one year there; came to Ohio and lived in Stark County till 1852, when he came to Van Wert County, and located in Pleasant Township. Here in 1854 he married Catharine Good, by whom he has four children living. Mr. Roeder commenced in the woods on eighty acres of land, a poor man. This he partly improved, then sold it, and bought 160 acres in the woods in Liberty Township in section 3. This land he has put under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Roeder is considered one of the best farmers in the township. His average crop of wheat for the past three years has been thirty bushels per acre. He says his corn crop will average for the last twenty-five years, since he raised corn in the county, from forty to forty-five bushels per acre. He has recently bought another farm of 160 acres, for which he paid $3150, all from the product of his own labor.

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Christopher Hoffman

was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1831. Came to the United States in 1848, and first located in Richland County, Ohio. Here he worked on a farm and remained till 1852, when he went to the town of Van Wert, and engaged in the grocery and bakery business, at which he continued for thirteen years. In 1856 he married Margaret Hoffman; by this marriage they have had ten children, seven still living, viz., Charles P., John C., Benj. F., Adam P., Mary C., Emma C., and Mary E. They moved to their farm in Liberty Township in 1865, where they now reside.

Mr. Hoffman has the esteem and confidence of the people of the county as well as the township in which he lives. He was elected Infirmary Director; has been Township Trustee, Township Assessor, and Land Appraiser.

Joseph Watt

was born in Ireland in 1791. When three years of age was brought to the United States. He married Barbara Williams in 1818, who was born in Virginia in 1800. They have had nine children, viz., James Henry, John, Joseph, Jane, Charles, Henry, Sarah, William, and Mary. Mr. Watt was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under Gen. Crogan, and is now a pensioner. Three of his sons were in the late War of the Rebellion.

Wm. Watt, Esq., the youngest son of the above, was born in Guernsey County, 1836, where he lived till 1865; then came to Van Wert County. In 1857 he married Margaret T. Willson; by this marriage there has been born five children. Mr. Watt is at present Justice of the Peace of Liberty Township.

Peter Putman,

was born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1802. In 1825 he married Margaret Adams. In 1830 he brought his wife and two children to Stark County, Ohio, where he lived till September, 1838, when he came to Liberty Township, and located where he now lives, on section 20. When Mr. Putman first came to the township there were only four families living in the township, viz., James Hemphill, Jerry Agler, George Clouse, and John Shaffer, and two of them had preceded him only a few days. His family at the time consisted of his wife and four children. Mrs. Putman died in 1845, leaving seven children. In 1854 he married Sarah Neifert, by whom he has had eleven children.

James Parker, Esq.

was born in Perry County, Ohio, 1832. Married Saloma Beery in 1853; there was born by this marriage five children; this was in Hocking County, Ohio, where they lived till 1864, when they moved to Van Wert County, and located on section 2, Liberty Township. In the spring of 1866 his wife's health failed, and they returned to Hocking County, where his wife died in 1867. In the year 1870 he married Clara J. Ford, and returned to his land in the spring of 1871; that same year his second wife died. He was married the third time in 1874, to Louisa Kempf; they have two children. Mr. Parker was elected Justice of the Peace in 1874, and served two terms; was Township Trustee two years.

Edward W. Robinson

was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in the year 1837, where he lived till 1843. His parents then moved to Knox County, Ohio, remaining there till 1856, when they all came to Van Wert County, and settled on section 9, in Liberty Township. In 1861 he married Celesta Dull, a daughter of Lenhart Dull, who came to the county in 1840. Six children were born of this marriage, five still living. Edward W. bought the homestead of his father, and now has two hundred acres of well-improved land, all tiled and underdrained, with good substantial buildings, as shown by a lithographic view in this work.

Simon Kiser

was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1832, and came to Van Wert County in 1852. In 1857 he married Christena Snyner, a daughter of George and Margaret Snyder, who had located in Liberty in 1838. They have not had any children of their own, but have raised three for a sister who died. Jacob Kiser, the father of the above, was born in Pennsylvania in 1787 and died in 1861. Elizabeth Harshman, wife of Jacob Kiser, was born in 1798 and died in 1880. They were married in 1820. They had ten children, seven of whom are still living. Simon Kiser is located on section 34, Liberty Township.

David Hitesman

was born in New Jersey in 1840, where he lived till 1837, then went to Warren County, Ohio, where he married Catherine Shetterly, of Clermont County, in the fall of the same year. In the summer of 1838 he entered a piece of land in section 20, Liberty Township. He moved to Liberty Township in the fall of 1840, but did not locate on his land till in the spring of 1841. They have raised a family of six children.

Amos Beldon

was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1815. His father died three months before Amos was born. When five years of age he was bound out till he was twenty one years old. In 1836 he married Lydia Weaver. There were born by this marriage six children, three of them are still living. Mrs. Beldon died in 1856. In about one year afterwards he married Polly Milom, by whom he has had two children—only one now living. In 1837 Mr. Beldon came to Van Wert County, and entered a piece of land in section 31, Liberty Township. He moved to his land in the fall of 1841, where he now resides.

William S. Overholt

was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1824, married Elma Snyder in 1856, and settled in Liberty Township in 1866. They have had five children, whose names are as follows, viz.: Celia E., William T., Charles S., Perry C., and Nettie May. Mr. Overholt came to the county in 1837, and entered the 80 acres of land on which he now lives. He afterwards bought 95 acres. The money he bought this land with he chopped cord wood for at twenty-five cents per cord, and split rails at fifty cents per hundred. He has cleared his land with his own axe, and has his farm under good improvement.

Jacob Wallack

was born in Pennsylvania, 1785. Married Elizabeth Haverstock, 1817. Came to Van Wert County, 1852, and located in York Township, where Buena Vista is located.

David Wallack, a son of the above, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1827. He married Mary A. Smith, 1851, and came to Van Wert County in 1853, and located in section 24, Liberty Township. They have six children, viz., John Wesley, born 1852; James Harvey, born 1854; Mary E., born 1856; Leonard S., born 1859; David H., born 1861; Willis Leroy, born 1863; and Emma E., born 1866.

John Sickle

was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1824. Came with his father's family to Black Creek Township, Mercer County, Ohio, in 1838. There were only seven or eight families in the township before they came. In 1846 he married Emeline Stettler, a daughter of Jacob Stettler. There were born to them nine children. His wife died in 1878. He was again married in 1879 to Elizabeth Frysinger, they have had two children.

In 1874 they moved to Liberty Township, and located in section 17, where he now resides.

Wm. Hooks

was born in Pennsylvania, 1810. Came to Mercer County, Ohio, 1833, and located near Shane's Crossing, where he lived till the year 1841, when he came to Liberty Township. He married Lydia Harp, 1839. Peter Harp, the father of Mrs. Hooks, came to Mercer County in 1841; he died in 1840. Mrs. Harp died 1826. Wm. Hooks bought his first piece of land in 1840, moved on it with his wife and two children in the spring of 1841. Thomas Hooks, the father of the above, was born in 1784; died 1834.

Joseph Wert,

the eldest son of George Wert, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1839, and married Orpha E. Leppo, of Richland County, Ohio, in 1869. Their family consists of three children. Their names and births are as follows, viz.: George Earnest, born 1871; Anna B., born 1874; and Bantie V., born 1878. Mr. Wert now resides on section 33, Liberty Township, and has the only brick dwelling-house in the township, a view of which is shown in this work.

Valentine Exline

son of Bernard and Julia A. Exline, was born in Bedford County, Pa., in 1809, and is a retired minister and farmer. In 1832 he married Emeline, daughter of William R. and Sarah Thompson, who was born in 1814. Their children are Sarah, William T., Margaret J., George W., Solomon, Mary, and Alfred. Mr. Exline had three sons and one son-in-law in the Rebellion, two of whom served through the war. He entered his land in 1846, and moved on it in 1852.

J. Monroe Dull

was born in Van Wert County in 1846. Married Martha A. Lintemoot in 1868; as a result of this marriage, nine children have been born. Mr. Dull is a farmer by profession, but is engaged in merchandising and buying grain, as well as agent at Dull Station for the T. D. & B. Railroad; he is also postmaster at the same place, and is one of the proprietors of the town, which was named after him. A fine view of his place of business has been sketched for this work.

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Jacob Clouse

was born in Liberty Township, Nov. 19, 1838. He is supposed to be the first white child born in the township. His parents came to the township in September of the same year. He married Elizabeth Rousch in 1860. They had five children, three of whom are still living. His wife died in 1877. Mr. Clouse again married Almira M. Boyer in 1879. From this marriage there is one child. Mr. Clouse now owns and resides on the old homestead of Daniel Riley.

Callis Fox

was born in Ireland in 1819, and married Mary E. Tracy, of Licking County, Ohio, in 1843. They have three children—Marbry N., Elias B., and John R. Mr. Fox entered his land from the government in 1847, but did not move to it till 1848. In 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served almost three years, was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and came home after the close of the war.

Philip Yahn

was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and came with his father's family to Marion County, Ohio, in 1835. In 1858 he married Elizabeth Detwiler, and moved to Van Wert County in 1862, and settled in the green woods in Liberty Township. Mr. Yahn now has his farm cleared and well improved, with good buildings, all by the industry of himself and wife. They have had ten children, eight of whom are still living. He is located on section 28.

Lauren B. Shaffer

was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1840. The same year he moved with his family to Shane's Crossing, where he lived till he could build a cabin on his land. Lauren B. lived here till 1865, when he married Elizabeth King, and settled in Liberty Township. Esquire Shaffer has the esteem and respect of all who know him. He has held the office of township trustee, clerk, and treasurer, and at the present time is filling the office of justice of the peace on his second term.

John Schlater

was born in Fayette County, Pa., Feb. 13, 1800, and moved to Liberty Township when it was attached to Willshire Township in 1837, and settled in section 30. In that territory, at that time, there were but five or six inhabitants. By hard toil and industry he succeeded, and was regarded as one of the most active and efficient of the pioneer workers. He was one of the first officers of Liberty Township, and was greatly interested in its material prosperity. He died Sept. 22, 1847.

Wm. H. Witten

was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1844. Came with his parents to Van Wert County in 1859. Phillip Witten, the father of the above, was born in Virginia, 1801. When a child was brought to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he married Rebecca Jackson in 1832. Wm. H. married Bessie Brown in 1878, and is located on section 13, Liberty Township; is a teacher by profession.

John Everett

was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1824. In the year 1838 he went with his father, John Everett, to Mercer County, Ohio, and settled in Dublin Township. Here he lived (with the exception of two years) till 1861, when he moved to Liberty Township. In 1849 he married Jane Anderson; they have had ten children, eight still living. They are located on section 36.

W. H. H. King

was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1841, and came with his father, Jacob King, to Van Wert County in 1848. They located on the land that was first settled in the township by James Hemphill in section 31, Liberty Township. In 1864 he married Jemima Dague. They have three children, and are located on section 32.

George Shafer

was born in Germany in 1798, and emigrated to America in 1832, and first located in Columbus, Ohio, where he married Margaret Snyder the same year. They moved to Van Wert County in the fall of 1838. He entered a piece of land on section 31, in Liberty Township, where he resided until his death in 1879.

Joseph Rogler

was born in Pennsylvania in 1824. Married Mariah Roush in 1851, and moved to Van Wert County the same year. They have had ten children, five still living. They are located on section 21.

George Wert

was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. When quite young his father took him to Crawford County, Ohio; there in 1836 he married Mary A. Armstrong. They remained in Crawford till 1846, when they moved to Van Wert County, and located in Liberty Township. They raised a family of seven children. Mr. Wert died in 1876. Mrs. Wert died in 1870.

John Butler

was born in Knox County, Feb. 16, 1830. He, with his parents, went to Richland County, Ohio, in 1835. Sept. 3, 1851, he married Sarah Riblet. That same fall they moved to Liberty Township, where they have lived till the present time. They have had a family of fourteen children—twelve still living—nine boys and three girls.

Wilson Adleblue

was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and came to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1846. He married Mary A. Badger in 1853. They have six children living. Mr. Adleblue came to Liberty Township in 1877, and settled on section 16. He is at present one of the trustees of the township.

D. A. McManama

was born in the town of Van Wert in 1847, and married Amanda Goitl in 1871. Mr. McManama is located at Enterprise Station, and is agent of the two railroads crossing at that point. He built the first house in the place, and cut the first stick of timber in the town plat.

William H. Ayres

was born in Liberty Township in 1853, and married Alvina Van Gunda, of Mercer County, in 1878. They have one child, Vernon Montrose. Mr. Ayres's father, Cyrus Ayres, came to the county in 1850, and settled in section 35, Liberty Township. He died in 1858.

William E. Weagler

was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, came to Ohio in 1844, and settled in Richland County, where they remained till 1854, and then came to Van Wert County. Was married to Bistie Stem in 1865. They have four children, and are located in section 16, Liberty Township.

Peter Swoveland

was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1839, and married Mary C. Weagley in 1865, by whom he has had six children. Mr. Swoveland came with his parents, Jacob and Sarah Swoveland, to Liberty Township in 1843. The Weagleys came to the county in 1854.

Adam Smith

was born in Germany in 1828, and came to the United States about 1850. He married Susan Unger in 1852. There has been born to them eight children, only three of whom are now living. Mr. Smith is living at Shasta Station, on the T. D. and B. R. R.

Oliver Koogle

was born in Richland County, Ohio, 1846. Came with his parents to Van Wert County, 1854. In 1871 married Sarah A. Wise, who died in 1873. In 1877 he married Sarah E. De Blond. They have three children.

John Moyer

was born in Germany, 1838. Came to America, 1845, with his parents. They lived in Marion County, Ohio, till 1871, when he came to Van Wert County. In 1861 he married Mary Wiseman; they have four children.

H. B. Dibble

was born in the State of New York in 1828. Married Vestalina Richardson in 1851. Came to Van Wert County in 1861. Their family consists of six children. They are located on section 16.

Michael Clouse,

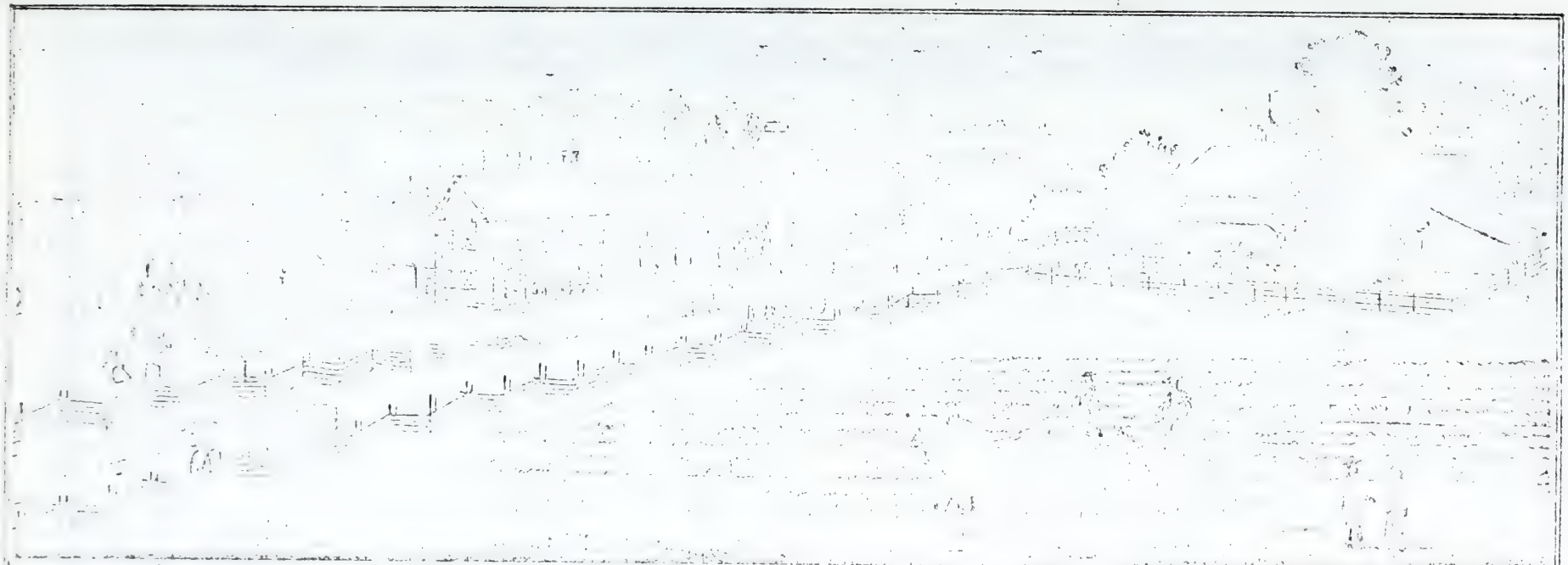
son of George Clouse, was born in Liberty Township in 1841, and was married to Mary Clouse in 1863. They have five children. He is located in section 29, on the old homestead of Hugh Dobsin.

John Meduagh

was born in Liberty Township in the year 1842, and was married to Emily Carter in 1868. Their family consists of five children. He is located on section 32, on the old homestead of Emanuel Cummins, Esq.

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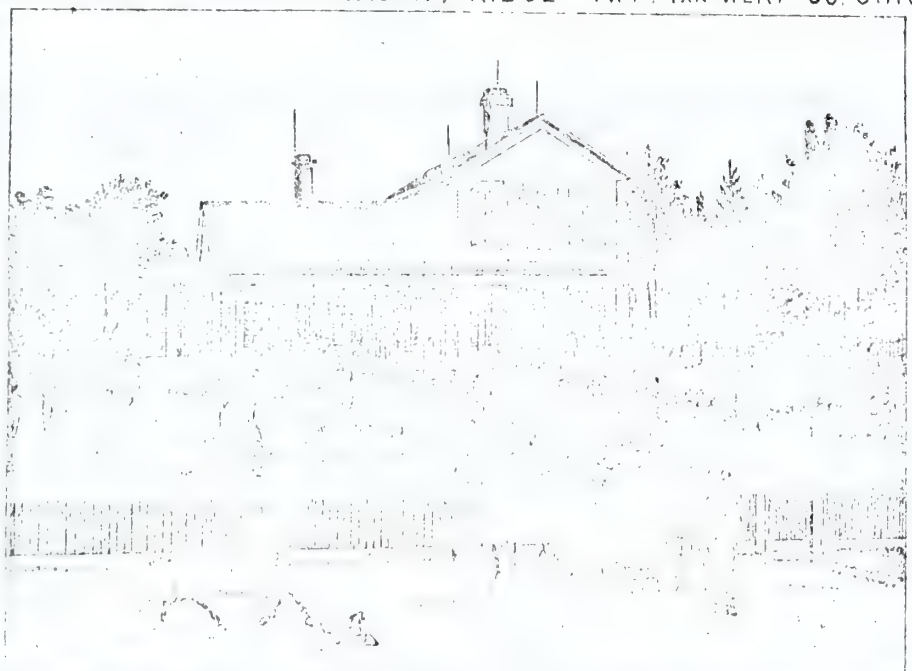
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RESIDENCE OF LEWIS FRAGER, RIDGE TW'P. VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



MOSES H. Mc COY



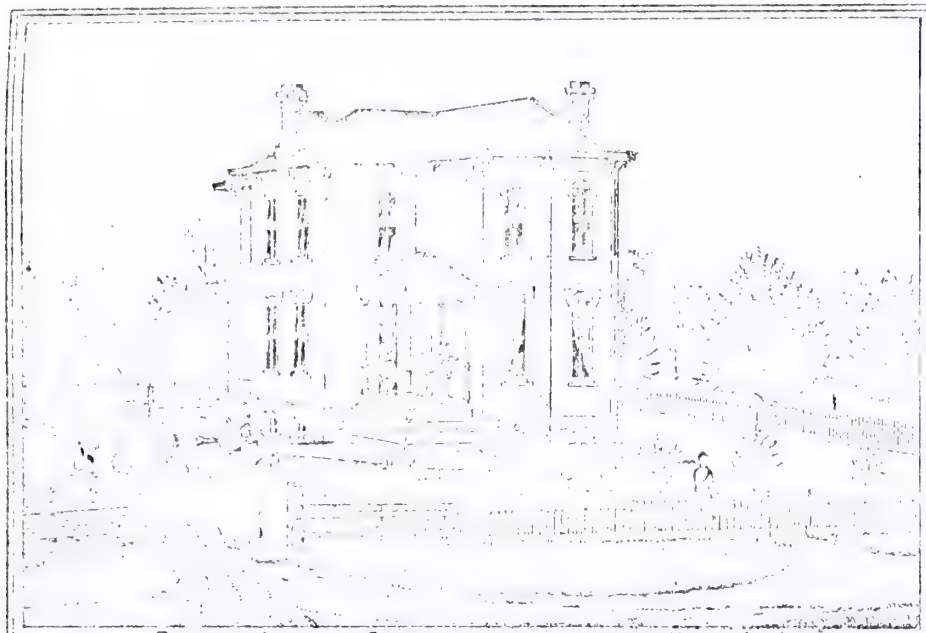


MRS. MOSES H. McCOY.

RES. OF MOSES H. Mc COY, RIDGE TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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RES. OF ABIJAH GOODWIN, YORK TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



RES. OF SAMUEL BELDON, BELDON STATION, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.



TWENTY SEVEN MILE CREEK FARM" RES. OF E.W. ROBINSON, LIBERTY TW'P, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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Mrs. David Wallace

was born in 1825. Her father, Robert Smith, came from Scotland, and was born in 1794. Her mother was born in Maryland in 1800. They were married in 1820.

Wm. A. Ayers

was born in Van Wert County in 1851. Married Anna Lewis in 1873; they have had four children, two still living; are located at Shasta, Liberty Township.

Harrison L. Allen

was born in Erie County, Ohio, 1841. Came to Van Wert County, Ohio, 1847, with his parents. Married Statira Quail in 1863; they have four children, and reside on section 4, Liberty Township.

John Shafer,

son of George and Margaret Shafer, was born in Liberty Township in 1846, and married Martha Ayres in 1868. They have three children, and are living on the old homestead where he was born.

John A. Switzer

was born in Richland County, Ohio, 1843. Came to Van Wert County, 1858. Married Mary J. Morehead, 1870; is located on section 8.

Henry Flager

was born in Liberty Township in 1848. Married Rosanna Harp, 1870. They are located on section 16 in Liberty Township.

Tobias Koogle,

the eldest son of Daniel Koogle, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1838, is at the present time a minister in the Church of God.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Ridge Township, east by Jennings Township, south by Mercer County, and west by Liberty Township.

Early Settlement.

There were ten pioneer families who settled in this township at an early day. These were the families of John Heath, John Rich, Jesse Tomlinson, John Bevington, Washington Mark, John McCollum, and Robert Thomas, who settled in the southwest part, while Jacob Goodwin, John Goodwin, and John Keith settled in the southeast part. The arrivals in 1846 were largely as follows: Ferdinand Jackson, Daniel Burris, Samuel Moore, Sylvester Woolery, John Powers, and James Wilson.

In 1847 there was quite an influx of immigrants, among whom were the Mortimers, Jacob Miller, Leonard Varner, Lee Boland, E. B. Jones, Broadnix Clark, Samuel Carl, Lewis Culver, John Arnold, John Conn, Andrew Putnam, Jonas Harp, William Carter, Jesse Clark, Jesse Atkinson, Conrad Hunstead, and John Houster.

Incidents.

The first grist-mill was a horse-power mill on the north bank of Jennings Prairie, and owned by Mr. Clark. It was afterwards removed by Lewis Culver, and remodelled to grind corn and wheat. The second mill was built by D. Walters near Venedocia. The first saw-mill was erected by ex-Gov. William Bebb, of Butler County, near Venedocia. First gunsmith, John Heath; shoemaker, John McConn. The first couple married were Lewis Tomlinson and Rachel Boroff; the second, Joseph Moore and Jane Keith; and the third, Silas Martin and Sarah Dunkin. The pioneer school-house was built on the land of Jesse Atkinson, the second on land of John Arnold, and the third on land of Jacob Goodwin. The "bull plows" were used here, which consisted entirely of wood. Benjamin Griffin built the first frame, and Mr. Albans the first brick house. The fur and hoop-pole trade was extensive, and found a market at Delphos.

The early religious societies were formed at pioneer residences; one organized at John Arnold's, a second at D. Williams', and a third at Reuben Harp's. These societies were "Methodist," "United Brethren," and "Christians," or "New Lights," respectively. The inhabitants are largely Welsh, or their descendants, forming a strong community. They have two churches in the township, one of which is at Venedocia, and very strong.

Land Entries.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	James McCray,	163	1836	21	Tobias Moore,	80	1839
	John Zimmerman,	173	"		John Cunningham,	40	"
	John Weikart,	160	"		George Knox,	80	"
	Alex. Clowers,	80	"	22	Reuben Waites,	80	1836
	Michael Todd,	80	"		William McClure,	40	"
2	Michael Yockam,	87	1836		Levi Saint,	240	"
	Fred. Carey,	87	"		William Lynn,	40	"
	James B. Young,	160	"		Mary E. Reed,	80	1839
	Andrew Foster,	160	"	23	Levi Culver,	80	1836
	H. D. V. Williams,	174	1841		Samuel Stiles,	40	"
3	Daniel Canfield,	80	1836		Alex. McVickers,	120	"
	John F. Edgar,	331	"		John A. Freeman,	160	"
	Robert Edgar,	254	"		Lantz Shannon,	160	"
4	Samuel D. Edger,	334	1836		James Mitchell,	80	"
	James Donaldson,	334	"	24	Wesley Rush,	200	1832
5	Henry Zimmerman,	174	1836		Ebenezer Culver,	80	1834
	John Gongeway,	160	"		Lewis Culver,	40	"
	John M. Donaldson,	40	"		Washington Marks,	320	1832
	Alex. Biddle,	174	"	25	Washington Marks,	120	1832
6	Samuel Painter,	332	1836		John Keith,	240	"
	Joseph Nofzgar,	348	"		Jacob Goodwin,	40	1837
7	A. Cochel,	80	1836		John Keith,	80	1838
	Theo. B. Thomas,	80	"		Isaac Miles,	80	"
	Levi Rowland,	328	"		Edward Williams,	40	1839
	James Steel,	124	1837		Jacob Goodwin,	40	1851
	Evan B. Jones,	41	1839	26	Samuel McClain,	320	1836
8	Evan B. Jones,	120	1836		John Smith,	320	"
	John Weikart,	40	"	27	William McClain,	480	1836
	James G. Donaldson,	320	"		Samuel McClain,	160	"
	Alex. Biddle,	160	"	28	Robert Thomas,	80	1835
9	Evan B. Jones,	560	1836		Samuel Moore,	120	1836
	A. Cochel & H. Tolerton,	80	"		Jesse Miller,	40	"
10	James Hooper,	320	1836		Sylvestus R. Woolery,	80	"
	Samuel Francher,	160	"		John Town,	40	"
	Peter Bevelthymer,	160	"		Joshua Breidenstine,	160	"
11	James M. Young,	160	1836		Daniel Harris,	40	1837
	Andrew Foster,	80	"		Jesse Atkinson,	40	1835
	David Cook,	160	"		John Cost,	40	1840
	George McMarrian,	80	"	29	Jesse Atkinson,	80	1836
12	Robert Lysle,	640	1835		S. R. Woolery,	80	"
13	Lewis Culver,	200	1833		John McCallam,	40	"
	William Morman,	240	1835		John Sherwood,	240	"
	John Arnold,	120	1836		Henry Newman,	160	"
	John L. Harter,	80	1837		C. Elliott,	40	1839
14	Benj. Strothers,	320	1836	30	John Staets,	167	1836
	Samuel Stiles,	160	"		Abram Rankin,	160	"
	James Walters,	40	"		Wesley Miner,	160	"
	Christian Woods,	80	1837		Eli M. Denison,	83	1837
	Philip Serock,	40	1839		George M. Ells	83	"
15	Andrew Cochel,	160	1836	31	Jesse Tomlinson,	80	1834
	Daniel Arnold,	160	"		John Heath,	242	1835
	Joseph Saint,	240	"		John Sheets,	246	"
	James Wilson,	40	1839		Francis Elliott,	82	1838
	John Willberg,	40	1841	32	John Tomlinson,	160	1835
16	Robert McQuoron,	80	1859		Jesse Atkinson,	120	"
	George Choise,	80	"		John McNeil,	80	1836
	Jacob Delert,	80	"		Furman Jackson,	40	"
	Francis Feltus,	80	"		J. W. Metton,	80	"
	E. C. Elson,	80	"		William Carder,	40	1837
	Robert Walcutt,	80	"		John Ross,	40	"
17	Evan B. Jones,	320	1836		John McCallam,	40	1839
	John M. Donaldson,	160	"		Elizabeth Bevington,	40	1851
	Hugh Lynn,	160	"	33	Thomas Hughs,	160	1849
18	Evan B. Jones,	361	1836		John Griffith,	80	1850
	Henry Newman,	165	"		L. Bawe,	80	1849
	Josiah Castel,	40	"		James Mark,	240	1833
	James Ross,	82	"		John Morris,	40	1850
19	Henry Newman,	165	1836		Sarah Marks,	40	1834
	James Clingan,	160	1839	34	Lucinda Marks,	80	1833
	George B. Ellis,	246	1838		James Marks,	120	"
	John Hughes,	80	"		Matilda Marks,	40	1835
20	John Heath,	80	1836		George Vancmon,	120	1836
	Andrew Coil,	120	"		William Lake,	120	"
	Joseph Heath,	40	"		A. McCling,	40	1837
	George Rees,	80	"		John House,	80	1838
	Henry Newman,	160	"		Washington Marks,	10	1839
	James Lavin,	160	"	35	Robert Leslie,	320	1835
21	John Towns,	200	1836		Jonathan Vancmon,	160	"
	Robert Thomas,	40	"		James Edger,	160	1826
	Thomas Towns,	40	"	36	William Marrs, Jr.,	240	1835
	James Lavin,	40	1837		Robert Steam,	80	1836
	John Powers,	80	1838		William Farris,	320	"

Organization.

The township was organized in 1837, forming one of the original townships of this county. At a session of the commissioners, held at Van Wert, June 3, 1837, the following action was taken:—

"A petition being presented for a new township to be set off and called York, it is ordered that township No. 2 S., R. 3 E., be organized under the name of York; and ordered that the qualified electors meet

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at the house of Mr. Woolery on the 15th instant for the purpose of electing officers for said township."

Abstract of votes cast in York Township at the election held Oct. 18, 1840. Names of electors:—

Francis Elliott,	Jacob Ross,	Jesse Tomlinson,
Robert Thomas,	Jacob Miller,	John Keith,
John McCallum,	Joseph Moore,	Tobias Moore,
David Walters,	James Walters,	Joshua Bridenstine,
Jesse Atkinson,	William Marrs,	William Morman,
John Arnold,	John Heath,	Adam Wolford,
Joshua Goodwin,	Lewis Culver,	S. R. Woolery.
Joseph Clark,	Josiah Chuk,	

We hereby certify that the number of electors at this election amounts to twenty-three.

John Arnold, Sylvester Woolery, and Joshua Goodwin, Judges.

At this election Wilson Shannon received seventeen votes and Thos. Corwin five votes for Governor. For Congress, William Sawyer had seventeen votes and P. G. Goode five votes. For Representative, Lorin Kennedy had seventeen votes, Daniel O. Martin had seventeen votes, George B. Way had five votes, and John Henkel had five votes. Daniel Reed had twenty-one votes for commissioner, and David McCoy one vote for commissioner.

Early Settlers.

Edward Smith must be classed among the early settlers, having come here in the autumn of 1838. He was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1829. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Levina Coil, of Mercer County, Dec. 11, 1851. Their family consists of four children, named John, William, Henry, and Rosetta. Mr. Smith served in Company M, 2d Indiana Heavy Artillery, from Aug 13, 1863, to Sept. 20, 1865.

Samuel M. Thomas was born in this county in 1848, being the son of Robert and Mary Thomas, who settled here in 1836. In 1871 he married Sarah A. Mortimore, of Mercer County, and has reared a family of four children, named Robert E., Alice, Harry, and Angeline Virtue.

John F. Tomlinson, one of the oldest citizens of the township, was born in Madison County, May 11, 1818. Having first settled in Mercer County, he served one term as justice of the peace, and after coming to this county was elected to the same office in 1856, and served until 1874. In 1857 he married Lydia Worthington, daughter of Abraham Worthington, of Mercer County. They have eleven children still living.

Jesse Atkinson, a native of Bucks County, Pa., ranks as one of the oldest settlers of the township, and is at the same time a citizen silvered by age. In 1853 he went to Kansas, where he has since made his home; but coming here in 1836 and remaining until 1853 entitles him fairly to mention among the settlers of this section. He was a native of Bucks County, Pa., and married Mary Dine, of the same place, in 1820. They reared a family of ten children, of whom five are still living. William, the second son, occupies the old home.

John T. Ross, a native of Franklin County, settled on the Mercer and Van Wert County line in 1835. In 1851 he married Elizabeth M. Ries, who was a native of Germany. Mr. Ross served in Company E, Forty-sixth O. V. I., from Sept. 15, 1861, till Aug. 1862. April 12, 1863, he re-enlisted in the same company, and was finally discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

John M. Jackson was born in Madison County, Feb. 2, 1835, and was brought to this county by his parents the next year. His father was one of the earliest chair-makers in this section; and finding sale for his chairs at Fort Wayne, would raft them down the St. Marys River.

John Bevington, a native of Pennsylvania, was born Sept. 22, 1807, and came to this county in Oct. 1832, thus ranking among the early settlers whose lives were devoted to farming. He married Elizabeth Heath, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1811. They reared a family of seven children, named Margaret, born Oct. 11, 1828; Henry, born Oct. 7, 1831; Nancy A., born Sept. 28, 1833 (deceased); Rebecca J., born Dec. 5, 1835 (deceased); James H., born Jan. 20, 1838 (deceased); Mary, born June 17, 1840; John, born April 9, 1842 (deceased). Mr. Bevington died July 19, 1841.

S. J. Rowland, a resident of York Township, settled in this county in August, 1836. He is one of the substantial farmers of the section in which he lives. His family consists of three sons, all of whom are at home.

Lewis F. Ross was born in Mercer County, June 8, 1835. In 1868 he married Ida E. Roberts, who was born in Knox County in 1852, and has a family of two children. Mr. Ross has held the office of justice of the peace since 1873. He served in the war as 1st lieutenant of Company A, Fifteenth O. V. I., from Sept. 10, 1861, to July 25, 1865, by re-enlistment.

Churches.

Zion Welsh Union Church.

This church is also a branch from the Salem Church, which was organized in August, 1875, when they were declared an independent church. Their church building is 27 by 32 feet, and located in York Township on section 28, five miles southwest of Venedocia. Their membership is about 60.

Rev. Hugh Pugh was their first minister, and Rev. J. P. Morgan their present pastor, who has served them for a number of years. Their Sunday-school is well attended, and a great auxiliary to the church.

Mount Zion United Brethren Church.

This church was organized in 1859, with eighteen members, by Rev. Daniel Hindricks. They held their meetings in a school-house in the southeastern part of York Township for a number of years.

In 1867 or 1868 the society erected a log building 24 by 30 in the southeastern part of York Township, known as the *Cottonwood Church*, in which they have since worshipped. Their pastors have been changed every one or two years. The present pastor is the Rev. James Nicodemus. Some of the early members were Benjamin Van Eman, Miss Van Eman, Benjamin Goodwin, Charlotte Goodwin, and others whose names cannot be learned. Present membership about 22. The church has lost many of its members by removal and by death.

Jonestown.

This village is a station on the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad, located four miles west of Venedocia, in York Township. The post-office is known as Tokio. It contains one grocery store, one sawmill, and about half a dozen of dwelling houses.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Abijah Goodwin

was born in Madison County, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1834. His father, Jacob Goodwin, was born in Baltimore County, Md., March 18, 1807. He married Delilah Keeth, of the same county, and in 1833 located in Madison County, and remained until 1835, when they removed to Van Wert County, and settled in this township on the farm he now lives on. He was one of the jurors during the first court held in this county at Willshire. He has raised a family of nine children.

His son, Abijah Goodwin, the subject of this sketch, was raised a farmer, and owns 160 acres of land located in the southern part of York Township, upon which he has erected a fine brick residence, a view of which is shown in this work

Feb. 22, 1857, he married Harriet C. Barber, of this county, who was born in York State, Dec. 26, 1836. They settled on the farm in this township now owned by Benjamin Van Eman, and remained until 1866, when he purchased and made improvements on the farm where he now resides.

He had twelve children, ten of whom are living—seven sons and three daughters. Mrs. Goodwin died March 5, 1879. He has held various township offices, and was county commissioner in 1870, 1873, and 1876. During these nine years he faithfully and honorably discharged his duties as commissioner, and retired from office with the respect, esteem, and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

John S. Baxter

was born on June 24, 1844, in Harrison County, Ohio. He was brought to Van Wert County in October, 1848, by his parents, Thomas and Nancy Baxter, who located in Harrison Township, and remained on the farm until 1856, when they removed to Pleasant Township.

Mr. Baxter, the subject of this sketch, remained with his parents until in his eighteenth year; then on July 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. I. D. Clark, and served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Camp Chase on June 17, 1865, and returned home. He was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, and passed through some hard-fought battles.

In 1866 he married Miss Ellen Stewart, daughter of Ebson Stewart, of Van Wert County. They have five children—three sons and two daughters. In June, 1867, they settled on the farm where they now live, in York Township. His principal avocation through life has been farming and stock-raising.

William Atkinson

was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1822, and came with his parents to Van Wert County and settled in York Township in 1836, where he has since been engaged in the business of farming. There were but few families in the township at that time. In 1864 he was married in Mercer County to Jane Cron, by whom he has one son named Jos. Ellsworth.

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"OAK RIDGE FARM" RES. OF PETER BRUBAKER, LIBERTY TWP., VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO.



STORE & WAREHOUSE OF J.M. DULL & BRO., DULL STATION, LIBERTY TWP., VAN WERT CO. O.

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TILE WORKS & RES. OF JOHN T. THOMAS, VENEDOCIA, VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

WELL BURNT TILE OF ALL SIZES KEPT CONSTANTLY. ALSO PRESSED BRICK. TILES OR BRICKS SHIPPED TO ALL POINTS.



RES. OF MORGAN H. MORGAN, JENNINGS TW'P. VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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ALEXANDER W. BROWN

was born in Lawrence County, Pa., near New Castle, Dec. 26, 1826. In October, 1846, he accompanied his parents, Robert and Margaret Brown, to this county, and located in York Township. He married Margaret Bevington, Oct. 18, 1849. She was born Oct. 11, 1829. They settled in York Township, where they are now living. They have a family of eight children—three boys and five girls. He owns 140 acres where he lives, and 80 acres in Mercer County. He served four months in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ohio National Guards.

HENRY HIPSHER

was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1834. With his father's family he came to this county in 1836. It took his father twelve days to make the trip from Marion County, being compelled to cut open a road a part of the way. In 1854 he was married to Mary Tixler, by whom he has had six children. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and served until honorably discharged, July 14, 1865. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising.

JOHN HEATH

was a resident of York Township, Mercer County, at an early date, where his son William was born while his parents were making their home in an Indian camp. He moved to this county about 1831, and was a gunsmith by trade. He was a man of more than ordinary genius, and endowed with a native intellect, which, under the culture of scientific instruction, would have developed a scholar, financier, and statesman. When he settled in Van Wert County he entered some tracts of land in York Township, which are mostly owned by his son William.

JENNINGS TOWNSHIP.

Prior to the organization of Van Wert County, this township was attached to Mercer County, and settlement commenced in 1825. The lands were surveyed in 1819 by Captain N. Beardsley, United States District Surveyor. It originally contained thirty-six square miles, but in 1848, at the erection of Auglaize County, eighteen sections were taken from the east side and attached to Allen County, and nine sections taken from Union Township, Mercer County, and attached to Jennings, thus making it three miles east and west, and nine miles north and south, containing twenty-seven square miles. While yet attached to Mercer and embracing a large portion of that county, it was organized under regularly elected officers.

At the session of the Commissioners of Van Wert County held June 5, 1837, it was ordered, "that Township No. 3 S., R. 3 and 4 E., be continued and known as Jennings Township."

The township was then continued as established in 1848, at the territorial adjustment, which created the new county of Auglaize. It is thus bounded north by Washington, east by Allen County, south by Auglaize County, and west by York Township and Mercer County.

Settlement.

As already intimated, settlers came here at an early period, as shown by the following list of names and dates:—

1825. John K. Harter, Wm. Harter, George Harter, and Peter Harter.

1830. John Keith and Silas Mills.

1832. Edward Williams, Oliver Ingraham, Wm. Reed, James Reed, Quinlan Reed, David Reed, Daniel Walters, John Fortner, Benjamin Griffin, Benjamin Griffin, Jr., John Duncan.

1833. Washington Mark, James Wilson, Nathan Griffin, and Claudius Griffin.

1834. William Carter and John Brooms.

1840. A. Anderson and John Frazer.

By the division of territory which succeeded these years, many of these enumerated above were found belonging to other townships, and even other counties. The inhabitants are largely Welsh or their descendants.

General Description.

Jennings Creek has its source in this township, in what is known as Jennings Prairie. This prairie embraces the most of sections 19 and 20, and extends into section 13 of York Township. It was formerly very wet, but since settlements began, it has been so thoroughly drained that it is rendered highly productive, the soil being of a very fertile quality. The general dip of the territory is to the northeast, in which direction Jennings Creek and other small streams find an outlet to the Auglaize River. The water-shed has sufficient inclination to afford excellent drainage. Good limestone water is everywhere obtainable for domestic use at a depth ranging from ten to forty feet. Farm products are of the class common to this section, consisting of a variety of fruits and cereals. The whole township is now well improved, and occupied by a frugal, industrious class of citizens. Buildings are plain but commodious and substantial, while schools and churches are found dotted throughout the territory.

Land Entries in Jennings Township, with date, number of acres, and name of the original entry.

Sec.	Names.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Names.	Acres.	Year.
4	John Fortner,	162	1848	17	Adam Thompson,	160	1836
	Michael Stippick,	80	"		Fleming Graham,	40	"
	Jacob Reader,	10	1849		David Sheets,	40	"
	Samuel Arnold,	160	1848	18	Austin Jones,	160	1836
	G. Prichard,	40	1849		P. J. Pickegroff,	96	1837
	John M. Hertz,	80	"		Michael Fisher,	96	"
	Faver Myers,	40	1848		John Stryer,	80	1836
	John Rohing,	40	"		Moses Fox,		"
5	David Thatcher,	325	1836		Adam Ephraims,	96	1837
	Isaac Harris,	320	"		E. M. Phelps,	96	1839
6	Thomas R. Jacobs,	162	1836	16	Benj. Griffin,	420	1836
	Jacob Grubbs,	190	"		William J. Coyl,	160	"
	James Reed,	160	"	21	John Walters,	160	1848
	Milton T. Ross,	95	"		Alex. Walters,	80	"
	James Mewhirter,	95	1837		E. Rigdon,	80	1849
7	James B. Britton,	193	1836		William McCollister,	160	1851
	Jacob Hamman,	193	"		M. Berry,	160	1848
	Henry P. Baker,	80	"	28	Fred. Margnand,	160	1836
	William Reed,	160	"		James Weatherhead,	160	1851
	Alex. Taylor,	80	"		Allen L. Mark,	80	1851
8	Daniel Reed,	160	1836		Samuel Daniels,	80	"
	Marion Mewhirter,	160	"		T. W. Kidd,	80	"
	M. Berry,	160	1849		George W. Lance,	40	"
	Samuel Doyle,	160	"		Fred. Bridgeman,	40	"
9	John Callahan,	80	1849	29	William Williams,	40	1851
	William H. Jones,	40	1851		Peter Harter,	40	"
	John A. Arnold,	160	1849		James Williams,	80	"
	Richard McCarty,	40	"		Josiah Clink,	160	1848
	George Blank,	40	1851		Abraham Williams,	120	1851
	John Stork,	40	"		Henry Burnett,	200	"
	Jacob Lux,	80	"	30	James Mark,	40	1832
	John F. Vicke,	80	"		John Keith,	272	"
	John Devour,	80	"		Washington Mark,	272	"
17	J. Reed,	160	1836		Henry Burnett,	40	1850
	Joseph Blackburn,	80	"		Edward Williams,	40	1848
	John Halsey,	80	"	31	Levi Patton,	47	1849
	Samuel Doyle,	160	1849		Moses Goodwin,	40	1836
	John Berry,	160	"		Samuel Harley,	159	"
18	Benj. Griffin,	127	1835		Harrison Matthe,	120	"
	Joseph Wilson,	94	"		Hiram Matthe,	160	"
	Joseph Hayden,	47	1836		G. Keith,	40	1848
	John McClintock,	129	"	32	David Wolf,	120	1850
	Jacob Halsey,	80	"		J. Perry,	40	"
	Jacob Carr,	99	"		Fred. S. Bellis,	10	"
	John Arnold,	47	1849		Wesley Binner,	80	"
	Alex. Taylor,	40	1837		J. Keith,	80	"
	J. B. Halsey,	40	1838		W. W. Watts,	80	"
19	Washington Marks,	627	1832		Joshua Goodwin,	80	"
	Foster Griffin,	80	"		Amos Goodwin,	80	"
20	Benj. Griffin,	160	1833		Isaac Price,	40	"
	Nathaniel Griffin,	160	"	33	Chas. C. Marshall,	80	1853
	Peter Harter,	40	"		James Harrod,	80	1851
	Jacob Puterbaugh,	120	1834		Harris Wells,	240	"
	Foster Griffin,	40	"		Levi Topper,	80	1852
	William Clery,	40	"		Jacob Cook,	40	1851
	George Harter,	40	"		Henry Burnett,	40	1853
7	E. Chalfant,	80	1836		J. Keith,	80	1851
	Benj. Lloyd,	80	"	4	Lemon Field,	157	1851
	Simon Jennings,	191	"		J. S. Panabaker,	78	"
	James Wallace,	160	"		David M. Price,	79	"
	William Snode,	191	"		John Casebeer,	80	"
8	John Able,	320	1836		Richard Hance,	120	"
	Andrew Hilleman,	320	"		Richard S. Hance,	120	"
9	James Lowrey,	80	1851	5	Samuel G. Grabill,	157	1849
	John Switzer,	80	"		Robert Strain,	317	1836
	Levi Boyton,	80	1852		P. S. Cable,	160	1849
	Christ. Hark,	80	1851	6	Joseph De Long,	78	1836
	Andrew Hilleman,	320	1836		Thomas Nickel,	78	"
17	James Jones,	160	1836		Henry Rockhafer,	317	"
	William Gibson,	80	"		William Howell,	160	"
	Austin James,	80	"				

Election.

Poll-book of the election held in Jennings Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, on the 12th day of October, 1841. Washington Mark, James Reed, and Quinton Reed, Judges, and William Reed and Oliver Ingram, Clerks.

Names of Voters:—

Daniel Reed,	James Reed,	Washington Mark,
Adam Wolford,	George W. Griffin,	William Reed,
John Frazier,	Elisha Rigdon,	Edward Wilham,
Quinton Reed,	Peter Harter,	John Keath.
Oliver Ingram,	John K. Harter,	

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No. of votes cast, fourteen.

Signed, Washington Mark, Quinton Reed, and James Reed, Judges; William Reed and Oliver Ingram, Clerks.

Churches.

Hopewell United Brethren Church.

This society was organized about 1854 by the Rev. C. B. Whitley. They worshipped in a school-house north of the prairie in Jennings Township for a few years, or until about 1858, when they removed to the school-house south of the prairie, where Centreville is now located. In the school-house they held their meetings until 1865, when the Methodist Episcopal Church united with them in the erection of a hewed log house, 34 by 36 feet, located in Jennings Township one mile north of Centreville, in which the two congregations met and worshipped for many years, or until 1878. At this time they purchased the Methodist Episcopal Society's interest in the building, and have since occupied it, with the exception of part of the time the Congregational Church has held their meetings in the United Brethren Church.

The membership at this time numbers twenty-one, with the Rev. Jas. Nicodemus, its present pastor. This church organization and the Mount Zion society belong to the Anglaize Conference.

The present class-leader is Eli Wilson, and the steward is Harrison Hanley. None of those who were members at its organization are living in the neighborhood. There has been a Sunday-school organized since the erection of the church, which meets during the summer and part of the winter months. This school is in a prosperous condition, and beneficial to the community at large.

Olive Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This church is located in Centreville, Jennings Township. The society was organized in 1854, with ten or twelve members, by the Rev. Mr. Baker. They held their worship in the school-house of District No. 2, Jennings Township, for a number of years, as the society was not able to erect a building.

In 1865 this church, by the assistance of the United Brethren Church, erected a hewed log building, 34 by 36 feet, at the Cross Roads, one mile north of Centreville, in which the two church organizations met and held religious services until 1878, when the Methodist Episcopal Church sold their interest to the United Brethren Church. The Methodists then erected their present church, 34 by 36 feet, in which they meet and worship according to the dictates of conscience and their adopted forms of government.

The church has been very prosperous in its work. The membership at present is about fifty-five, under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Boggs. It has a Sabbath-school, which meets every Sabbath, with an average attendance of about eighty scholars, and is prosperous and well attended.

The Jennings Church, or the Christian Church known as the "New Lights."

This organization has existed in this township for nearly forty years. They were few in numbers, but feeling the necessity of an organization of this kind, they met and organized themselves into a church society in a school-house which stood half a mile west of their present church building. For twenty years, or until 1860, when their membership numbering about forty, they felt the want of a suitable edifice, and took immediate and energetic measures for its erection, which was completed and dedicated to the worship of God in the fall of 1860.

The Church is erected near the Cross Roads, on section 21, Jennings Township. By removal of members and also by death the membership has been reduced to fifteen; notwithstanding this they cling steadfastly to the church of their choice.

The names of the ministers who have officiated are Rev. Daniel Richardson, Rev. Simeon Whetstone, Rev. Israel Jolius, Rev. Jonathan Biglow, Rev. Simon Whetstone, Rev. Nathan Ruff, and Rev. John Gillespie.

Sunday-school has been held in their church for many years, the average attendance being from fifty to sixty scholars.

Salem Welsh Presbyterian Church.

This church organization took place in 1847 or 1848, and shortly after the Welsh settlement was commenced in York and Jennings townships. There were but few in numbers at the time of the organization, viz., William Bebb and wife, Richard Jervis and wife, Thomas Morris and family, and David Owens and family. Among its first members were William Bebb, being their leader or elder in the church.

They held their meetings in the house of Elder William Bebb for a few years. Their numbers increased rapidly as the township increased in population.

In 1851 they erected a frame church building, 20 by 30 feet, where the school-house now stands, in Venedocia, and which was dedicated by the Rev. Robert Williams and Evan S. Jones, of Jackson County, Ohio. Their meetings were principally prayer-meetings and Sabbath-school, with occasional preaching when a minister would pass through the settlement and deliver a sermon.

Things moved on in this way for several years, and until 1865, when the church elected the Rev. Hugh Pugh to take charge, and who labored for ten years. In 1875 Rev. J. P. Morgan was called, who has since been their pastor.

The church grew fast and prospered, increasing their numbers to hundreds. At one time their membership numbered two hundred and forty good active Christians. In 1867 they began the erection of a frame building in Venedocia, 40 by 60 feet, which was completed and dedicated July 4, 1868, by Rev. H. Powell, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Thomas Levi, of Wales.

After sending off two branch organizations they still have a membership of about two hundred. The elders of the church have been William Bebb, deceased, Jeremiah Parry, David M. Jones, Thomas A. Albon, D. W. Evans, R. J. Whittington, and Morgan H. Morgan, who now holds his eldership in the Horeb Church.

They have had a regular Sabbath-school organization since the organization of the church, with an attendance of 170 scholars. D. W. Evans and J. Morris are the present superintendents.

In 1878, for the accommodation of a part of their members, who lived some distance from the church, the society erected a frame building 20 by 30 feet on section 9, in York Township, about four miles northwest of Venedocia, in which those of their members who live in that neighborhood hold their church meetings and Sunday-school, but still retain their membership with the Salem Church in Venedocia.

Horeb Welsh Presbyterian Church.

In 1864 the Salem Church Society erected a log-house in Jennings Township, two and one-half miles northeast of Venedocia, for the accommodation of their members in that neighborhood. They held church and Sunday-school in the building until 1873, when they erected a frame church near the old one, 30 by 40 feet, which has served them for religious purposes. They, however, retained their membership in the Salem Church until June, 1881, when they were declared by Presbytery to be an independent organization, with Morgan H. Morgan as Elder. They have no regular minister, but occasionally the pulpit is supplied. The Rev. J. P. Morgan has preached for them several times. Their Sabbath-school is well attended by young and old.

Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1869, David Thomas and others, organized a class in Dibert's school-house, with Mr. F. Ross, first class-leader. The class consisted of fourteen members, and their services were held in the school-house two years, with Rev. James S. M——, Pastor, assisted by others.

In 1870 the organization resolved to erect a house for church purposes, which was a frame building, 30 by 40 feet, and which was completed at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, and in which they have since worshipped. This church has grown from fourteen to sixty-five members, with a good Sabbath-school, of which R. L. Ross is superintendent. The church was dedicated in October, 1872, by Rev. Samuel Roberts, the Presiding Elder.

Whitfield Methodist Episcopal Church

was organized in the school-house of district No. 6, by Rev. David Thomas (a local minister) in 1873, with eleven members. Shortly after its organization they made arrangements to erect a church, the building to be framework, 30 by 40 feet, in the southeast section of No. 4, and was dedicated January 4, 1874, by the Rev. J. Crooks.

Their present membership is eighty-two. They have had the following pastors: Rev. David Thomas, Rev. J. Crooks, Rev. Caleb Hill, and Rev. J. F. Mounts. The class-leaders were: John S. Barton, and Henry Hipshire, who have filled the position since the society was organized.

Three years prior to the church organization, the Sabbath-school was established, which has been a perfect success. Number of scholars in attendance about thirty-five.

Venedocia.

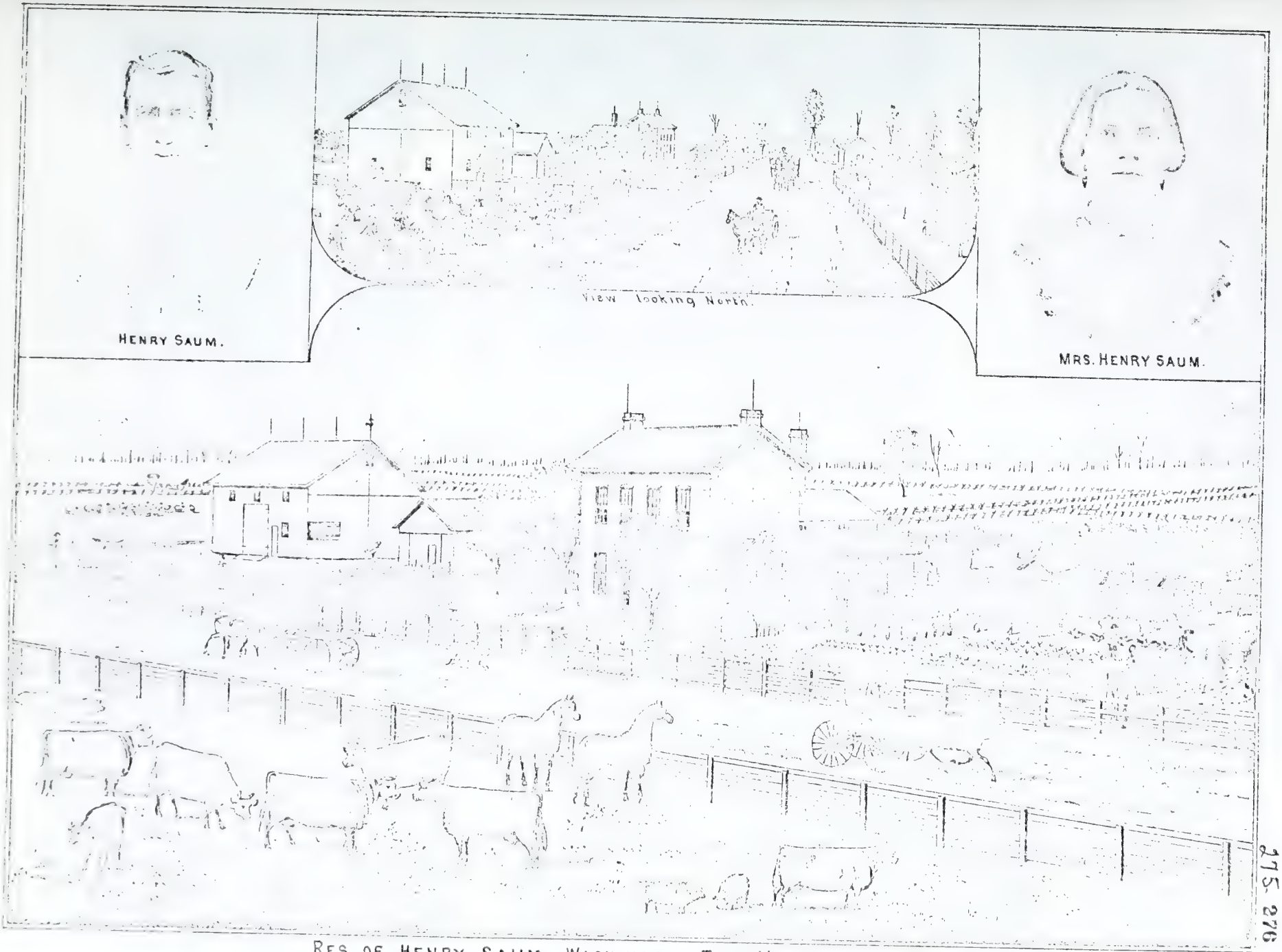
This beautiful village is located in the southeastern part of Van Wert County, on the line of the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railway, with the line between Jennings and York townships, passing through the centre of the town.

The first improvement on the land was made in 1847 by William Bebb, and was used for farming purposes for many years. In 1861 the land on which the main portion of the village is located, came into the hands of D. W. Evans, a son-in-law of Mr. Bebb.

In 1863 Mr. Evans sold the first lot for building purposes to Mr. W. E. Jones, who immediately erected a frame building. The next lot was sold to R. J. Whittington and E. A. Evans, who erected a store-room and engaged in the mercantile business. Lots were sold by Mr. Evans promiscuously to different parties and built on until 1880, when the town

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RES. OF HENRY SAUM, WASHINGTON TW'P. VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

275-276

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was surveyed, and lots regularly laid out and numbered. The number of lots in the plat is forty-three.

In 1875 Mr. E. E. Evans made a survey, and sold some lots off the southeast corner of section 12, near where the depot is now located, upon which there are several fine dwelling houses. Another portion of the village is struck off the southwest corner of section 7, in Jennings Township, which were laid off by Rev. J. P. Morgan. Upon these lots several residences, a wagon and blacksmith shop have been erected.

The population of Venedocia at this time will number one hundred, and contains two dry goods and general store; one drug store and hardware store combined; one boot and shoe store and shop combined; one grocery store, near the railroad depot; one wagon shop; one blacksmith shop, and one grain warehouse at depot; three physicians and surgeons; one church and one school-house.

The village is prosperous, and there is much, if not more, business done in this village, than any other of its size in Van Wert County.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Morgan H. Morgan

was born in Wales, June 3, 1843. His parents, Hugh and Mary Morgan, emigrated to America and located in Pittsburgh in 1844. In 1849 he became an apprentice to Messrs. Bylas & Brown in their nail-cutting establishment, and served three years, and then as a journeyman.

In 1853 he went to Jackson County, Ohio, and worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade, being compelled to relinquish his former trade on account of ill health. He served three years to acquire a knowledge of the carpenter trade; after which he worked as a journeyman. On May 4, 1857, he married Mary Davis, of Jackson County; in which county he carried on his trade by contracting and erecting buildings. In 1864 he moved to this county, purchased the farm on which he resides in Jennings Township, and has turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He has one of the best-improved farms in Van Wert County. They had two daughters. Mrs. Morgan died Dec. 20, 1866. In June, 1868, he married Mrs. Ann Jones, of this county.

In January, 1865, he was elected superintendent of the Horeb Sabbath-school, which position he held for many years. In 1868 he was elected township trustee, and in August of the same year he was elected elder of the Vendocia Presbyterian Church, and held the office until June 15, 1881, when Presbytery organized the Horeb Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Morgan was transferred to this church from the Vendocia Church, where he still retains his membership.

In 1873 he was elected county commissioner, and served three years. With the assistance of his two colleagues, Messrs. Miller and Mercer, the fine court-house was erected, which is an honor to the county and State.

In August, 1877, he became connected with the building of the Delphos and Kokomo Narrow Gauge Railroad, now known as the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad. He devoted much time to the raising of money and securing the right of way, and was one of the building committee.

In 1879 he was appointed notary public by Gov. Bishop, which position he still holds, and is regarded as one of Van Wert's most honored citizens.

John L. Thomas,

farmer and tile manufacturer, was born in Wales, March 8, 1829. In 1851 he emigrated to America, and located in Ebensburgh, Pa., for one year; but in 1852 he went to Cincinnati, where he engaged as a journeyman at the boiler-maker trade, and continued in it for six years. In 1858 he came to Van Wert County, and located near Venedocia.

He purchased 87 acres of land one fourth of a mile east of the town, upon which he made improvements, and attended to farming operations. In 1867 he manufactured brick, and followed the business several years until the spring of 1876. At this time he turned his attention to the manufacture of tile, in which he has been successful, making all sizes from 2½ to 8 inches. He employs five men, and has the capacity for manufacturing a kiln of 19,000 tile in four days. His machinery is run by steam-power, and has all the latest improvements. His tile-yard is located on his farm, one-fourth of a mile east of Venedocia.

Sept. 21, 1861, he married Margaret Edwards, a native of Wales, born in Montgomeryshire, April 3, 1839, and came to this country with her parents, Robert and Jeanette Richards, in 1846. They located in Wisconsin in 1849, and have now removed to this county, near Venedocia. By this union he has six children—three sons and three daughters. Mr. Thomas is considered one of the most enterprising and leading citizens of the county.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township is in the eastern part of the county, and is described as township No. 2 south, range 4 east. It is bounded on the north by Jackson Township and Putnam County, on the east by Putnam and Allen counties, on the South by Allen County and Jennings Township, and on the west by Ridge Township. The order of the commissioners for the organization of this township was issued March 2, 1840. The area of Washington Township is thirty-six square miles, it being six miles square.

How Watered.

It is one of the best watered townships in the county. Dog Creek, Little Auglaize, and East and West Jennings creeks course through different portions of the township, and, with a system of ditches, form a network whose branches penetrate every part of the township, and thus establish an excellent system of drainage.

The surface is generally level, but sufficiently undulating for drainage. The township is crossed by a sandy ridge, extending through the township in a southeast and northwest direction. The soil is a clay loam, and is very rich and fertile, and it is no exaggeration to say that some of the finest farms in the county may be found within the limits of Washington Township, and that the improvements generally are of an excellent character, and betoken thrift on the part of the people. The inhabitants, particularly in the eastern part of the township, are Germans or of German descent.

Washington, in its natural state, was heavily timbered, and the forests were filled with wild animals of various kinds, affording a rich field for those who were fond of hunting. This, and adjoining territory, were the favorite hunting-grounds for many years for the Indians and early settlers, and some of the most interesting and exciting incidents in the experience of the settlers in their contests with wild and ferocious animals have had their origin on these hunting-grounds. Many have been the wolves, bears, and deer that have met their fate at the crack of Uncle Smith Hill's rifle in these woods.

Apple Trees.

The first apple tree discovered in what is now Van Wert County, was in the year 1812, in what is Washington Township. It was found by white men who were on a visit to this section of country. It had grown among the forest trees to an immense size; its roots penetrating an Indian mound, which belonged to the past. The mound was on the north bank of the Auglaize River, where the Ridge Township wagon road passes the residence of Mr. Tussing, not far from Middle Point in Washington Township, the former home of Oliver Stacey, who entered the land and built the *first* house in that part of the county. In 1855 the mound was cut down to make way for the Delphos road, hence the roots of the tree were exposed to the effects of the weather, which caused it to wither and die.

Early Settlement.

First Settlers.—The first settler in the township was Oliver Stacey, who entered his land in April, 1835, but did not move to it till February, 1836. There were several pieces of land entered as early as 1834, but were not occupied for several years afterward. Very shortly after Mr. Stacey came he was followed by Nathan Davis, Nathaniel Ashabel, and Orrin Burret, and they, in the fall of 1836, by David King and John Summersett.

First Buildings.—The first log cabin built in the township was by Oliver Stacey. This cabin is still standing, and has been occupied up to the present time.

The first hewed log house was built by David King. The first brick house by Silas Newton.

School House.—The first school-house in the township was built in the fall of 1837, on the land of David King, and the first school was taught by Miss Clarissa Gleeson.

Roads.—The first road was the Bucyrus and Fort Wayne Road, known as the Sugar Ridge Road.

The first religious society was formed at King's school-house in the fall of 1848, but prior to this time the settlers of Washington attended church in Ridge Township, where a society had been formed a number of years prior to this time.

The first church building erected in the township was a Lutheran Church in the town of Middlepoint.

Washington Township has two towns within its limits, viz., Middlepoint, near the west line of the township, and Delphos on the east line. Only a part of the town of Delphos is in Van Wert County, the east part of the town being in Allen County.

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The township has two railroads, the P. Ft. W. & C., extending nearly centrally through the township, from east to west, and the T. C. & St. L., which crosses the southeast corner.

The Miami Canal forms the eastern boundary of the township.

Abstract of the Original Entries of Land in the Township, when and by whom entered.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	John F. Bosche,	663	1853
2	Wyckoff & Davenport,	332	1836
	William Bebb,	165	"
	Joseph Eichelt,	125	1847
	Robert Brown,	40	1850
3	John H. Elwell,	42	1836
	Thomas A. Washburn,	127	1853
	Joseph Eichelt,	42	"
	Pierce Murphy,	42	"
	John Ferrel,	42	"
	Franklin Elliott,	400	1859
4	Ephraim Friesner,	84	1852
	Albert F. Sargent,	41	"
	William Hilgard,	42	"
	David Krouse,	166	"
	Joseph Harsh,	80	"
	J. S. Jones,	80	"
	George Lance,	40	"
	Fred. McDorman,	40	"
	Matthew Ridenour,	80	1851
5	John Aldridge,	160	1837
	Walles Aldridge, Sr.,	160	"
	David Lloyd,	166	1839
	R. E. Thomas,	124	"
	Thos. J. Chamberlain,	41	"
6	John Williams,	176	35, 36
	Jesse Hoffman,	94	"
	Martin Miller,	168	"
	Zach. Stewart,	80	"
	Joseph Deamer,	80	1837
	John Reed,	94	"
7	William Priddy,	132	1835-6
	Samuel Knittle,	176	1836
	George P. Tiffany,	80	1837
	Wales Aldridge,	80	"
	James Gilliland,	160	1838
	Ludwig E. Hertz,	44	"
8	Hiram Langdon,	80	1837
	James Gilliland,	160	1838
	William Bebb,	80	"
	Henry W. Helm,	80	1851
	Samuel Helm,	240	1849
9	Daniel Clinger,	40	1852
	William E. Brown,	280	1853
	Thomas Elcock,	160	"
	David M. Jones,	80	"
	Fred. Glick,	40	"
	David J. Bouman,	40	"
10	C. A. Curtis,	40	1850
	Charles Moore,	40	"
	Isaac Harp,	80	"
	John C. Carpenter,	40	1851
	Joseph Klinger,	120	"
	Lewis Cogleman,	160	"
	James Pettit,	80	"
	Grandison Curtis,	40	"
	James Bryan,	40	"
11	Wm. Helmkamp,	80	1844
	John H. Hoffman,	80	1845
	James W. Carpenter,	80	1851
	John H. Merchant,	80	"
	Stanton C. Dix,	40	"
	John H. Weichard,	40	"
	John C. Carpenter,	40	"
	David Clouse,	160	"
	Francis Kemper,	40	"
12	Simon Perkins,	400	1835
	Job H. Jackson,	80	1844
	Joseph Eichelt,	80	1847
	George Welte,	40	1850
	Peter Rees,	40	"
13	Nicholas Baker,	200	1845
	Conrad Wellman,	80	"
	Guilford D. Heilmann,	80	"
	George Miller,	40	"
	George Viter,	40	"
	Casper Leppold,	80	"
14	Demas Adams,	320	1836
	Henry S. Wyckoff,	160	1835
	David Brewer,	160	"
15	Bernard Eichelt,	80	1851
	Andrew Shumaker,	80	"
	Henry Hand,	120	"
	Jacob Long,	120	"
	George Schammodler,	80	1847
	John G. Staugh,	160	1848
16	Henry B. Brown,	160	1853
	Emanuel Shupe,	160	"
	James Callahan,	80	"
	A. J. Ireland,	80	"
	E. N. Martin,	80	"
	John Priddy,	80	"
17	Oliver Stacey,	360	1835
	David King,	80	"
	Abraham Hire,	80	"
	A. E. Curtis,	40	1848
	P. L. Cobb,	20	1849
18	David Sim,	212	1835
	David King,	40	"
	Abraham Hire,	80	1836
	Nathan David,	168	"
	Samuel Wilkinson,	88	"
	Isaiah Perigo,	40	"
	James B. Randolph,	44	"
19	Orrin Burright,	160	1836
	Walter J. Craft,	88	"
	John McCulough,	160	"
	Ashbel Burright,	176	"
	Joseph Cavett,	88	"
20	Samuel Brees,	160	1836
	Henry Shaver,	80	"
	Samuel Parsons	320	"
	William Bebb,	80	1838
21	Francis C. Walden,	40	1849
	John G. Staugh,	80	"
	David King,	160	1851
	David Landuer,	40	1851
	E. H. Curtis,	40	1849
	John M. Henry,	80	"
	Nicholas Smith,	80	1848
	E. J. Leppoole,	80	1849
22	William Thomas,	160	1833
	Henry S. Wycoff,	160	"
	John C. Hawkins,	40	1847
	O. R. Beckwith,	40	1848
	E. R. Curtis,	80	1850
	E. Bebb,	160	1836
23	Matthias Henker,	80	1845
	John B. Ropenhoff	40	"
	Anton Holdegrave,	40	"
	Mathias Dratman,	40	"
	Wm. Cockran,	40	"
	S. L. Hittle,	120	"
	Jacob Hittle,	80	"
	Casper Geize,	40	"
	Abraham Evans,	40	"
	Mary Cormode,	80	"
	Samuel Farrer,	480	1834
	Van Horn & Aughenbaugh,	160	1834
25	Frederick Bredick,	240	1845
	G. D. Coleman,	240	"
	John Greathouse,	80	"
	Christ. Longemeyer,	40	"
	Jacob Hittle,	40	"
26	Hugh S. Wycoff,	160	1835
	George S. Beer,	160	"
	George Marsh,	80	"
	Jacob Puterbaugh,	160	"
	Conrad Baumgartner,	40	"
	John H. Baumgartner,	40	"
27	B. Grief,	80	1845
	John B. Bertling,	40	"
	Fred. Lindeman,	80	"
	Mathias King,	80	1851
	Hiram Baker,	85	1848
	Henry J. Gerdeman,	120	"
	Herman Busch,	40	"
	John Linderman,	80	"
28	Edward Bebb,	640	1836
29	Jacob G. Shaffer,	160	1836
	James H. Mitchell,	80	"
	Isaac De Long,	80	1837
	T. W. King,	160	1838
	Seth Matton,	80	"
	Oliver Stacey,	80	"
30	William Bebb,	160	1836
	T. J. Crafts,	336	"
	Comfort Barnes,	88	1837
	Thomas W. Bowdell,	88	"
31	William Bebb,	160	1836
	T. J. Crafts,	336	"
31	Thomas Pollock,	152	1836
32	John McCullough,	160	"
	Addison McCullough,	160	"
	John Montgomery,	320	"
33	Michael Stippich,	640	1848
34	Fred. Marquand,	160	1835
	Daniel Brewer,	480	"
35	Henry Trentman,	80	1845
	John H. France,	80	"
	John Greathouse,	40	"
35	David Sudmiller,	40	1845
	Wm. Beckman,	80	"
	M. Kaberman,	40	1848
	Henry Baumgartner,	40	"
	Mark Halter,	160	1849
36	Guilford D. Coleman,	240	1834
	Martin Boher,	320	"
	George Marsh,	40	1835
	Robert Thomas,	40	1847

Abstract of votes given for justice of the peace in Washington Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, on the 8th day of June, 1840. Thomas W. Bowdle having the highest number of votes for justice of the peace, was declared elected. Thomas W. Bodle, 7 votes; Oliver Stacey, 3 votes; total, 10 votes.

Joseph Gleason, J. P; Thomas Gilliland, J. P.; Robert Gilliland, Clerk.

Poll-book of the election held in the township of Washington, in the county of Van Wert, on the 12th day of October, 1841.

James Cavett, Jr., James G. Cavett, and T. W. Pring, Judges; John D. Cavett and William Nuttle, Clerks.

List of votes cast:—

1. John Cavett.
2. William Nuttle.
3. Abraham Hire.
4. James G. Cavett, Jr.
5. T. W. Pring.
6. John D. Cavett.
7. David Pring.
8. Thomas W. Bowdle.
9. John Hire.
10. Orren Burright.
11. William Todd.

We do hereby certify that Jacob Clark had four votes for Senator, Robt. A. Foresy the had seven votes for Senator, John W. Walters had four votes for Representative, James B. Steadman had four votes for Representative, John F. Hinkle had seven votes for Representative, Calvin T. Pomeroy had seven votes for Representative, P. J. Hines had three votes for Treasurer, James G. Gilliland had eight votes for Treasurer, Stephen Gleason had five votes for Commissioner, James Johnson had six votes for Commissioner, Thomas R. Kear had four votes for Sheriff, Samuel M. Clark had seven votes for Sheriff, Cyrenus Elliott had three votes for Surveyor, John G. Morse had eight votes for Surveyor, B. B. Woodcock had four votes for Coroner. William Parent had seven votes for Coroner, and Edward R. Wells had seven votes for Auditor.

Signed—James Cavett, Sr., James G. Cavett, Jr., and T. W. Pring, Judges; John D. Cavett and William Nuttle, Clerks.

Delphos.

The thriving town of Delphos is located on the east line of Van Wert and west line of Allen counties, the town being nearly equally divided by the Miami Canal, which is the boundary between the two counties.

The first plat of the town was made by John O. Bredeick, which plat lay on the east side of the canal. Shortly afterwards Ferdinand Bredeick platted some lots on the west side of the canal. This was in the year 1845. These lots were surveyed by Elias Everett. The town was then known by the name of East Bredeick and West Bredeick. Some time after this Messrs. Holister, Bliss & Pettit made an addition, which they called section 10. Then Samuel Forrer another addition, which was named Howard. These names were finally dropped, and the original town and its additions took the name of Delphos.

The town has been enlarged by quite a number of additions, viz., Mary V. Bredeick added 60 lots; Howard, 24 lots; Bredeick's heirs, 48 lots and a public square. —— Moennig, first addition, 63 lots; second addition, 32 lots; J. M. C. Marble, 9 lots; Imber, 9 lots; Shenk, 42 lots; Cline & Marble, 120 lots.

The town was incorporated in 1851. The first mayor was Hon. Lester Bliss. The population of Delphos in 1870 was 1668, and in 1880, 3814. The present population is over 4000, and rapidly increasing.

There are three railroads in the town—the P. F. W. & C., and two branches of the T. C. & St. L. Narrow Gauge, giving facility for shipping east or west, north or south. The Miami and Erie Canal is much used for the shipment of timber, lumber, and other heavy freight.

Present officers: C. C. Marshall, Mayor; H. Lindeman, Marshall; O. J. Ostendorf, Clerk; H. Trame, Treasurer.

First House.—The first house built in the town was a log house by Ferdinand Bredeick; first frame house by Henry Meuckhens; first brick by Capt. McCune. The M. E. Church was built about the same time.

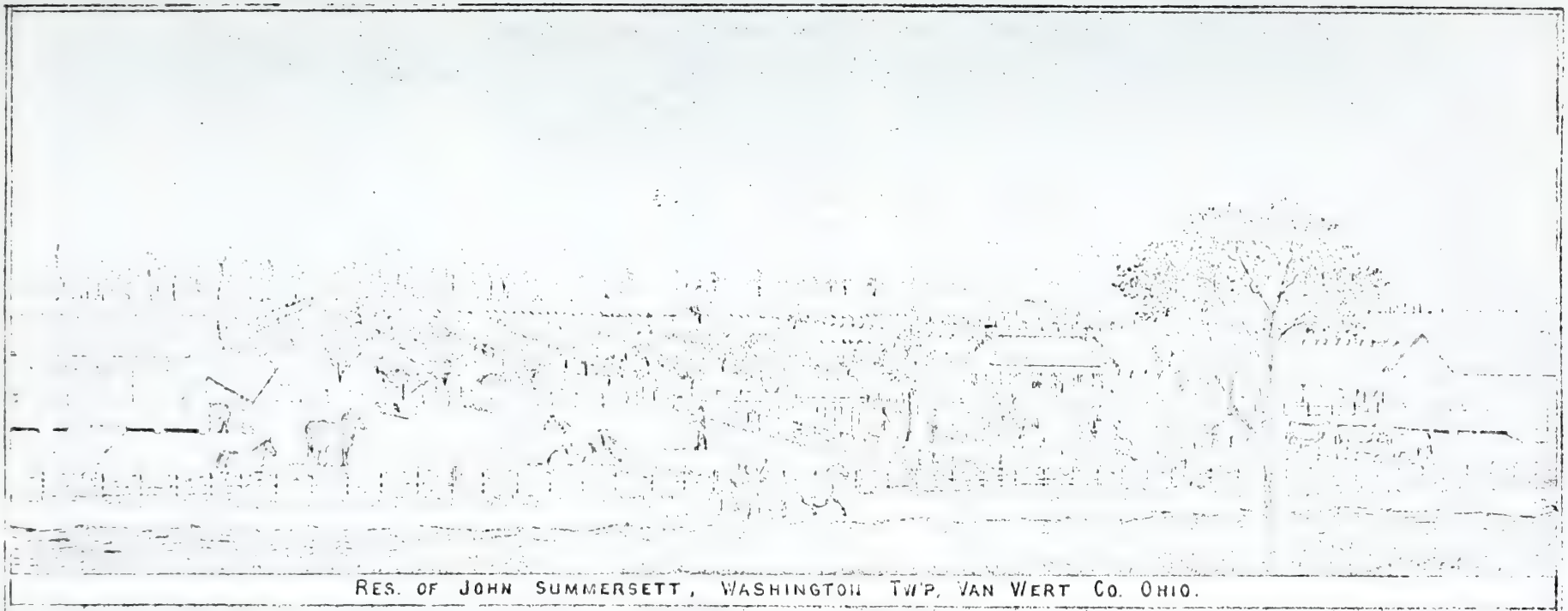
First Stores.—The first store was kept by F. Bredeick; the second, by Gilmore & Scott; third, by Esch & Wrocklage; fourth, by Hollister & Bliss; fifth, by White & Newton.

First hotel was kept by James Groover. First blacksmith was —— De Camp.

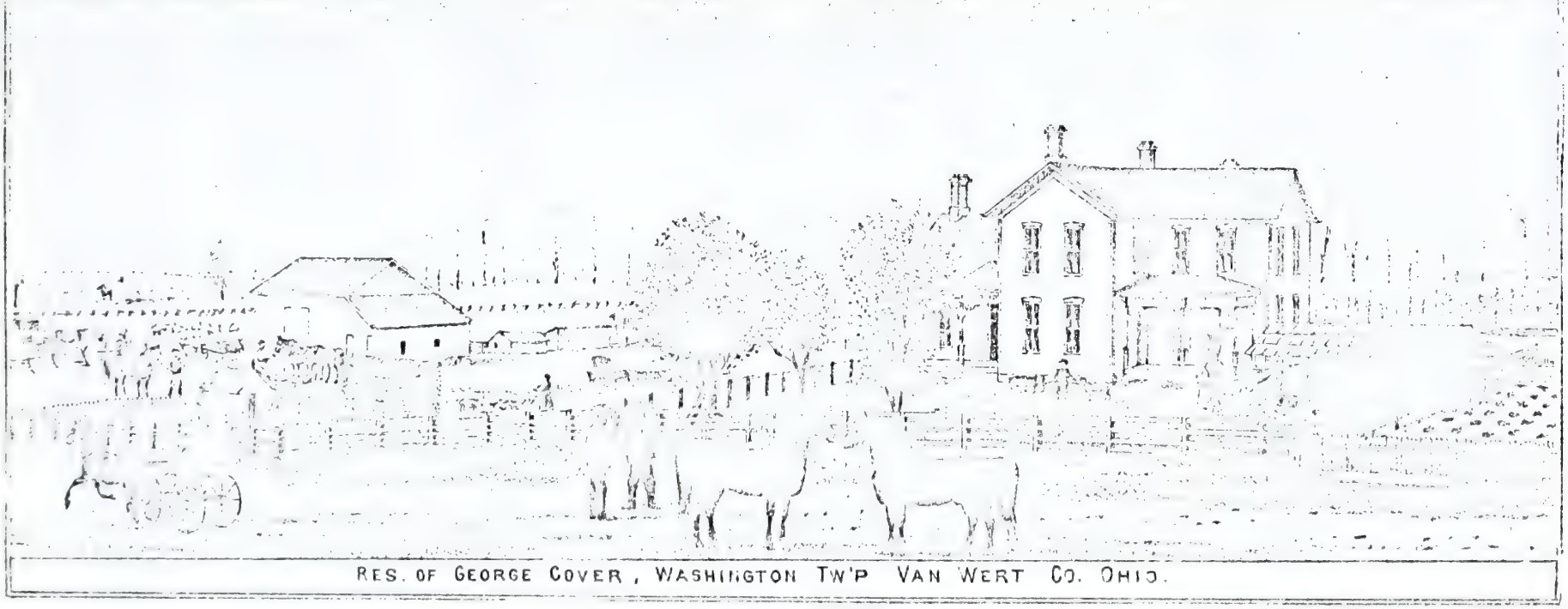
First Mills.—The first mill in the town was a saw-mill, built by E. N. Martin in 1845. In 1847 he built a frame grist-mill, four stories high, with three run of burrs. Its power was water from the canal.

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RES. OF GEORGE COVER, WASHINGTON TW'P VAN WERT CO. OHIO.

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First child born in the town was Amelia Bredeick, the present wife of George Lang.

Within a radius of four miles of Delphos there are over thirty mills constantly employed in cutting and preparing lumber for the market. Immense quantities of timber are annually conveyed to market by the railroads and canal.

The enterprise and growth of Delphos can be seen by the following list of business establishments: 2 steam saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, 1 paper-mill, 1 woollen mill, 1 machine shop and foundry, 1 stirrup factory, 2 planing mills, 1 handle factory, 1 excelsior works, 1 union stave factory, 1 hoop and stave factory, 1 Washington stave factory, 1 tight-barrel factory, 1 wheel factory, 2 brick yards, 4 livery stables, 4 hardware stores, 4 stove and tin stores, 9 dry-goods stores, 4 millinery establishments, 4 drug stores, 12 grocery and provision stores, 30 saloons, 4 butcher shops, 3 jewelry stores, 2 harness shops, 2 undertaking establishments, 3 furniture stores, 4 wagon shops, 6 blacksmith shops, 6 boot and shoe shops, 7 baker shops, 1 tannery, 1 brewery, 2 banks, 2 newspapers, 2 warehouses, 3 elevators, 6 hotels, 2 public halls, 1 Masonic hall, 1 Odd Fellows' hall, 1 steam fire-engine, 2 hand engines, and there is now being erected railroad shops for the T. D. and B. R. R.

Delphos originally was settled by Germans, principally Catholics. They have one of the finest churches in Northwestern Ohio. The following are its dimensions: Whole length 192 feet; width of main building 78 feet, with two wings, forming a cross; width of cross 100 feet; width of front 88 feet; height to comb of roof 84 feet; height of tower 222 feet; length inside 158 feet; width inside 73 feet; inside of cross 92 feet; height of middle arch 58 feet; audience-room is 120 feet long. It has a seating capacity of 1500. The church building was commenced in 1878. Corner-stone was laid June 15, 1879. The building was completed in 1880. Dedicated January 16, 1881. The total cost of building was $60,000, but were it to be built at the present time it would cost much more.

The society has a membership of some three hundred families. The present priest is Father Hoeffel.

Presbyterian Church

was organized in 1849. The following ministers have filled the pulpit: Rev. W. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Graham, Rev. Mr. Cameron, Rev. Thomas Ellcock, Rev. James Young, and Rev. ———.

The present brick building was erected in 1869, being 38 by 60 feet, at a cost of $6000. Officiating ministers: Rev. Edward Scott, 1872, the present pastor. Elders: W. S. Campbell, Ezra Ford, William Scott, J. R. Evans. Deacons: W. H. Evans, John Lytle. Trustees: R. K. Lytle, S. D. Chambers, Henry Davis, W. T. Dolby, and C. W. Rigley.

There is a Sabbath-school connected with the church, of which Dr. J. R. Evans has been the superintendent for ten years, with teachers and 130 scholars.

C. C. Marshall was the first mover to establish this church, and in one year had collected twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

It is eminently due to the memory of the Rev. Father Bredeick, a Catholic priest of Delphos, to state that in August, 1852, he conveyed lot No. 47 in the town of Delphos to the Board of Education on certain conditions, but the lot was never appropriated to its original use. He therefore donated it to the Presbyterian Church, which donation was ratified by an act of the Legislature on the petition of the Board of Education and the executors of his will. Passed March 14, 1859.

The Newspapers of Delphos.

The first newspaper to make its appearance in Delphos, then called Section Ten, was the *Section Ten Budget*, in the year 1848, by Benj. F. Metcalf, who afterwards became a distinguished Common Pleas Judge. Noah Huber succeeded Mr. Metcalf in 1850, and changed the name of the paper to the *Delphos Oracle*. Mr. Huber sold to O. S. Perry, in 1852, and removed to Oregon. The *Oracle* was conducted by the latter until 1854, when S. E. Browne, now and for many years a resident of Denver, Col., became owner of the office and re-christened the paper *The Northwestern Republican*, which lived until 1856, when it expired for want of support. From 1856 until 1869 Delphos was without a newspaper. In May of 1869, D. H. Tobin established the *Delphos Herald*, which he still continues to publish, and which is founded on a solid and firm foundation. The *Herald* is Democratic, and has a large circulation.

The Delphos *Courant* was established April, 1877, by E. B. Walkup. In March, 1878, E. K. Taylor purchased a half-interest in the paper, which he sold to H. S. Thomas in January, 1879. In June, 1880, Mr. Walkup again became sole owner by the purchase of Mr. Thomas's interest, and has so continued. The *Courant* is a four-page paper, 28 by 44, nine columns, the largest in the city; subscription price, $2.00; has always been consistently and steadfastly Republican, the editor having a hearty sympathy for the principles, career, and success of that party.

Banks.

The First National Bank of Delphos was established January, 1864, with a capital of $100,000. The following stockholders constituted the first board of directors: L. G. Roebuck, F. J. Ive, J. M. C. Marble, R. K. Lytle, H. J. Boehmer, B. Esch, and Henry D. Clark.

Original officers were: L. G. Roebuck, President; J. M. C. Marble, Cashier. Feb. 20, 1880, the capital of the bank was reduced to $50,000. Present board of directors are: Jas. Boehmer, A. Shenk, F. H. Stallkamp, F. Allstaetter, T. Wrocklage, and S. D. Chambers.

Present officers: T. Wrocklage, President; Jas. Boehmer, Cashier.

Commercial Bank.—This bank, formerly known by the name of the Commercial Bank of Delphos, Ohio, as a private bank, was on the 26th day of March, 1877, incorporated as a State Bank, and chartered under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed Feb. 26, 1853, with a capital of $100,000. On January 1, 1880, the capital was reduced to $50,000. The present officers are: R. K. Lytle, President; Dr. R. E. Jones, Vice-President; W. H. Fuller, Cashier.

Delphos Handle Factory

was established in 1872 by John T. and E. T. Hartwell, under the name of "Hartwell Brothers." The establishment manufactures handles, neck-yokes, swingle trees.

Number of hands employed 23; engines used, 58 horse power; capital invested $25,000. It is situated on lot No. 2. When in full blast they manufacture 1800 axe-handles per day.

Ohio Wheel Factory

was organized in Toledo in 1869, by T. S. Page and W. P. Garret. In November, 1871, it was consolidated with the Hub and Spoke Company, with its headquarters at Delphos.

The grounds upon which the buildings are placed, occupy five acres, equivalent to eighteen town lots, the Miami and Erie Canal on the east, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on the north, and connected with the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Narrow-gauge Railroad. The main building is brick, 60 by 125 feet, four stories high, having an engine and boiler room; also machine shop, 40 by 100 feet; a two-story drying-kiln, 30 by 100 feet; warehouse, 50 by 150 feet, two stories high. Sheds for hub-blocks and spokes, 20 by 1000 feet, two stories high. The business of the mill requires 1,500,000 feet of hickory, oak, and other lumber per annum.

The capacity of the manufactory is as follows: There are bent daily of felloes 150 sets, which presents an aggregate of 45,000 sets per annum. Six thousand spokes are finished and turned out per day, and the product of elm blocks amounts to nearly 200,000 per year; one-half of which are sold in the block, while the remainder are kept to finish for the bodies. Over one hundred men are employed, and the capital invested is $112,000. The engine is 120 horse power.

The officers of the company are J. M. C. Marble, President; T. Wrocklage, Vice-President; H. J. Trame, Secretary and Treasurer, and G. F. Almy, Superintendent.

Delphos Stave Company

was incorporated in 1869. The incorporators were John Ostendorff, Theodore Wrocklage, J. M. C. Marble, and H. J. Trame. It occupies five acres of ground, or eighteen town lots. It manufactures flour and salt barrels, staves, hoops, and headings. The transactions amount to $50,000 per annum. The buildings consist of the factory, warehouse, office, and sheps. John Ostendorff is President, and C. P. Washburn, Treasurer and Secretary.

Pittsburgh Hoop and Stave Company.

Hoops, staves, and headings are manufactured in this establishment, which covers five acres of ground, and has a capital stock of $22,000. Number of hands employed, 75 to 100; size of factory, 60 by 120 feet; additional building, 40 by 120 feet; engine-room, 40 by 45 feet; six dry kilns, 24 by 32 feet; two warehouses, one 50 by 100 feet, and the other 30 by 80 feet; four stave shops, 24 by 100 feet; two engines of 100 horse-power each. The company manufactures 20,000 hoops per day, 20,000 staves, and 1500 sets of heading. C. Megran is President, M. Steinmyer is Treasurer and Secretary, and Thomas A. Weger is Superintendent.

School Building

is a large substantial brick building, which was erected in 1869, and cost $30,000. The schools have one superintendent and twelve teachers, including German department, with five hundred scholars. The school is taught nine months in the year. E. W. Hastings is the superintendent, and has the following excellent teachers as his assistants: Miss E. W. Hastings, Miss Louisa John, Miss Johnzie Taylor, Miss Emma Jemison, Miss Stella Hughes, Miss Alice Loveking, Miss E. W. Bailey, Miss Lizzie Lye, Joseph Limbach, A. Finck, and H. Holtgreve.

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Delphos Flouring Mills

are owned by Abraham Miller and P. W. Morton, and were built in 1847 by E. N. Morton. In 1856 Abraham Miller, T. F. Conklin, and J. Shotwell became the purchasers; afterwards they sold to Cooper and T. F. Conklin, and in 1858 Abraham Miller and J. Shotwell purchased it. In 1861 P. W. Morton bought J. Shotwell's interest. In 1876 P. W. Morton owned three-fourths interest and Abraham Miller one-fourth interest. Its valuation is $20,000.

It has four pair of buhrs, and runs about sixty days by water and the remainder of the year by steam. Its engine is a 65 horse-power, and makes 50 barrels of flour daily in the twenty-four hours, and manufactures all kinds of custom work.

It is situated on the Hydraulic lot, on the Miami extension of Miami canal. Size of the mill, 40 by 60 feet; first story, 10 feet; second story, 12 feet; third story, 14 feet; fourth story, 12 feet. Mr. Morton's capital stock when he came to Delphos was twelve dollars and fifty cents.

Railroads.

The Toledo, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad shops are situated in the north part of town, and occupy ten acres of ground, which, together with $20,000, were given by the town for the erection of the shops at this place. The dimensions of the shops are as follows: The machine shop is 80 by 142 feet, with wing of 25 by 95 feet, used for engine-house, brass foundry, and store-room; it is 19½ feet high. Boiler and blacksmith shop is 60 by 90 feet; 16 feet high. Engine or round-house is 55 by 120 by 200 feet, with ten stalls; 18 feet high. Car shop is 60 by 142 feet; transfer table, 50 by 142 feet. These are the main shops for the road. They are built of brick with metallic roof. The supervision of the erection of the buildings was under Robert Martin, of Delphos.

Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railway, leading from Toledo to Delphos, Celina, and St. Louis. It is now called the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. This road has direct communication with Celina, Van Wert, and State line. The main line continues from Mendon to Spencerville, eight miles, thence to Delphos, twelve miles, and thence to Toledo. It has a branch road from Mercer to Shanesville four miles long.

This road, N. G. R. R., is a consolidation of the following roads: 1, Toledo and Maumee R. R.; 2, Toledo and Grand Rapids R. R.; 3, Toledo, Delphos and Indianapolis R. R.; 4, Delphos and Kokomo R. R.; 5, Delphos, Bluffton and Franklin R. R.; 6, Toledo, Franklin and St. Louis R. R.; 7, Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R.; 8, Dayton, Covington and Toledo R. R.; 9, Cincinnati and Northern R. R.; 10, Dayton and Southeastern R. R.

The length of the consolidated road is seven hundred miles, but the road is not yet complete. The gauge is three feet. By a new device, called the "Ramsey transfer," the products of the farmer and the mercantile, manufacturing, and mining interests are placed in the cars, and without change carried to the Eastern cities, thereby saving a large amount to the shipper. This is the first narrow gauge so constructed in the United States for commercial purposes, and is the longest in the world, and thus far has proved eminently successful. So great has been the passenger and freight increase that the demand of the counties through which the road passes has required the officers to take additional energetic measures to accomplish these ends. Toledo, the lake terminus of this railroad, is destined to become a city of great commercial importance.

In regard to its course through Mercer County we may state that it enters near the east corner of Union Township, and in its course, after entering Mercer County, passes the town of Mendon; thence four miles to Mercer; thence to Oregon, four miles; thence three miles to Celina; thence five and a half miles to Montezuma; thence five and a half miles to Chickasaw; then passes midway between St. John and Rose Garden, and about one and a half miles east of St. John on the old Indian boundary, and passes out of the county in Marion Township near St. Johns, and reaches Versailles, Darke County, the whole distance being about thirty-six miles. Celina subscribed $15,000 to the stock of this road. It was incorporated in the spring of 1879, and the capital stock invested is $7,000,000.

Gen. J. M. Corse, President; —— Darling, General Superintendent; Gen. R. G. Butler, General Manager; W. J. Sherman, Chief Engineer; Herbert Stewart, Secretary and Treasurer; N. Z. Eaton, Cashier, Paymaster, and Purchasing Agent; I. W. McIlvaine, Auditor; W. W. Rhodes, General Freight and Passenger Agent; W. G. Bronson, Director and Superintendent.

MIDDLEPOINT.

This village is situated on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. R., nearly midway between Van Wert and Delphos. It is surrounded by a good agricultural community, whereby it becomes a point of purchase and shipment of a large amount of grain and other farm products. This, in connection with some manufacturing and commercial enterprises, gives to the little village something of business importance beyond the average town of its size. The enterprising and energetic character of its business men will readily account for this prosperity. The village might be said to be of recent origin, having been laid out in 1852, as shown by the subjoined description:—

Plat of Middlepoint, situated in Van Wert County, Ohio, in the west half of the northeast quarter of section 19, of Town 2 S., Range 4 E., adjoining the north line of the Ohio and Indiana (P. Ft. W. and C.) Railroad, on land belonging to S. B. Sykes and H. N. Sykes, proprietors, and surveyed by S. C. Newton, to wit, seven lots numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are 66 by 132 feet; 8, 9, and 10 front southerly on the railroad, and 4, 5, 6, and 7 front westerly on Mill Street. Three lots, numbered 1, 2, and 3, front northerly on North Main Street, and contain severally the 18th, 24th, and 32d of an acre. There is an alley addition to land conveyed to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 16½ feet in width, and next adjoining on the north. All streets are 60 feet wide, and all alleys 16½ feet wide.

Given under our hands and seals this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1852.

Executed in presence of E. G. Langsworth, David King, and Nathaniel Sykes.

LORENZO B. SYKES. [SEAL.]
HARRISON H. SYKES. [SEAL.]

The State of Ohio, Van Wert County, ss.:

Before me, W. H. Ramsey, Probate Judge within and for the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio, personally came the above-named L. B. Sykes and Harrison N. Sykes, and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the above and foregoing plat of Middlepoint for the purposes therein expressed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the official seal at Van Wert, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1852.

W. H. RAMSEY, Pro. Judge.

Entered for record Nov. 22, 1852, and recorded Nov. 25, 1852.

O. W. ROSE, Recorder.

Since the date of this plat several extensions and additions have been laid out and annexed to the village. At the beginning, houses were built by L. B. and H. N. Sykes, Wortman and John A. Estill.

Incorporation.

At a meeting of the county commissioners, held Sept. 9, 1874, the following action was taken:—

A petition was this day presented to the board, signed by not less than thirty of the legal voters of this State residing in such territory, praying for the incorporation of the village of Middlepoint, in Washington Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, including the northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section 19, T. 2 S., R. 4 E., in said county, and all the lots, streets, alleys, roads, highways, and railroad tracks of said village and the several additions thereto. Thereupon the board appointed the fourth day of November next at ten o'clock A. M. as the time, and the auditor's office of said county as the place for the hearing of said petition; and the auditor was directed to give legal notice to the agents of said petitioners according to law.

Auditor's office, Van Wert County, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1874. This being the day fixed by the commissioners of Van Wert County, Ohio, for hearing the petition for the organization of the incorporated village of Middlepoint, said commissioners meet as per said appointment. Present: Abraham Balyeat, Samuel Miller, and M. H. Morgan.

Thereupon said petition came on to be heard, and said Commissioners being satisfied that said petition contains all the matter required, and that its statements are true, that the name proposed for said corporation is appropriate; that the limits thereof have been accurately described, and that the same are not unreasonably large or small, and the map or plat thereof is accurately made; that the persons whose names are subscribed thereto are legal voters, residing in said territory; and said commissioners being further satisfied that the notice required by law has been given, and that there is a population in said territory of over two hundred persons, and said Commissioners deeming it right and proper that said petition be granted; it is ordered by said Commissioners, that the corporation as named and asked for in said petition be and the same is hereby organized, and the Auditor of said county is directed to make complete transcript of all the proceedings herein.

ABRAHAM BALYEAT,
M. H. MORGAN,
SAMUEL MILLER,
} Commissioners.

This would appear to comprehend the whole proceedings in incorporation, as the books of the Recorder's Office do not show these proceedings on record as required by law.

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Officers.

The following is the list of the first officers of Middlepoint—followed by a list up to the present year:

1875. Mayor, Wm. Foster; Treasurer, D. J. Davis; Clerk, D. F. Cook; Councilmen, Dr. A. C. Beaghler, W. S. Nelson, A. Fife, Geo. Fairfield, G. S. Nutt, Dr. J. A. Estill; Marshal, W. T. Manship.

1876. Councilmen, I. N. Groscost, L. S. Clemens, G. S. Nutt, Lewis Fairfield; Street Commissioner, J. D. Miller.

1877. Mayor, D. L. Denistone, resigned; S. N. E. Priddy, appointed; Treasurer, D. J. Davis; Clerk, J. W. Wilson; Councilmen, G. S. Nutt, John Davis, Dr. A. C. Beaghler; Marshal, E. M. Clapper.

1878. Mayor, S. N. E. Priddy; Treasurer, D. J. Davis; Clerk, J. W. Wilson; Councilmen, Lewis Fairfield, Jacob Saum, Henry Volz, Geo. W. Hood, G. S. Nutt, Dr. A. C. Beagirder; Street Commissioner, Andy Walk; Marshal, J. E. Addison.

1879. Mayor, Timothy Addison, resigned; Treasurer, J. W. Wilson; Clerk, John Yost; Councilmen, W. S. Nelson, Howard Corbett, D. H. Pennypacker; Street Commissioner, Horace Fairfield.

1880. Mayor, S. N. E. Priddy; Councilmen, Lewis Fairfield, E. Dippery, D. F. Cook; Street Commissioner, Henry Volz; Marshal, E. W. McMillen.

1881. Mayor, J. W. Summersett; Treasurer, J. W. Wilson; Clerk, C. F. Manship; Councilmen, J. C. Spray, G. S. Nutt, Erastus Starling, S. N. E. Priddy; Street Commissioner, Paul Myers; Marshal, R. L. Baker.

Business Interests.

The following classification will present the different business interests of the town:—

Howard Corbett, dealer in grain and proprietor of warehouse.

Fockler & Gamble, manufacturers of tiles of all sizes.

Priddy & Beaghler, dealers in all kinds of grain. This firm is now constructing a new steam mill, containing four run of stones, and a 48-horse power engine, at a cost of $7000.

Charles Clendenning, proprietor of carriage and wagon factory and blacksmith shop.

Hotels.

The first hotel was opened by A. Fife. There are now two in the town, the "Zellers' House," by Henry Zellers, and the "Central Hotel," by ———.

Stores.

George G. Atkinson, dealer in drygoods, clothing, boots and shoes.

D. F. Cook, dealer in drygoods and groceries. He has been in the business here about fifteen years.

Hire & Clemens' "New York Store," dealer in groceries and queensware.

Mrs. G. S. Nutt, dealer in millinery goods and notions.

Walter Hill, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, and glass.

S. A. Cordell, harnessmaker and dealer in hides, pelts, and furs.

McCombs & Morris, boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers.

Lewis Fairchild, dealer in groceries, queensware, tobacco, and cigars. Mr. F. has been closely identified with the business interests of the town during the past seventeen years.

Teegarden & Foster, dealers in hardware, groceries, glassware and notions.

Physicians.

John A. Estill was the first physician to practice here. He died in 1877. At this time there are three resident physicians, viz., Drs. A. C. Beaghler, W. W. Small, and Dr. Worley.

Churches.

There are five churches in the village, viz., the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Quaker, the Church of Christ, and the Lutheran.

Middlepoint Stave, Hoop, and Handle Mills are owned by Eldridge Pennypacker & Co., and were built in 1873, and have been in successful operation since that date.

The capacity of the mills is 20,000 staves per day, with headings to match. It also makes 16,000 of the patent elm hoop. Recently the mill was burned, but the proprietors have arranged for its immediate rebuilding.

Associations.

The Middlepoint Building, Loan, and Savings Association.—This was the first, and is the only association of this character in the town, and was the enterprise of some of the leading men. The following instrument of incorporation will fairly exhibit the objects of the association:—

Middlepoint, Ohio, April 3, 1871. The undersigned, citizens of the village of Middlepoint and vicinity, in Van Wert County, Ohio, hereby associate ourselves together in a corporate body, for the purpose of raising and loaning money among the members of such body, and such as may become members thereof, for the purpose of being used in buying real estate and erecting buildings thereon, or of repairing buildings already erected, under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed May 9, 1868, and an act amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, providing for the creation and regulation of incorporate companies in the State of Ohio, and certify—

First. That the name assumed by said company, and by which it shall be known, is "The Middlepoint Building, Loan, and Savings Association."

Second. That the Business Office of said company shall be in the incorporate village of Middlepoint, in the State of Ohio.

Third. That the Corporate Stock of said company agreed on by us is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into Five Hundred Shares of Two Hundred Dollars each.

Witness our hands and seals at Middlepoint, Ohio, this third day of April, A. D. 1871.

Signed:	B. F. Deniston,	[L. S.]
	Albert Fife,	[L. S.]
	William Short,	[L. S.]
	W. S. Nelson,	[L. S.]
	J. Hamilton,	[L. S.]
	Washington M. Carlock,	[L. S.]
	Wm. F. Summersett,	[L. S.]

The State of Ohio, Van Wert County, ss.:

Before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came B. F. Deniston, Albert Fife, Wm. Short, W. S. Nelson, Jonathan Hamilton, Washington M. Carlock, and Wm. F. Summersett, and severally acknowledged the signing and sealing of the foregoing instrument to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name officially this third day of April, A. D. 1871.

H. Weible, J. P. [L. S.]

The officers of the association are as follows: President, Albert Fife; Vice-President, Jacob Saum; Secretary, W. S. Nelson; Treasurer, D. F. Cook. Directors: B. F. Deniston, Albert Fife, Jonathan Hamilton, Wm. Short, Jacob Saum, John Summersett, W. S. Nelson, Thomas Kensler, and D. F. Cook.

Schools.

Middlepoint School District.—At the incorporation of the town in 1875, the district comprising the village became by that act an independent school district.

A brick building was erected the same year at a cost of about $7500. The school contains three departments, has an average attendance of about one hundred and thirty pupils, and is well managed, thus giving promise of great efficiency. A just pride is taken by the citizens in these educational facilities, as a proper appreciation of education is entertained.

The Boards of Education, since the organization as an independent district, are shown by the following list:—

1875. President, A. Fife; Clerk, J. A. Estel; W. S. Nelson, George Fairfield, Wm. Foster, A. C. Beaghler; Principal, John Yost.

1876. President, A. Fife; Clerk, J. A. Estel; W. S. Nelson, Wm. Foster, D. J. Davis, A. C. Beaghler; Principal, Sylvester Lamb.

1877. President, Wm. Foster; Clerk, D. J. Davis; A. C. Beaghler, G. S. Nutt, C. Griswold, C. Swinehart; Principal, J. W. Summersett.

1878. President, Wm. Foster; Clerk, D. J. Davis; A. C. Beaghler, G. S. Nutt, C. Swinehart, C. Griswold; Principal, J. W. Summersett.

1879. President, Wm. Foster; Clerk, John Yost; A. C. Beaghler, C. Swinehart, C. S. Nutt, Adam Myers; Principal, A. L. Beleh.

1880. President, Wm. Foster; Clerk, John Yost; A. C. Beaghler, D. F. Cook, Adam Myers, S. S. Fockler; Principal, A. L. Beleh.

1881. President, Lewis Fairfield; Clerk, John Yost; Adam Myers, S. S. Fockler, D. F. Cook, A. C. Beaghler; Principal, Charles Carlo.

Societies.

Middlepoint Lodge, No. 665, I. O. O. F.

The charter of this lodge was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1877, and the lodge was instituted June 20, 1877, by Henry C. Hedges, M. W. G. Master of Ohio. The charter members consisted of G. S. Nutt, Rawson Rader, L. S. Clemens, Lewis Fairfield, J. M. Clark, D. J. Davis, J. W. Wilson, S. W. Murphy, D. J. Remebaugh, B. L. Rowand, J. H. Ward, and L. E. Fawcett.

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The following were the first officers: G. S. Nutt, N. G.; Rawson Rader, V. G.; D. J. Rumbaugh, R. S.; Lewis Fairfield, P. S.; D. J. Davis, Treasurer.

Officers during 1878—first semi-annual election: Rawson Rader, N. G.; J. W. Wilson, V. G.; M. K. Wenger, R. S.; D. F. Cook, P. S.; D. J. Davis, Treasurer; D. S. Nutt, Past G. Second election: J. W. Wilson, N. G.; M. K. Wenger, V. G.; J. W. Summersett, R. S.; Rawson Rader, Past G.

1879. First election: M. K. Wenger, N. G.; J. W. Summersett, V. G.; G. A. Heist, R. S.; D. F. Cook, P. S.; Rawson Rader, Treasurer; J. W. Wilson, Past G. Second election: J. W. Summersett, N. G.; G. A. Heist, V. G.; S. W. Murphy, R. S.; M. K. Wenger, Past G.

1880. First election: G. A. Heist, N. G.; S. W. Murphy, V. G.; J. M. Clark, R. S.; Lewis Fairfield, P. S.; J. W. Wilson, Treasurer; J. W. Summersett, Past G. Second election: S. W. Murphy, N. G.; J. M. Clark, V. G.; W. H. Hunter, R. S.; G. A. Heist, Past G.

1881. First election: J. M. Clark, N. G.; W. H. Hunter, V. G.; G. W. Hood, P. S.; D. F. Cook, R. S.; J. W. Wilson, Treasurer; S. W. Murphy, Past G. Second election: W. H. Hunter, N. G.; D. F. Cook, V. G.; C. F. Manship, R. S.; G. W. Shrider, P. S.; J. M. Clark, Past G.

This order has enjoyed the favor and smiles of fortune, being out of debt and in a flourishing condition, after paying for the hall in which they meet, and which is well and neatly furnished. The membership is now fifty-seven in good standing.

Sons of Temperance.

Middlepoint Division, No. 50, was organized Jan. 12, 1880, with 69 charter members. The first election resulted in the selection of the following officers: A. L. Belch, W. P.; Jennie Leslie, W. A.; O. P. Pennypacker, R. S.; J. W. Wilson, F. S.; Allen Collins, A. R. S.; S. N. E. Priddy, Treas.; Rev. S. M. Boggs, Chap.; Nellie Crosby, I. S.; James Welch, O. D.; G. F. Nutt, D. H. Pennypacker, and Dr. A. C. Beaghler, Trustees.

Present board of officers: Emma Small, W. P.; Mrs. J. M. Clark, W. A.; J. W. Summersett, P. W. P.; J. W. Wilson, Dept.; A. Manship, R. S.; Oscar Hire, F. S.; J. W. Wilson, Treas.; Jennie Leslie, Chap.

CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation

was organized in 1858 by Rev. Julius Stinewalt. The first members were Jacob Conrad and wife, Samuel Foster and wife, George Nettle and wife, Elizabeth Denman, Henry Cover and wife, Simon Foster and wife, Charles Swinehart, Benjamin Fisher, Barbara Timbers, and M. Hamilton. The same year they built a frame church, 28 by 40 feet in dimensions, which was the first church built in the village. The following is a list of the pastors since the organization: Julius Stinewalt, from 1858 until 1860, when T. W. Corbit took charge. He was pastor until 1878, when he was succeeded by Charles Witmer, who is still in charge of the congregation. Prior to the organization, or in 1857, Rev. Paul Stinewalt came here and conducted some religious services.

First Presbyterian Church of Middlepoint.

Dec. 11, 1873. According to the notice previously given, a majority of the members of the Highland Church, Van Wert County, Ohio, met at the house of Robert Pollock, whereupon Joseph Lepley was chosen chairman, and Wesley Frager secretary. Said congregation then proceeded to elect three trustees. Jacob Lepley, Lewis Frager, and William Pollock were chosen trustees, and Wesley Frager secretary for the ensuing year. On motion, said meeting proceeded to elect five members as a building committee. Robert Pollock, Shannon Lybarger, Lewis Frager, James R. Crooks, and John McCoy were chosen said committee.

This congregation was organized in 1874, and built a house of worship the same year. The organization was effected by Rev. Wm. Fuller, with about thirty communicants. The first board of ruling elders consisted of Thomas Lepley, Lewis Frager, and Asa Pollock. Rev. Wm. Fuller continued in the pastorate until 1878, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Scott.

The first regular Sabbath-school was organized at the house of Jeremiah Perry, in 1868, and has been continued up to the present.

Church of Christ.

This congregation was organized Feb. 20, 1876, by U. M. Browder. The original membership consisted of the following-named persons: Nancy Wait, Elizabeth Nelson, Charles Hahn, George Hahn, Mary Hahn, Horace Fairfield, J. W. Nelson, Allie Nelson, Ellen Hamilton, Lottie Groseross, Mrs. Jacobs, James Lowry, Sarah Hamilton, W. D. Tarsler, Jane Taylor, Delilah Yost, Harry Smith, Lettie Hahn, and Clarissa Fairfield.

The first elders were George Fairfield and John Yost; Deacons, George Hood and L. W. Fairfield. The pastors of the church are as follows: U. M. Browder in 1876, since which time Rev. George Fairfield has held the pastorate.

The congregation has never erected a church, but continues holding services in the "Davis Hall." The present membership is thirty-seven.

The Friends (Quakers).

In the spring of 1878, Alice and Harvey Bergman, two evangelists of the Society of Friends, came to Middlepoint, and procured the use of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches in which they conducted a series of meetings, which resulted in a revival, through which some seventeen persons organized a society, thus forming the nucleus for the present society. The revival meetings continued until over one hundred persons united with the society. A frame building was immediately commenced, which was soon completed, and dedicated in October, 1878.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Middlepoint.

This society was organized in 1872, by Rev. I. N. Kalb, at a school-house just northeast of town. The following list exhibits the names of the first members: D. J. Davis, Rachel Davis, Albert Fife, Margaret Fife, and Lizzie Price, with perhaps one or two others, whose names do not appear on the records. At the annual conference in Sept. 1872, this appointment and four others were combined under the title of "Middlepoint Circuit," and Rev. R. Rauch appointed pastor. In the spring of 1873 the society numbered twelve members, and a Sabbath-school was organized with D. J. Davis as superintendent. The work prospered during the year, and a church was built in town, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. T. H. Wilson, on September 12, 1873. The following year Rev. Reuben Rauch became pastor, and under his ministration the membership was increased to 114, and a parsonage erected. He was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. C. W. Taneyhill. During 1877–8 Rev. B. L. Rowand was pastor, and was followed during the next two years by Rev. S. M. Boggs. At this writing Rev. L. Herbert is pastor in charge. Mr. D. J. Davis served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school until December, 1878, when he moved to Texas. Since that time J. W. Summersett has held the office in a very acceptable manner, and under his charge the school has been highly successful.

BIOGRAPHIES.

HON. CHARLES C. MARSHALL

was born November 24, 1814, in what is now Shelby County, Ohio. His father, Samuel Marshall, came from Washington County, Pa., in 1809, and located in what afterwards became Shelby County. In 1816 he drafted a petition for the organization of the county, which was afterward granted. He was honored with the appointment of Associate Judge at the organization of the county, and served two full terms. He was one of the commissioners of the county in 1830, when the court-house was built, which has just been torn down for the erection of the magnificent one which is now being built. In 1828 he was awarded the contract of carrying the mail from Piqua to Defiance; his son, Charles C., carried it on horseback, making the round trip weekly. The route was as follows: leaving Piqua, the first stopping-place was Wapakoneta, from there to Sugar Grove on the Auglaize River, near the mouth of the Blanchard River, thence to Defiance. The whole distance was a dense forest and inhabited only by Indians. He had the honor of witnessing the signing of the treaty for the purchase of the Indian reserves, including the Wapakoneta, Lewistown, and Hog Creek reservations. In September, 1837, he married Miss Jane Akin, and shortly afterward moved to Marion Township, Allen County, Ohio, and located on a farm. In 1838 his wife died. In 1840 he married Susannah Russel (daughter of Andreas Russel), who was the first white child born in what was then Allen County. She was born in the block-house within the stockade of Fort Amanda. From the year 1839 to 1843 he was engaged in selling goods and buying furs. In 1843 he bought a saw-mill on the Auglaize River, which he operated about five years. In the same year he was elected Commissioner of Allen County, and served three years; he declined a renomination, having determined to move to Spencerville, then in Mercer County. In 1851 he was appointed superintendent of the canal, which position he retained some seven years. The position of superintendent of the canal induced him to move to Delphos, which he did in 1853. His supervision extended from St. Marys to near Defiance. In 1857 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one term, but declined to return. In 1861 he was elected to the Ohio Senate for the Thirty-second District, and served one term.

In 1865 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has served as such from that date to the present time. He has been Mayor of the town of Delphos for twelve years, which office he also fills at the present time. Esquire Marshall's second wife died June 8, 1871, leaving three children, two of which have since died. In 1873 he married Mrs. Mary Reeves, whose maiden name was Hedges. Esquire Marshall says he was well acquainted with all the chiefs of the tribes of Indians through whose

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reservations he passed while carrying the mail from Piqua to Defiance. He has seen and conversed with Blackhoof many times; he learned to talk their language almost as readily as he could the English. He is now in his sixty-seventh year, and is still hale and hearty, and fills the position of Justice of the Peace and Mayor, with satisfaction to all, which is shown by his continued re-election.

Hon. Henry Weible,

son of James Weible, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1827, near Canal Dover. His father died when Henry was seventeen years of age. Henry immediately apprenticed himself to Abraham Munaugh to learn blacksmithing, and served his full time. In 1848 he went to Van Wert and worked two years for Samuel Engleright.

While in Van Wert he married Miss Mary Will; he then moved to Hancock County, and remained there some two years. Then in 1851 he moved to Delphos, where he now lives. He followed blacksmithing till 1871. In 1872 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and served two terms. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace twenty-seven years; that of School Director eighteen years; Town Councilman nine years, and County Commissioner three years. He is at the present time engaged in the mercantile trade, and is one of the leading men of his town and county in all their enterprises.

Theodore Wrocklage

was born in Hanover in the province of Osnabrück in 1817. Came to the United States in 1836, and located in Putnam County, Ohio, where he remained till 1842, when he came to Allen County, Ohio, and located on the Auglaize River temporarily, till August, 1843, when he came to where Delphos now is, and took a contract on section 10 of the canal, which he afterward re-let to other parties. In 1844 he built a log house, and early in 1845, he and B. Esch put in a small stock of goods. Also built an ashery for the manufacture of pearlash. In April, 1845, he married Mary E. Wickard, by whom he has had four children, all now living. Mrs. W. died September, 1855.

Mr. Wrocklage was in Delphos at the building of the first house. Was a member of the first town council, also of the first school board. Has been in business from the first starting of the town to the present time, and is now the oldest business man in the town. In 1855 he entered into partnership with F. H. Stallkamp; they have continued that partnership from that time to this. They are also stockholders in the Ohio Wheel Factory, Union Stave Factory, and First National Bank. Mr. W. has been foremost in all the public enterprises of the town.

Ex-Judge William H. Mosier

is of French descent, and was born in Gilead Township, Marion County, Ohio, June 29, 1835, and continued his residence there until 1855. He removed to that part of Delphos located in Washington Township, Van Wert County, and engaged in the mercantile business, and also the lumber and sawmill trade. The impress of his energy has been most favorably felt at Delphos. In 1878 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a candidate for probate judge, against odds which his political friends and opponents considered scarcely possible that he could overcome. He was, however, successful at the election by a majority most gratifying to his friends. His business qualifications aid him greatly in the prompt discharge of the official duties which now devolve upon him. He served during four years and two months in the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sherman's Brigade, during the late civil war. On March 8, 1866, he was married at Mount Gilead, Ohio, to Miss Eunice N., daughter of Judge David Richards, by whom he has three children.

Francis H. Stallkamp

was born in Hanover, in the province of Osnabrück, Germany, came to America in 1848, and to Delphos in 1849. Was a hostler at the American House till 1853, when he entered into partnership with T. Wrocklage and B. Esch. In 1855 he and Mr. Wrocklage commenced business together, and have continued as partners in all their business transactions and enterprises to the present time. In 1855 he married Josephine Heterich. They have had ten children, eight of whom are still living. Mrs. Stallkamp died December, 1880.

George Cover

was born in Perry County, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1845. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Van Wert County, and settled in Washington Township, where he still resides. He married Elizabeth Crooks, daughter of Robert E. Crooks, Dec. 27, 1867, by whom he has two children living.

Henry Zellers,

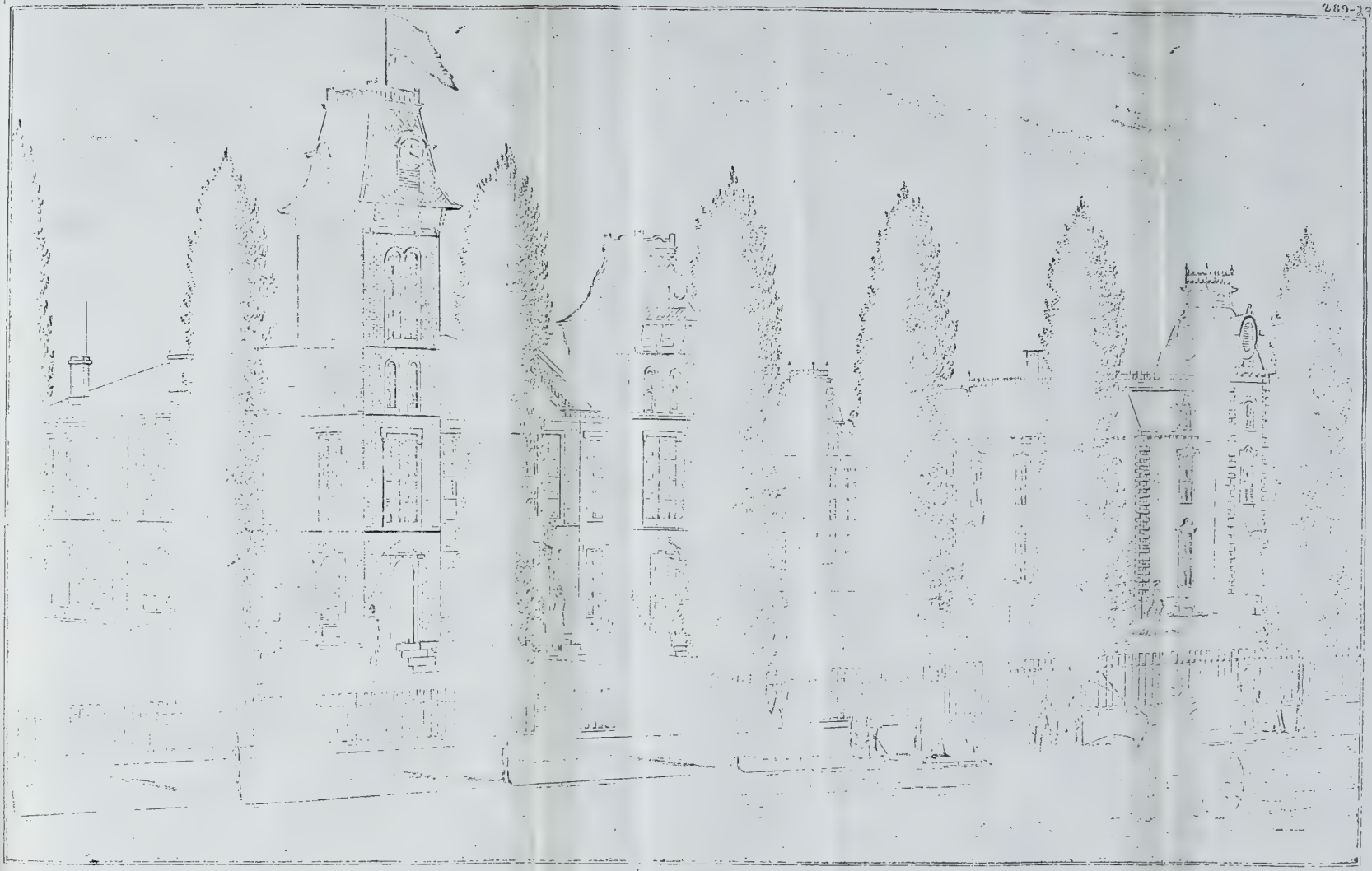
proprietor of a hotel at Middlepoint, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1826, and came to this county in 1856. He served during the late war in Company F, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Aug. 22, 1862, to June 24, 1865.

John Summersett,

a native of Ross County, Ohio, came to this township in 1840, since which time he has applied his attention to farming and stock-raising near Middlepoint. He was born Oct. 15, 1825. May 2, 1851, he married Mary A. Clendenning, a native of Vermont, where she was born in the year 1833. They have reared a family of five children, named as follows: John Wesley, born June 17, 1852; Elizabeth Ann, born Sept. 11, 1855; Greenberry Oscar, born Sept. 28, 1858; Wiley W., born Oct. 10, 1862; Henry L., born Sept. 30, 1867.

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HISTORY OF MERCER COUNTY.

As this county was named in honor of Gen. Mercer, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, it will not be considered either *in apropos* or digressive to recall the principal events in the life of the man who gave his name to the county.

Gen. Hugh Mercer

was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in the year 1723, and received his education in the university of that place. His profession was that of physician, and he acted in the capacity of surgeon's mate in the army of Prince Charles Edward, the hero of the civil war of 1745, at the memorable battle of Culloden. After that event, in the year 1746, he bade an eternal adieu to the land of his birth, emigrated to America, became the companion of Washington in the campaign of Gen. Braddock, and was with him until he died from his wound at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 2, 1777.

After his arrival he settled on the western frontier of the colony of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland County, west of the Susquehanna River, and within a few miles of Mercersburg, now Franklin County. After the peace of 1763 he settled in Fredericksburg, and married Isabella, the youngest daughter of John and Margaret Gordon.

Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, under date of Jan. 14, 1755, in writing to Gov. Denny, of Pennsylvania, states that Lieut.-Col. Hugh Mercer with Lieut.-Col. Ellison have been commissioned by his majesty for the two regiments that are to be raised in the northern colonies, the object being to defeat the unjustifiable invasions of the French on his majesty's lands on the Ohio; and that these regiments should each consist of six hundred men, with the promise to be raised to eight hundred. He was with Gen. Braddock in the disastrous campaign of 1755, and was thus early the companion-in-arms of the illustrious Washington, who displayed prowess in conducting the retreat of Braddock's shattered forces. It was in this expedition that Col. Mercer became acquainted with Washington, an acquaintance which soon ripened into intimacy, and exercised so vast an influence over his future conduct.

When Gen. Mercer resided in Cumberland County, we find that Gov. Morris issued a circular on March 26, 1756, on the subject of making an attack upon Kittanning to Capts. Mercer, Hamilton, Burd, and Porter. On April 19th we learn that Capt. Mercer was at Carlisle recruiting for his company for that purpose at Fort Shirley; and Capt. James Burd, Esq., writes to Gov. Morris that, as the captain was a stranger in the town, he had procured for him thirty pounds from Francis West, Esq. At Fort Shirley he had thirty men, but he was increasing it to sixty.

Here we may remark that Fort Shirley was one of the first forts erected in Gov. Morris's time, in 1755, on the west side of the Susquehanna, twenty miles northward of Fort Lyttleton, at a place called Aughwick. It was near the great path used by the Indians and Indian traders from the Ohio, and consequently the easiest way of access for the Indians into the settlement. It stands on an elevated plat of ground within the limits of Shirleysburg, Huntington County, Pa., where the Female Seminary now stands, and about one-fourth of a mile from Aughwick Creek (originally spelled Aukwick). Aug. 27, 1756, the Supreme Council approved of an expedition against Kittanning, about twenty miles from Fort Du Quesne, to be under the command of Col. John Armstrong, who was to have under him Capts. Mercer, Hamilton, Ward, and Porter, and to engage whatever other volunteers he could. The officers and men were to assemble at Fort Shirley, and thence set out on the expedition.

Col. Armstrong marched his three hundred men on August 30th from McDowell's to Fort Shirley, thence to Sherman's Valley, thence to Fort Lyttleton, and thence to Kittanning, where a battle was fought on September 8th. Feb. 27, 1756, Gov. Denny informed the Council that he had concerted an expedition against Kittanning, a town twenty miles above Fort Du Quesne, to be conducted by Col. John Armstrong. For his good conduct at the battle of Kittanning he received a gold medal from the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, which is preserved by his descendants as a sacred memorial of his public worth and private virtues. In this battle, however, he was severely wounded in the right arm, which was broken. Upon that occasion he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, and, being separated from his party, wandered a fortnight in the wilderness, slaking his thirst in the brook of the forest, until he reached the settled country.

While wandering in the woods, he being a physician, applied temporary relief to his wound, but was quite exhausted from loss of blood and want of proper food and nourishment. Added to all this, he was surrounded by hostile savages, and on one occasion he took refuge in a hollow tree; while there a party of savages came up, seated themselves on the tree, remained some time, and departed without discovering that a brave and wounded soldier was near them. He endeavored to return by the route in which the army had advanced, and in due time, through a trackless wild of more than one hundred miles, he reached Fort Cumberland.

On account of his wound and suffering he did not take command of his company until Nov. 17, 1756, which took place at Shippensburg.

May 18, 1757. A conference was held at Fort Frederick this day, which was sixteen miles from Fort Lyttleton. Pennsylvania was represented by Col. J. Armstrong, Capt. Hugh Mercer, Lieut. W. Armstrong, and Lieut. Thomas Smallman, and the Cherokee Indians by two of their Governors, with R. Paris as their interpreter, which resulted in gaining the confidence of the Cherokee Indians, and making them many presents.

Dec. 3, 1758. Capt. Mercer congratulates Gov. Denny on the success attending his majesty's arms on the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, and the peace and safety derived to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. This fort was reduced by Brig. Gen. John Forbes, who set out from Philadelphia with 5850 men, composed of 350 Royal Americans, 1200 Montgomery Highlanders, 1600 Virginians, and 2760 Pennsylvania Provincials. When Gen. Forbes drew near with his overwhelming army, Monsieur De Ligney, who was in command (and the successor of Monsieur De Dumas), after firing the buildings, destroying the stores, and all that he could of the works, secretly retired with the garrison to Erie, and thence to Illinois, and without a blow abandoned so valuable a prize. On Nov. 25, 1758, the standard of Great Britain was displayed upon the dismantled fortress.

Gen. Forbes marched back to Philadelphia after appointing Capt. Mercer with 280 men to take command of the fort. He reached Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1759, and died March 11, 1759, and was buried in the chancel of Christ Church.

It is proper to state in connection herewith that Captain Mercer made

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immediate provision for the securing of that post which had cost so much blood and treasure. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank of the Monongahela, and named in honor of the English minister Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was the first officer in command of the first Fort Pitt.

During 1759 many conferences were held with the Indian nations, over which Col. Mercer presided, while the Indian nations were represented by their chiefs, with the aid of an interpreter.

June, 1775, Col. Hugh Mercer received from Congress his commission as Brigadier-General, and on July 31, 1776, it appears that Congress required the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania to send to Gen. Mercer for the service of the flying camp (which was to consist of 6000 men), ten six-pounders, and an equal number of four-pounders.

Gen. Mercer was a prominent officer throughout the entire Continental service; the battle on Long Island, the retreat to New York, the evacuation of that city, the battle of White Plains, the fall of Fort Washington, the projected attack on Long Island, and the retreat through New Jersey, were the prominent incidents of this eventful period. Throughout all these he was in active service under Gen. Washington to whose affections he was closely endeared. Gen. Mercer's brigade formed a part of the left wing of Washington's army in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776.

On January 2, 1777, Washington proceeded to Princeton and defeated the British, who lost about 500 men. Gen. Mercer's horse was killed by the enemy's fire; he was surrounded by the enemy. Disdaining to surrender, and indignant at the apparent confusion of his men, he encountered, wounded as he was, single-handed a detachment of the enemy, in which action he was bayoneted and left on the field.

For a full understanding of the affair, we may state that the battle of Princeton was commenced on January 3, by Gen. Mercer, with his column consisting of 350 men, composed of the Delaware and Maryland regiments, near Stony Brook. Upon hearing the fire Gen. Washington in person led on his forces to the support of Gen. Mercer with two pieces of artillery. The force engaged against him was the 17th, 40th, and 55th regiments, commanded by Col. Mawhood. Washington coming up after the battle had commenced, waved his hat and called on the soldiers to maintain their ground. The conflict was short and severe, and the British broke and retreated, and the fate of the day was thus ended.

Major Armstrong, the general's aid, found Gen. Mercer lying bleeding and insensible on the field, and removed him to a neighboring farm, where he lingered until January 12, 1777. While breathing his last prayer for his young and helpless family, and his bleeding and adopted country, he expired in the arms of Major George Lewis, a nephew of General Washington.

He was buried at Princeton, but his body was afterwards brought to Philadelphia and buried in Christ Church yard. However, on November 26, 1840, his remains were disinterred and removed with appropriate honor to the Laurel Hill Cemetery. A monument is there erected by the St. Andrew Society.

Establishment.

The county was erected by virtue of an act for the erection of counties in Northwestern Ohio, and passed February 12, 1820. This act provides that "all that part of lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, which lies within the State of Ohio, shall be and the same is hereby erected into fourteen separate and distinct counties, to be bounded and named as follows: Van Wert, Mercer, Putnam, Allen, Hancock, Hardin, Crawford, Richland, Seneca, Sandusky, Wood, Henry, Paulding, and Williams."

Mercer County, according to the provisions of the same act, was to include all of ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, south of Van Wert County to the northern boundaries of counties heretofore organized. The same act also provided that Van Wert and Mercer counties be attached to Darke County until otherwise ordered. Mercer County was subsequently detached in 1824, and Van Wert in October, 1837.

Early Observations.

Letters of Capt. Riley touching the Future of the Wilderness of the Northwest.

Forest, Head of Wabash River, near Fort Recovery, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1819.

B. Sandford, Esq.

Dear Sir: Embracing a leisure moment while my companions are asleep, I will attempt to give you some description of the country which we are employed to survey; and although you may be acquainted with an outline of the geographical situation, it may not be uninteresting to gain a more particular view than it has been in the power of any one to take before a part of the surveys were completed. This tract of country, commonly called the new purchase in Ohio, lies in the northwest part of the State, and comprises one-fifth part of the whole area, or about 5,000,000 of acres, and was ceded by several tribes of Indians to the United States by the treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817 and St. Marys in 1818. It is bound north by Lake Erie and Michigan territory, west by the line that separates Ohio from Indiana, south and east by the line of former purchases from the Indians, and lies between latitude 40° 20′ and 41° 50′, and west longitude 82° 55′ and 84° 50′. South of latitude 41° in this purchase lies an extensive level country, the most elevated part of Ohio. The Wabash, Maumee, and Scioto rivers, which discharge their waters into the Ohio, Mississippi, and Gulf of Mexico, and the St. Marys, Auglaize, and Sandusky rivers, that empty their waters into Lake Erie, take their rise and have their sources in this elevated plain. The branches of these rivers, running different courses and emptying into different oceans, interlock in such a manner as almost to form a junction with each other in the spring of the year, and boats have actually sailed from the Wabash into the St. Marys, and thence through the Maumee. The waters of the Scioto and Maumee also approach each other in a singular manner, and are nearly connected with the Sandusky and the Auglaize rivers, so by a trifling expense they might be made to commingle, and thus afford good agricultural and commercial facilities. The climate is mild for the 40° of latitude. We have as yet had no snow this season and but little frost, and the inhabitants who have squatted in considerable numbers on the public lands in this quarter are now plowing their fields as if in summer, and the corn-blades were not nipped by the frost so as to injure before the 20th of October. The soil is in general excellent, and appears to have been formed by alluvian deposits. In digging a well near the St. Marys River, and on the summit level, they passed through different strata of blue and yellow clay, very fibrous, to the depth of 33 feet without encountering rock or gravel, finding good water, when a heavy shower of rain caused the sides to cave in, and it was abandoned. Along the banks of all the streams and rivers the land is good and dry; every one-quarter section may afford a good farm. All the country except part of the Sandusky plains is well timbered with oak, hickory, sugar maple, white and blue ash, beech, elm, poplar, and black walnut. The underbrush is paw-paw, hazle, spice-wood, and swamp ash. On receding from the banks of the streams and rivers some wet land is met with, such as swamps and wet prairies. Most of these, however, will drain themselves when the land around becomes cultivated, and the others afford excellent meadow land. All the before-mentioned rivers take their rise in swamps or wet prairies, and are not produced by springs, so that in dry seasons they afford but little water; and as few springs are met with on the summit level, that extends in breadth from north to south twenty miles, the inhabitants must depend on wells for the supply of water at all seasons of the year. But as we proceed north towards the lake shore the country assumes a gently rolling aspect, springs and branches are more frequent, and the whole surface inclines gradually northward to the margin of Lake Erie. The runs and streams flowing to the north soon become rapid and abound with excellent fish, and mill-sites are very numerous, where machinery to any amount may be kept in constant operation. In travelling inch by inch this interesting section of Ohio, the mind is almost bewildered by the contemplation of its importance. Its climate, soil, and local situation, and permanent advantages, here may be discovered future *sites of cities*, towns, and hamlets, where agriculture, arts and sciences, and commerce will flourish in a few years; and also

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sites of canals, that will unite at no very remote period the waters of Ohio and Lake Erie. This section of country is so easy of access from New England by the *New York Grand Canal* and Lake Erie, that no doubt can be entertained of its speedy settlement, while hundreds of citizens already settled in the State are selling or have already sold off their farms with the intention of purchasing and moving into the newly-ceded territory as soon as the lands there shall be offered for sale, and to increase the chances of a good market. Besides this new purchase there are several millions of acres of excellent land yet unsettled in the most fertile parts of the State, the reason of which I will attempt to develop. Emigrants removing from the Atlantic States find in crossing the Allegheny ridges much difficulty, and hope on entering Ohio to find a level, smooth country, instead of which, on the Wheeling and Steubenville roads, they encounter hills more steep and difficult than the mountains they have passed for near two hundred miles, to the vicinity of Chillicothe. Many curse the road and country, break their wagons, wear down their horses to the bones, and either go on to Indiana or Illinois at great expense and in disgust, or return again eastward, never imagining that all or nearly all of the land in Ohio, north of the road along which they pass, is smooth and fertile, or that one day's travel northward will bring them into a region according with their views and wishes. Those farmers who wish to emigrate into the Western country from New England or New York may shun entirely the Allegheny Mountains and formidable Ohio hills by proceeding to Buffalo, and thence either by land or water to Erie or Cleveland, and then go southward or westward, where they will not fail of suiting themselves either in Ohio or Indiana. Having nearly concluded the survey for which I was contracted, I intend to set off in a few days for Fort Wayne, in Indiana, on a tour of observation, and thence down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and shall write you from the principal places I visit as I go along. My candle, the wax taken to-day from a bee tree that afforded us ten gallons of good honey, is nearly burnt out. The wolves howl most tremendously around our tent, seeking for food, the great owl and screech owl, mingling their ominous notes, joined in the outery, and I must join my companions in sleep. Please excuse and correct all important errors and my haste, and I am, with much respect, your most humble servant,

JAMES RILEY.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, Nov. 24, 1819.

DEAR SIR: Having concluded my survey for the season, and wishing to view the country between the St. Marys and Maumee rivers, to examine for myself the practicability of so uniting the Wabash with the Maumee, so as to render intercourse by water safe and easy between the Ohio and Lake Erie through that channel, etc., I set out yesterday from Shane's Crossing, on the St. Marys, and travelling through a district of good land on or near the right bank of that river forty miles, reached this place early in the evening. Early this morning I set off to look at the junction of the St. Joseph River, rising in Michigan Territory, runs southwesterly about two hundred miles, receiving in its course several tributary streams; and the St. Marys, rising in Shelby County, Ohio, runs northwesterly more than two hundred miles, including its meanderings, when, forming a junction nearly from opposite points, they now turn suddenly south and assume the name of Miami of the lake, or, as pronounced by the French, Maumee; then, turning gradually round again, these congregated waters flow off in a northeast direction about two hundred miles, following the course of the river to the southwest end of Lake Erie. Fort Wayne stands on a bluff just between the junction and on the right bank of the Maumee. Its situation is admirably chosen by a general in whom were united the greatest personal courage and intrepidity, and a most consummate prudence and skill in conducting and supporting an army amid morasses, separated from the inhabited by a dreary and exclusively wilderness country, surrounded on all sides by innumerable hosts of savage enemies, flushed, too, by a recent and great victory over the unfortunate Gen. St. Clair.

The gigantic mind of Gen. Wayne created resources with astonishing industry and activity. He cut roads and marched his troops to all the important points, which he seized with an unerring military eye and profound judgment. He selected and fortified such part, and such only, as would inevitably secure his conquest, and afford the most sure protection to his army and an extensive frontier settlement. At every step in this country every unprejudiced mind will more and more admire the movements and achievements of the army conducted by this veteran and truly wise and good general. By occupying Fort Wayne the communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio through the channels of the Maumee and Wabash (which is the shortest and most direct route from Buffalo to the Mississippi River) was cut off or completely commanded. The Wabash River, which rises in Ohio, runs north past Fort Recovery, enters Indiana about ten miles from that post, and continuing its course northwardly approaches Fort Wayne within eighteen miles, when it turns to the southwest, running diagonally across the State of Indiana, and receiving in its course numerous important tributary streams until it reaches the line that separates Indiana from Illinois in latitude 40°, thence meandering Illinois, discharging its waters into the Ohio River. The Little Wabash rises in an elevated swamp prairie, six miles south of Fort Wayne, and joins the Wabash eighteen miles from thence; thus in high stages of the water a portage of only six miles carries merchandise from the head of the Maumee into the navigable waters of the Wabash, and *vice versa;* from whence, floating with the current, it may either supply the interior wants of the country or proceed to New Orleans or Lake Erie. Through a part of the above-mentioned swamp (which is very extensive) a canal might very easily be cut six miles long, uniting the Wabash to the St. Marys a little above its junction; and from what I saw and learned from others, it is my opinion that the swamp might afford water sufficient for purposes of canal navigation. By the treaties of 1817 and 1818 (mentioned in a former letter) lands in the State of Indiana to the amount of from four to five millions of acres (lying principally on the left bank of the Wabash, and south and west to former purchases) were ceded to the United States. These lands are charmingly situated in point of climate. The soil is mostly of the first quality. The country is well watered and well timbered, and lying on or near the Wabash enjoys immense advantages. Emigrants from the Northern and Eastern States to this section of country, as well as the new purchase in Ohio, will find it to be their interest, and their comfort, too, to go by Buffalo and up the lake, thence up the lake to Fort Meigs, twenty-eight miles within the Maumee Bay, and from thence up that river to the mouth of the Auglaize or Fort Wayne, and so on to their place of destination. Early in the spring of the year is the best time for emigration that way, as the streams are full, and they prove an easy and sure navigation even in the present unimproved state. The country about Fort Wayne is very fertile, the situation is commanding and healthy, and here will *arise a town of great importance*, which must become an immense depot. The fort is now only a small stockade, no troops are stationed here, and less than thirty dwelling-houses, occupied by French and American families, form the whole settlement. But as soon as the land shall be surveyed and offered for sale, inhabitants will come in from all quarters into this future thoroughfare between New York and the Mississippi, etc. The unlooked-for progress of that stupendous work, the New York *Grand Canal*—a work of the most momentous consequences to the people of the Western country and the union of the United States, whereby the counties bordering on the lakes are to be bound by the strongest of all ties, *interest*, to the great emporium of the Western Hemisphere, the city of New York and the Atlantic States—electrifies the citizens of this country, who now behold themselves transported, as it were, with their rich possessions near the ocean, and already bless its projectors and supporters.

To-morrow morning it is my intention to start for Fort Defiance in company with B. F. Stickney, Esq., late an Indian agent at this place—a man of worth, sense, and science, and well acquainted in these parts, now a resident at Fort Lawrence, near the Maumee Bay. Intending to write you from Defiance, I am, with regards, yours, etc.

JAMES RILEY.

B. SANDFORD, ESQ.

FORT DEFIANCE, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE MAUMEE AND AUGLAIZE RIVERS, OHIO, Nov. 26, 1819.

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to my intentions, we set out from Fort Wayne at daylight on the 25th, and travelled along the old Indian trace, near the left bank of the Maumee, until dark last evening, when we encamped

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on a fine and extensive bottom, where wood was plenty and where we formed a shelter from the rain (which began to pour in torrents) by raising two crotches six feet from the ground, and fifteen feet apart, laying a pole in the crotches, and placing several smaller ones on end on the ground, and the other supported by the pole in the crotches, and, spreading our blankets on this frame, made a very comfortable roof that completely shielded us from the storm, so that by keeping up a good fire at our feet we passed the night very agreeably, though surrounded by wild beasts, etc. This is a very simple and effectual mode of securing the wanderer among forests from the inclemency of the weather; he only needs to carry fireworks, and provisions.

The country through which we passed appears very level, gradually inclining towards the north, a lake shore, as we perceived by the swiftness of the current of the river and uniform height of its bank. The Maumee is a beautiful stream of water, clear as crystal in its lowest stages (as is now the case), so that standing on its banks we could plainly discover fishes in great numbers gliding through the fluid even at the depth of ten to fifteen or twenty feet. These fish are caught in great abundance at Fort Wayne and in all the settlements on the river in what the settlers call *fish-traps* or baskets, and with hook-and-lines. The day I stopped at Fort Wayne more than two hundred of these fish, weighing from three to fifteen pounds each, were taken from the fish-trap belonging to the Indian agent (Dr. Turner) and Capt. Hackley, formerly of Albany, N. Y., who caught that morning besides with hook-and-line two hundred pounds of black bass. The fish that abound in this river are pike, lake salmon, pickerel, white fish, very much resembling the sheep's-head of the sea-coast, yellow perch, black bass, and all others usually found in the lakes and their waters. Travelling down the river, we arrived about ten o'clock at the side of the old Delaware town, where a few huts are now standing on both sides of the river; at, above and below the town, are extensive bottom lands exceeding in richness of soil anything I ever saw. The grass, with which the ground is covered on the extensive prairie, is still green, and so thick as to retard the progress of our horses. It is what is called red-top in the Eastern States, or grass very much resembling it. Here we stopped two hours, and let our horses fill themselves while we examined the adjoining lands, rivers, and banks, and springs of excellent water flow from the bank. The timber in the vicinity is black walnut (the future mahogany of America, although much more beautiful, and destined to become fashionable wood for costly buildings and furniture as the country grows wealthy); sugar-trees are very large and straight and tall. Crossing at this place, which is at the head of the nine-mile rapid and fordable (except at high stages of the water), we reached the post at three P. M., and had time to examine its site and surrounding country. Fort Defiance is now no more than a small stockade picketed in; a few log buildings stand within it. The site is high and commanding, on the right bank of the Maumee, at the point formed by it and the left bank of the Auglaize, and above the junction of the two rivers, which is beautiful beyond description. This site was selected by the unerring judgment of Gen. Wayne, whose name alone still makes the surrounding nations of Indians tremble, and who yet believe most religiously that the spirit of their formidable enemy guards the white man, and will not fail to punish excesses on their part, well remembering all he told them in council, etc. The country near Defiance is level, the land good, and timber large. The rock forming the bed of the Maumee and Auglaize within ten miles of the post is a sort of junk slate or bituminous shale, that will burn like mineral coal, though not so free. The distance from Fort Wayne to Defiance by land is computed (following the Indian trace, which is very crooked) at seventy-five miles, and by water one hundred and twenty miles. Many streams enter the Maumee between these two stations on both sides sufficiently large for milling purposes; and the gullies or ravines they have formed are steep and difficult to cross on horseback. Along the banks of the river mill-sites may be had at a trifling comparative expense, by cutting races at small rapids without damming or obstructing the channel. There are three or four families settled on the public lands near this station that furnish travellers with shelter and provisions for their money. To-morrow morning we intend to set out for Fort Meigs and Port Lawrence, from whence I shall probably write you again, and am in haste yours, etc.,

JAMES RILEY.

B. SANDFORD, ESQ.

PORT LAWRENCE, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MAUMEE, November 28, 1819.

DEAR SIR: We left Fort Defiance on the 29th, at an early hour, forded the Maumee at the foot of the nine-mile rapids, just above the forts, and proceeded along the left bank of the river to Camp No. 3, six miles, where three or four families have squatted on the public lands. They have fenced in and cultivated, according to my estimation, one hundred acres or more, which have been crowned with a heavy crop of corn, yielding sixty bushels at least to the acre. Here is a rapid of four or five miles. Pursuing our journey with diligence, we reached the head of the lower rapids (forty miles by computation) at dusk, where we found shelter with a Mr. Menard. All this day the gentlemen in company, Mr. Stickney, Mr. Cabin Dennison, and a Frenchman of Detroit and myself, were delighted with the country we travelled over; the soil of the uplands (which is level or gently rolling, and inclines gradually towards Lake Erie) is rich and sufficiently dry. Many streams of considerable magnitude enter the river along both its banks, in which the water runs swiftly. The river itself expands to the breadth of a mile above the rapids, and its surface is for many miles up unruffled by fall. On this part of the river lie very extensive bottom lands, whose soil is the richest alluvian, the principal timber, black walnut, measuring in many instances more than six feet in diameter, and of an astonishing height; it has besides abundance of sugar-trees, with some other timber. Grape-vines, of ten inches diameter or more near the root, are frequently seen. Their vines almost cover the trees, and form a thicket difficult to pass on horseback. They are said to produce grapes of an excellent flavor, and in great abundance. From the head to the foot of the rapids is eighteen miles by computation, the first twelve of which have no more than six rapids of less than a fourth of a mile each, as I supposed from their appearance. At the rapids called *Roche Debout*, five miles above Fort Meigs, a wing dam has been constructed and a race dug, on which stand a grist-mill and saw-mill, nearly ready for operation. From there down nearly all the way to the fort, is a continual rapid; the whole sheet of water (which is thus very much contracted) falls over a bed of limestone rock lying in the strata and graduated in a manner resembling stepping-stones, the surfaces of which are worn smooth by the continual friction of this mass of waters, and which at Fort Meigs become smooth, being on a level with Lake Erie, and affected by its *tide waters*. In the whole course of this river the rapids (which are numerous) are occasioned by masses of pebbles, rolled together by the current or by smooth rocks over which it glides without occasioning much noise or ascension of vapors. Very few single rocks protrude above the surface even in the lowest stages of the river, which renders navigation with the current very safe at all times. Large pirogues or canoes of three or four tons burthen are now going to Fort Wayne, having passed the lower rapids. By calculation made for the fall by mill-dam and other data the best I could obtain, almost amounting to demonstration, it is my opinion that from Fort Wayne to the lake level there is a fall of about one thousand feet, and that the distance is about two hundred miles. In order to render this river navigable at all seasons of the year it will, in my opinion, be necessary to cut a canal along the river bank round the eighteen-mile rapids, and to improve the navigation of the five-mile and also at the nine-mile rapids, by cutting or removing part of the rock in the bed of the river, so as to form a channel sufficiently broad for small keel boats. That this can be effected easily and at little expense, as the rock is shelly, and that without any improvement this river is navigable for about half of the year. The land from *Roche Debout* to Fort Wayne is excellent on both sides of the river, and I was assured by some of the most respectable inhabitants that the crops of corn this year, and which they were now gathering, will average eighty bushels to the acre, and several fields more than one hundred. Proceeding from opposite Fort Meigs towards this place, the river assumes more the appearance of a bay. Its surface is unbroken, except by islands, and by marshes covered with wild rice which grows in these waters very luxuriantly, and affords food for innumerable wild ducks and aquatic fowl, which at this season darken the whole river. Twelve miles below Fort Meigs, at the bank of the river at the mouth of Swan Creek, a town is laid out bearing the name of Port Lawrence (Toledo), situated on the margin of the river, on the west bank of the creek. Its site appears to be well chosen, standing part on

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on the bottom land and partly on an elevated plain, and has an excellent view of the river, for many miles of the Maumee bay, and part of Lake Erie. Two large and commodious hewed log stores stand at the mouth of the creek, and several dwelling-houses (log) in its vicinity. This creek forms an elegant and safe harbor for vessels in stormy seasons. The depth of water is sufficient for any craft that can enter and cross the bar, and here are usually laid up during winter many of the vessels belonging to other and less accessible ports on the lake. At this place I was informed of respectability that (contrary to the general impression) the tides flow and ebb in twenty-four hours, as on the coast of the ocean, that in still weather and in spring-tides the difference between high and low water is from three to five feet by a series of observations, and its usual rise and fall of neap tides is about two feet, varying by the action of the winds. Upon the whole, philosophers may, if they can, explain this phenomenon. What was within my own knowledge strengthens the opinion I had before formed, viz., that through the channels of the Maumee and Wabash rivers will soon be opened the shortest and best natural route between Buffalo and the Mississippi River. *That canals uniting the rivers will shortly be projected and finished*, and that this will prove an immense *thoroughfare* for supplying much of the vast fertile interior of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois with goods and commodities from the Atlantic States, and that returns will be made through the same channels in the productions of these luxuriant regions, through the great western channel to the city of New York, and thence to any part of the globe.

To-morrow morning I propose visiting Fort Meigs, on my return towards the Auglaize, etc. Yours, etc.,

JAMES RILEY.

B. SANDFORD, ESQ.

The following letter, addressed to Edward Tiffin, Surveyor-General, will show Captain Riley's suggestions touching the development of this section, and, it may be observed, they were adopted and carried out to the letter.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, NOV. 14, 1820.

SIR: A snow-storm raged the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, and fell to the depth of about a foot on a level, making it impossible for me to continue my surveys; and as my men were not provided with winter clothing, and being on Town No. 1 N., and learning from travellers that stopped at our camp over night that the Indians were congregated at this place in order to receive their annuities from government, curiosity, and a desire to view the country, determined me to come to this place and remain in this vicinity, until it shall be in my power to continue my labors in the forest, and which I hope to finish in three weeks.

The Maumee River is a clear and delightful stream, its banks rich and fertile, in many places already cleared of the forest by the Indians, and in some places large bodies of the best soil are ready for plowing. The meandering course of the river, and its various ripples and rapids, will afford mill-seats in abundance for all kinds of manufactories, and highway and thoroughfare for products of the soil of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to the shores of Lake Erie, and for the commodities used for supporting the external comforts and necessaries of their inhabitants. The site of Fort Wayne is high and commanding, its situation directly at the confluence of the Saint Joseph and Saint Marys rivers, of considerable magnitude, and navigable for several months of the year for the largest flat bottoms and keel boats, for a distance of two hundred miles, and run through a rich and fertile country. The said Marys has been almost covered with boats every freshet for several years back, and now, although the land on its banks in Ohio has only been for sale two months, more than one hundred families have already established themselves along its borders. This central point combines more natural advantages to build up and support a *town of importance*, as a place of deposit and exchange and thoroughfare, than any point I have yet seen in the western country.

Here the Indians used to hold their *great councils*, and from here launched forth by water, east by the Maumee, south by the St. Marys, west by the *Wabash*, and northwest by the *St. Josephs* and the St. Josephs of Lake Michigan.

Having my chain, compass, and level along with me, I yesterday went towards the southwest one and a half miles, to the St. Marys, crossed that stream, and measured the distance from that river to Little River, (a branch of the *Wabash*, and navigable in times of high water without improvement). The distance is not quite seven miles, and nearly the whole of it through a soft, wet prairie, affording abundance of water, in all seasons, for canal navigation. The summit, for three miles, is a perfect level, and thence its descent to the portage, a navigable point of Little River, is about three feet, and the course south, 50° west.

From the summit level to the St. Marys is a fall of about twenty feet. Two locks would therefore be sufficient, and the whole expense of a canal uniting the northern Lakes with the Mississippi and Missouri, at this point, would not be beyond the means of a few individuals of enterprise, and ordinary capital. I have not been so careful in *levelling* as I should have been, owing to the severity of the cold, but the results will be found nearly correct.

In touching on the natural advantages of the site of Fort Wayne, I must remark that they have been already observed by every traveller in this quarter, and by every individual that visits this place, and I am certain they are fully known to you already, but as the public interest is deeply concerned, and as it appears to me a due proportion of attention would speedily promote the settlement and safety of this frontier, it ought to be surveyed and sold.

If proof of this fact is wanting, there are now settled at this place and its vicinity more than forty families of *squatters* and *traders*, besides a great number of young men, each with his *bundle* or shop of goods. For their numerous buildings, for fire-wood, etc., they are depredating on the *public lands*, and as they have no interest in the soil, and little hope of being able to purchase the land when sold, a system of waste and destruction is apparently entered into by all, so that the whole, or nearly so, of the timber has been cut off for about three miles around this place, making the land of little comparative value when it shall be brought into market. Another fact. Here are now assembled, I judge from their appearance, at least one thousand white persons, from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and New York. Their object is stated to be that of trade with the Indians, in order to carry off some part of the specie paid them by the government. They have brought whiskey in abundance, which they pretend to deposit with the agent until he shall have finished his business with the Indians, but yet contrived to deal out large quantities from their depositories in the woods, so that the savages are kept constantly drunk and unfit to attend to anything else.

Horse-racing, drinking, gambling, and every kind of debauchery, extravagance and waste, are the order of the day, *and night too*, and, in my opinion, the savages themselves are in comparison the less savage. Here the whites set the example to the Indians, too indelicate to name, and that cannot fail to produce in their minds disgust for the American character.

The only means of stopping this career of vice and immorality that occur to my mind, are the speedy survey and sale of the lands from the mouth of the Maumee to this place, and from hence down to and along the banks of the Wabash to the surveys already made in that quarter.

Thus a cordon of hardy and *respectable settlers*, owners of the soil on which they tread, would soon be formed along the Maumee and *Wabash*, and taking advantage of their natural position, would not fail to render essential services to the frontier in case of war, and in time of peace give a spur and a new energy to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures in these regions.

At present there is no security to him that seats himself on the public lands, nor do I think there should be, because every citizen ought to enjoy equal advantages.

This place, if laid out as a town, and sold by government, would bring a large sum of money, and give to the President of the United States the power of selection for a *name*, and a character of bestowing liberally land on which to place the *public buildings* which soon will be needed at this *emporium of Indiana*.

Hundreds of families of squatters have settled themselves on the public lands along down the Maumee River, no less than twenty at and about the junction of the Auglaize, where Fort Defiance formerly stood.

That situation is very high and beautiful; the lands in its vicinity are

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of the very finest quality; several thousand of prairie, very rich, lie immediately east of that point, so desirable on many accounts, and hundreds of people have called on me this season, in the woods, begging to be informed when the lands at and about Defiance, as well as Fort Wayne, were to be surveyed and offered for sale, as they were waiting with the greatest impatience to make purchases, either in those towns or their vicinity.

If it should meet your views, sir, you would render very essential benefits to Ohio and Indiana, and to thousands of their inhabitants, by recommending to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the propriety of having the whole of the lands on the Maumee and down the Wabash surveyed and sold, and that towns, on such scale as might be thought advisable, be laid off and offered for sale, as early as practicable, and on account of government at *Fort Wayne and Defiance*.

Most of the lands on the Auglaize, Blanchards Fork, Hog Creek, Ottowa Creek, and Flat Rock Creek, and on both banks of the Little Auglaize, are fertile and very desirable.

It is my intention to return to the forest to-morrow, as the snow is fast going off.

With great consideration, I have the honor to be your most faithful and devoted servant. Most respectfully,

JAMES RILEY.

GEOLOGY OF VAN WERT AND MERCER COUNTIES.

BY N. H. WINCHELL.

VAN WERT COUNTY.

Van Wert County is bounded on the north by Paulding, east by Putnam and Allen, south by Mercer, and west by Indiana, and embraces the following-named twelve townships: Tully, Union, Hoaglin, Jackson, Washington, Ridge, Pleasant, Harrison, Willshire, Liberty, York, and Jennings.

NATURAL DRAINAGE.

The surface drainage consists of a number of gentle, small streams that flow northeasterly, joining the Auglaize River in Putnam and Paulding counties. There are several large, uncultivated prairies, or marshes, which are subject to inundation in spring-time. These give rise to some of these small drainage streams.

SURFACE FEATURES.

By saying the county is *flat* the general character of the surface is expressed, as it lies in the Black Swamp. In the southwest corner this county is crossed by the St. Marys River, which brings into that part of the county a few miles of the more undulating surface characterizing the St. Mary's ridge. Through the centre of the county, in a northwest and southeast course, runs the gravelly Van Wert ridge. North of this ridge there is no variety of surface whatever. There is a gentle, very regular descent, sometimes hardly enough to sufficiently drain the land for easy agriculture, from this ridge to the north line of the county, and beyond to the Auglaize River.

The following points of elevation above Lake Erie are obtained from the surveys and profile of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. It will be remembered that Lake Erie is 565 feet above the ocean:

	Feet.
Delphos	211
Middlepoint	211
Van Wert	213
Convoy	218
Dixon	225

The following elevations were derived by aneroid barometer, making connection with the above railroad elevations:—

	Feet.
Jennings's Prairie	246
S. W. 4, sec. 31, Union Township, on the ridge	183
Section 24, Tully, on the Van Wert ridge	178
" " " bench	188

Soil and Timber.—The soil is clayey, and is in need of artificial drainage. The farms that are located on the Van Wert ridge have a greater market valuation than any others in the county. The whole county was originally densely forest-covered, with the exception of the marshes, called prairies, in Jennings, Willshire, Liberty, Harrison, and Tully townships.

In the survey of the county the following species of trees were seen growing native:—

Fagus ferruginea—Beech	Ait.
Quercus alba—White Oak	L.
Acer saccharinum—Sugar Maple	Wang.
Platanus occidentalis—Sycamore	L.
Carya alba—Shag-bark Hickory	Nutt.
Fraxinus Americana—White Ash	L.
Cornus florida—Flowering Dogwood	L.
Ulmus Americana—American Elm (pl. Clayt., Willd.)	L.
Xanthoxylum Americanum—Prickly Ash	Mill.
Quercus rubra—Red Oak	L.
Fraxinus quadrangulata—Blue Ash	Michx.
Amelanchier Canadensis—June Berry	Torr. and Gray.
Crataegus coccinea—Thorn	L.
Quercus Prinus—Swamp White Oak	L.
Gleditschia triacanthos—Honey Locust	L.
Carpinus Americana—Water Beech	Mich.
Juglans nigra—Black Walnut	L.
Ostrya Virginica—Ironwood	Willd.
Salix nigra—Black Willow	Marsh.
Morus rubra—Mulberry	L.
Tilia Americana—Basswood	L.
Populus monilifera—Cottonwood	Ait.
Æsculus glabra—Buckeye	Willd.
Quercus macrocarpa—Burr Oak	Michx.
Populus grandidentata—Large-toothed Aspen	Michx.
Prunus Americana—Plum	Marsh.
Acer rubrum—Swamp Maple	L.
Fraxinus sambucifolia—Black Ash	Lam.
Gymnocladus Canadensis—Kentucky Coffee Bean	Lam.
Prunus serotina—Black Cherry	Ehr.
Populus tremuloides—Trembling Aspen	Michx.
Rhus glabra—Sumach	L.
Crataegus tomentosa—Black Thorn	L.
Populus balsamifera—Balm of Gilead	L.
Quercus palustris—Pin Oak	DuRoi.
Juglans cinerea—Butternut. [Seen only on the Van Wert ridge]	L.
Asimina triloba—Pawpaw	Dunal.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The rocks of the county belong to the Upper Silurian. The upper member of the Niagara, the equivalent of the Guelph of Canada, or of the Racine limestone of the West, is the lowest in outcrop in the county. It underlies a tract of uncertain limit in the southwestern part of the county, and is exposed in the St. Marys River at Willshire. Over this lies the Waterlime, belonging to the Lower Helderberg.

The former is a porous magnesian limestone of rather repulsive aspect, its naturally light color being generally stained with iron-rust. In quarrying it shows a blue color. It lies in thin beds of three to five inches, occupying usually the protected and most retired points of outcrop, owing to the rapidity with which it disintegrates under the forces of nature.

The latter is, in Van Wert County, very similar in general appearance, but it has different fossils, and is harder. It is less porous. It has a drab color, but the color is lighter in Van Wert County, and in counties further north, than it is in Allen and Hardin counties, where it is often blue, or even becomes so bituminous as to be black and slaty. Its most slaty character is seen in Wyandot County. In Van Wert County, and also in Putnam, it is not slaty, or very rarely so, and shows very little bituminous matter. It burns to a very white lime in the township of Union, where there is a surface-exposure, but in Washington Township, near Delphos, it is thinner bedded and more bituminous, the lime also becoming darker.

Niagara Limestone.—The only exposure of this stone known within the county is at Willshire, in the bed of the St. Marys River, and in a small ravine tributary to it at the same place. It is here porous and somewhat fossiliferous, in beds of about three inches. It has been wrought to a limited extent for quicklime and common foundations.

The Waterlime.—This limestone underlies the remainder of the county, but affords but few known exposures. It has been burned for quicklime at Straughn. The stone here is the same as that seen in Union Township, where it is also quarried and calcined on an extensive scale. It is of a light color, with a little tendency to a drab, porous and fossiliferous.

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It makes a beautiful white lime, the average weight of which is said by the owners to be sixty pounds per bushel. At Straughn it rises to within four feet of the surface, and is overlain by hard-pan Drift. Glacier marks immediately below the Drift run north 15° E., by pocket compass. The section at Straughn is as follows:—

Section in the Waterlime at Straughn.

No. 1.	Hard-pan	4 ft.
" 2.	"Gray stone," *i. e.*, spotted, drab, porous and compact; the porous parts of a lighter color and show no bituminous matter, glistening and crystalline; not difficult to quarry; beds two to four inches	5 "
" 3.	"Black stone," *i. e.*, bituminous; but the bituminous matter is evenly disseminated through the whole, so as to color it uniformly, slightly porous; without visible fossils; harsh to the touch; heavier and in heavier beds than No. 2; seen	2 "
	Total	7 "

Both these members make an excellent white lime. The stone has much the aspect of the Fremont stone, in Sandusky County, but it is not so hard nor so close-grained. The fossils seen are principally a small shell resembling *Leperditia alta*. But there are also one or two species of brachiopods, commonly seen in this formation; yet the lithological characters of No. 2 are not those common to the Waterlime. It is with some difficulty distinguished from the Niagara. This outcrop occurs in a very flat and monotonous tract of country, but the upward swell in the rock surface produces a slight elevation in the surface of the Drift. The exposure is not due to erosion, as that of a stream, but is in the open plains, and is owing to the unusual thinness of the Drift.

At Delphos, S. W. ¼ section 24, Washington, the Waterlime has formerly been taken from the bed of Jennings's Creek, and burned for quicklime. The stone is rather rough, and in thick, somewhat cavernous beds, with considerable calcite. Thinner beds also occur.

In Union Township (N. W. ¼ section 8), is a gentle anticlinal in the Waterlime, or in that member of the Lower Silurian which is quarried at Straughn. It may be some other member of the Lower Helderberg. The exposure is not sufficient in the county to identify, without doubt, its horizon. It is hard, light-drab, yet often porous, in beds of two to six inches, which run irregularly and break into angular pieces of all sizes. Although its color is a light drab, yet it has some spots almost a cream color. It is occasionally variegated somewhat with blue, and looks then very much like Niagara. No fossils are visible except a fine Favosites coral, a small Orthoceras, Atrypa sulcata, and Leperditia alta.(?) It shows about eight feet.

At the quarry the surface of the rock is not glaciated. The soil is not more than eighteen inches, and of a black color, and the Drift is almost wanting. The rock is rounded and smoothed rather by the slow action of water and air than by ice.

A gray, close-grained limestone, that in hand-samples takes a good polish, is met also in S. W. ¼ section 17, Union, in surface exposure. It is in the Waterlime. On the N. W. ¼ section 4, Ridge, stone was struck in digging a ditch. It is a drab-gray, crystalline Waterlime, in beds of four to six inches, or perhaps thicker.

The Drift.—The only exception to the generally unstratified and unassorted composition of the Drift in Van Wert County is seen in the Van Wert ridge, which crosses the county through Tully, Pleasant, Ridge, and Washington townships. The cities of Van Wert and Delphos are situated on it. It consists generally of gravel and sand, in varied and oblique stratification. In a few places it has been penetrated to the depth of over thirty feet without meeting much gravel. In those cases it contains the common hard-pan Drift only, the same as that which prevails on either side of the ridge. This occurs in some wells at Van Wert. Water of excellent quality for domestic use is almost invariably found in penetrating the gravel of the ridge, and occasionally an artesian well is obtained, having a depth of but few feet. Such are usually on the northward slope. The underlying hard-pan clay being impervious to water, and the ridge lying in a slight depression of its surface, the water of surface drainage naturally gathers in the trough, and is held as in a reservoir by the gravel, by which it is also filtered and cleansed from impurities injurious to health, while it is apt to take up the salts of the protoxide of iron. Capillary attraction also serves to hold the water within the gravel, thus preventing it from completely draining off at the low places, or into the streams that intersect it. If wells find no water in this gravel, they are necessarily sunk below the hard-pan; and at Van Wert a second water-bearing stratum of sand and gravel is found lying on the bed-rock. From this a number of artesian wells are derived. Their head and source must be several miles further south, the descent being to the north, and the county being very flat. The confining stratum is the hard-pan Drift. In west Delphos wells are shallow. Some are in gravel, probably penetrating the Van Wert ridge. Such are eleven or twelve feet deep. Others are fifteen to eighteen feet, striking the rock. At Middlepoint, and southward, in Washington and Jennings townships, wells are twenty to twenty-five feet deep, frequently going to the rock. At Van Wert, in the central part of the city, some of the cellars which are dug in the gravel of the ridge have springs of good water. The following is a record of a well drilled by the city corporation, at Van Wert, reported by Mayor Geo. C. Wells:—

Soil	1½	ft.
Subsoil	2½	"
Yellowish-brown clay; traces of iron and sand	11	"
Dark, bluish-gray sand	2	"
Sky-blue clay, little or no stone, including two inches of gravelly hard-pan	5	"
Bowlders and gravel, with water which rose to within fifteen or eighteen inches of the surface	9	"
Limestone	1	"
Waxy, light-blue clay	5	"
Crystalline, compact or slightly porous, dark-drab limestone, appearing a little granular	22	"
Fine-grained drab waterlime, very hard drilling	28	"
Blue-clay, very waxy; light blue	6	"
Limestone, about	1	"
Blue clay, rather coarse	9	"
Total depth	103	"

(Rock not entered again.)

Wells in the southeast part of Tully are eighteen to twenty feet. At Van Wert natural springs occur along the south side of the ridge. This is the first exception known to the observed location of such springs in the "Spring Row," as in other counties, which is on the north side of the ridge. There are some others at Van Wert on the north side also. Four miles west of Van Wert is red soil, charged with protoxide of iron, and other evidences of extinct springs, on the north slope of the ridge. In all deep wells (*i. e.*, those that pass through the blue clay) at Van Wert, the water rises nearly or quite to the surface, and considerable effort has been put forth to secure such constant flow at various places in the city, although the shallow wells are unfailing and easily obtained.

These artesian wells which rise from the water-bearing gravel below the Drift clay, together with others in different parts of the country, prove the Drift to be about 40 feet thick in Van Wert County.

The Van Wert ridge is sometimes double. Such an instance may be seen north from Straughn. The first one lies within half a mile of that village, but the principal ridge road is half a mile further north, located on the second ridge. Both rise abruptly from the adjoining flat land, having descent in both directions. They seem to be perfectly identical in form and composition, although the former can only be traced two or three miles toward the west, when, turning a little more to the south, it slowly sinks away and disappears in the general Drift. A similar gravel ridge was noticed running northwest and southeast about half a mile in sections 21 and 22, Union Township, nearly parallel with the main gravel ridge, separated from it about three miles, and on the Lake Erie side. It is not known how far this might be traced. In section 24, Tully Township, the ridge on which the road from Van Wert is located runs out, or sinks away. The road then crosses a narrow belt of clay land and ascends within a quarter of a mile, another ridge lying further north, which determines the location of the road further west. In section 14, Tully Township, the Van Wert ridge runs along the inner side of another ridge or bench in the general surface, its summit being ten feet lower than that of the bench. They are separated a quarter to a half mile. This bench consists of the common hard-pan clay of the country, and shows no descent toward the south. Further southeast it passes through Convoy, the Van Wert ridge running about a mile further northeast, and through sections 17, 18, 22, and 23 in Pleasant Township. This bench rises about five or six feet above the level land to the north, in Pleasant Township, about ten feet in Tully Township, south of the Bear

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Swamp, and thirty feet at New Haven, Indiana, to which place it may be followed, the "ridge road" between Van Wert and Fort Wayne passing several times between those two cities, from the Van Wert ridge to the bench, and *vice versa*. The Van Wert ridge crosses the Maumee about three miles below Fort Wayne, where it is known as the *Irish ridge*.

Glacier marks were observed within the county at but one point. At Straughn they occur on the Waterlime(?) running north 15° east.

Wells and Springs.—Besides the foregoing observations on the phenomena of wells and springs in Van Wert County, the following minutes were taken. This list will afford a pretty reliable basis on which to predicate the thickness of the Drift in the county, since the water-bearing stratum, when not in the Van Wert Ridge, is generally that last member of the Drift, consisting of gravel and stones, which well-drillers often denominate hard-pan, especially if cemented along its upper surface by lime, and which, when so cemented, is often mistaken for the bedded rock itself.

Owner's name.	Location.	Feet above the rock.	Feet in the rock.	Total depth.	Through what.	Remarks.
Jos Osleudorf	Delphos	18	....	18	.....	On the rock.
James Ward	"	15	....	15	.....	"
Evan Evans	N. E. ¼ sec. 9 (N), Jennings	18	....	18	.....	Good water.
D. T. Cook	Middlepoint ..	21	....	21	Blue clay	On the rock.
Albert Fife	" ..	24	....	24	"	"
Isaac Grosscost....	" ..	16	....	16	"	"
Andrew Cook	Sec. 1, Liberty	37	?	....	.....	In the rock.
George Hood	Sec. 4, Ridge .	9½	....	9½	Soil and blue clay	In bowlders.
Widow Gillen	Sec. 9, Ridge .	12	....	12	Gravel	On the ridge.
Dr. P. J. Hines ...	Van Wert	36	....	36	Gravelly, 12 ft.; gravel, 1 ft.; blue clay, 15 ft.; gravel and hard-pan, 8 ft.	"
"	"	45	....	45	Blue clay	Just on S. edge of the ridge.
Reuben Frisble....	"	10	....	10	Gravelly	On the ridge.
Davis Johnson	"	12	....	12	Gravel, 12 ft.; blue clay, 2 ft.	"
Widow Buckingham	"	8	....	8	In gravel.....	"
Heinly and Hertz..	"	40	4	44	Blue clay	Artesian.
D. H. Clippinger ..	"	40	....	40	Blueclay, 36 ft.; bowlders, etc., 4 ft.	"
W. F. Exline.....	S. W. ¼ sec. 17, Liberty	40	....	40	.....	Good water.
Van Wert Woollen Mills Co.....	Van Wert	28	....	28	Blueclay, 26 ft.; bowlders, etc., 2 ft.....	Artesian.
David Bonewitz ...	Sec. 35, Tully.	18	....	18	Blue clay and sand	Sulphury.
Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co.	Van Wert	60	141	201	.....	Water at bottom of Drift. None below
Fire Dep't well....	"	39	62	101	.....	Water at bottom of Drift, and 2 or 3 ft. below. Filled again.
O. P. Clark	"	40	....	40	Blue clay	Strongly artesian.
M. Boner.....	"	40	....	40	"	Artesian.
Union Mills Co. ...	"	30	....	30	In bowlders ..	Slight flow.
E. R. Wells	N. W. ¼ sec. 8, Pleasant	22	....	23	Blue clay and quicksand...	Good water rises within 6 feet of the top.
Rob't M. Thompson	N. E. ¼ sec. 21, Pleasant	352	....	352	.....	Artesian.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

The rocks of the county hold no minerals of economical value. They can only be used for quicklime and for ordinary foundations. The wealth of the county will always be largely agricultural. The soil is very fertile and enduring, but is rather heavy and wet for the quick growth of crops. The farms of the county are undergoing more or less thorough artificial drainage, and will be valuable in a corresponding ratio. The heavy forest with which the surface is largely covered is an important item of wealth, which, although retarding the opening of farms and the occupancy of the county, is yet destined to be of great benefit to the county. Extensive stave manufactories are established at Van Wert and Delphos.

Lime.—The lime-kilns at Straughn and on Section 8, Union Township, are the only important establishments of the kind in the county. They are of the old style, and have to be emptied after burning before filling again.

Brick and Tile.—The Drift clay of the county is well fitted for the manufacture of red brick and tile, many establishments of this kind being in operation in different parts of the county.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mercer County is bounded north by Van Wert, east by Auglaize, south by Darke County, and West by Indiana, and embraces fourteen townships, as follows: Black Creek, Dublin, Union, Centre, Hopewell, Liberty, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Butler, Recovery, Gibson, Granville, and Marion.

NATURAL DRAINAGE.

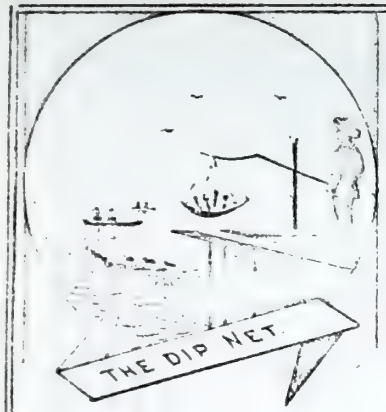
The natural slope of the whole county is toward the north, and the small streams which take their rise between the ridges run uniformly in that direction. Encountering the ridges, they unite to form one main stream along the upper or outer side of each ridge, which then flows diagonally across the general slope toward the west or northwest, following the direction of these barriers. Thus the small streams which form the Wabash rise in Darke County or the extreme southern part of Mercer, and run north till they meet the St. Johns Ridge, when they are diverted westward. Before the Wabash leaves the county it crosses this barrier near Fort Recovery, owing, probably, to the very gravelly character and the rolling surface of the Drift prevailing in that section, and then follows the natural, direct descent till it meets the Wabash Ridge. This it is not able to pass, but follows it into Indiana. It finally is carried in this way over the great watershed; or rather, the great watershed verges so far north as to appear on the other side of this ridge, allowing the Wabash to join the Ohio toward the south. A number of other streams of Mercer County are in the same way diverted westward by the Wabash Ridge. On the north of this ridge the streams have a northerly direction to their union with the St. Marys, when, with it, they are carried along the southern side of the St. Marys Ridge till, meeting the St. Joseph at Fort Wayne, Indiana, their united waters have succeeded in passing the ridge.

SURFACE FEATURES AND SOIL.

The surface of the whole county is a continuous plain, and the changes of level in general are due to the inclination of the rocky floor beneath. Gentle undulations and local changes of level are, however, due to the condition of the Drift deposit. In no county in northwestern Ohio has that dependence been seen more perfectly exemplified. The whole county is underlain by the same member of the Silurian age, except a small area in the northeastern corner, which does not offer such differences of character as to permit unequal erosion by the great glacier. Yet there may be seen crossing the county three successive ridges, or belts of thickening of the Drift deposit, which rise from ten to twenty-five or thirty feet above the general level. It is only necessary to say at this place that they are believed to be glacial moraines, marking periodical resting-places in the retreat of the glacier, which was prolonged southwestward from the great St. Lawrence valley. In crossing these ridges in a southerly direction the face of the country is seen to change, not uniformly, but by successive stages, marked by the location of the ridges. That part of the county north of the St. Marys Ridge is flat, and has a close, often damp, clay soil. That portion between the Wabash and the St. Marys Ridges is also flat, but is characterized by several prairie tracts. It shows very rarely any gravel in the soil or stones on the surface. It is also, strictly, a portion of the Black Swamp, and has all its features. Between the Wabash and the St. Johns Ridges the surface has a very noticeably rolling contour, although with some flats. The soil is sometimes gravelly. The color of the clay is somewhat lighter, and in general it is more easily subjected

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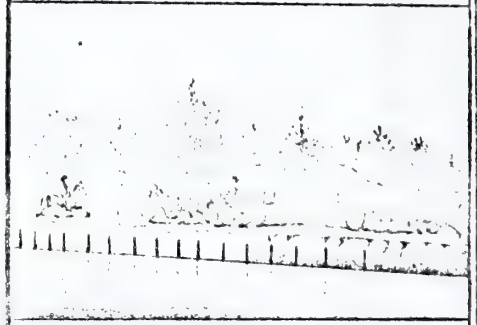






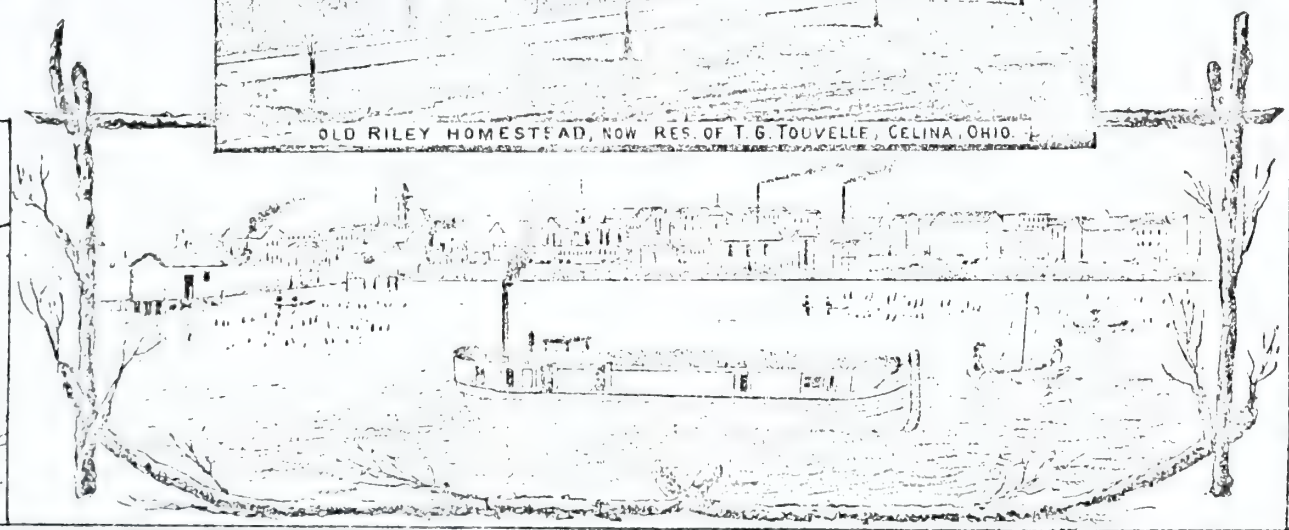
BOAT HOUSE.





THE WEST BANK.







CELINA FROM THE RESERVOIR.

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to perfect artificial drainage. That portion of the county south of the St. Johns Ridge is still more gravelly and rolling.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The only rock seen in outcrop within the limits of Mercer County belongs to the Guelph phase of the Niagara. These exposures, however, extend over the entire length of the county from north to south, and there can be but little doubt that that rock underlies the greater part of the county. It has not been seen in the eastern portion. Near Fort Recovery, section 19, it is slightly worked and burned for quicklime. It is taken from the bed of the Wabash. It is porous and fossiliferous, in beds of three to six inches. It is generally of a light blue color, with spots of a darker blue, weathering buff or white. It makes a white lime of great quickness and strength. The Niagara is again seen in the Wabash, N. W. ¼ section 33, in Washington Township, and near the same place at the junction of the Totti Creek with the Wabash. It appears again in the Wabash, N. W. ¼ section 22, of the same township. It is also said to have been formerly taken from the Wabash at Monterey for quicklime. In sections 7 and 8, Jefferson Township, the Niagara rises near the surface of the Drift and is seen in a number of exposures. The stone is here similar to that seen in the Wabash at Fort Recovery. The beds are about three inches in thickness, lenticular, vesicular, fossiliferous, rapidly rusting with peroxide of iron. It finally weathers a light buff. Exposure, about three feet; dip, undistinguishable. On the S. W. ¼ section 8 was opened to the depth of about four feet. On the N. W. ¼ section 8 was a quarry in the same beds. The dip here is unmistakable, and about eight degrees toward the southwest. The beds are here exposed to the depth of about nine feet, without showing much variation. In the State survey of the Wabash for ditching purposes, the surveyor reports rock struck at thirteen different places, in all cases but one covered with alluvium or Drift, sometimes to the depth of eleven feet. As an instance, the fact may be cited that three miles west of Celina lime rock is found almost on a level with the surrounding country, yet in the town of Celina and east of it the drift has been penetrated to depths varying from 70 to 80 feet without reaching the underlying rock. It is said to have a dip to the south. On the N. E. ¼ section 32, Liberty Township, they have taken stone from the bed of the Wabash. Near the State line they have quarries in the valley of the Wabash, on opposite sides of the stream. It is here of the same character as already described, and belongs to the Guelph of the Niagara. This character of the formation prevails as far west at least as New Corydon, in Jay County, Indiana, where it is quarried and burned for lime. It is also met at Willshire, in Van Wert County, where they have burned lime and taken out stone for foundations from the bed of the St. Marys and of a small stream tributary to it. The dip here cannot be made out with certainty. It is a porous and fossiliferous rock, in beds of about three inches, of a light blue color when freshly broken, but which soon weathers buff. On section 8, Dublin Township, within the limits of the Godfrey Indian Reserve, a quarry in the river bottoms of the St. Marys discloses the same characters of the Niagara. This quarry at the present time affords feeble opportunity to examine the formation, yet pieces which were gathered near the opening are porous, and bleached nearly white. This stone here affords a quicklime of superior quality. Stone was formerly taken from the bed of the St. Marys at Mendon, but the place is now inaccessible, and no inspection of its characters could be made. It is, however, believed to be the same as that seen near Shanesville.

The Drift.—The characters of this deposit are such as prevail throughout the Black Swamp generally, although much of the southern part of the county is more broken and gravelly. Its chief constituent is clay, which, below ten or twelve feet, is blue, but to that depth is of a yellowish or light brown color. The original color of the whole was probably blue, the brown or yellow colors being due to oxidation from above. No distinct, constant characters, or line of demarcation separating the brown from the blue, indicative of different or successive origins or deposition, have been seen in the county, nor in northwestern Ohio. On the contrary, the colors have been seen to gradually fade into each other in a great many instances. This clay is usually a compact, unstratified mass, impervious to water, and embracing stones and bowlders of all sizes up to several tons weight. At Mercer, in Dublin Township, and throughout a radius of four or five miles, it acts as the confining stratum for a number of artesian wells which flow from sand at the depth of thirty-five or forty feet, the water rising from five to eight feet above the surface. Such wells may be seen near Celina, on the north side of the Big Beaver River. It has afforded a great number of bowlders of the Lower Carniferous, some of which have been worked into stone for building. They are met near the surface in ploughing the field. One was worked up on the land of Mr. Petre, which furnished eight or ten wagon-loads of good blocks, suitable for common building purposes. The ridges which cross the county consist of gravel and sand in glacial stratification, usually overspread by a few feet of this clay. The thickness of the Drift cannot be stated. A well at Shanesville was in the blue clay, at a depth of sixty feet, without water.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

The soil of Mercer County will necessarily always be the source of its greatest material wealth. It will, however, reach its highest development and yield its greatest revenue only when it has been subjected to thorough artificial drainage, and to careful and skilful tillage. Much of the county is still covered with forest, while the soil of that which has been occupied by farmers is not infrequently too damp and cold to bear a high market price. The rock which underlies the county will answer for common use in foundations and walls, and will be a great convenience in the manufacture of lime for the local market. It will certainly compare favorably with any manufactured in northwestern Ohio. At the present time the quarries in the Niagara at Piqua furnish most of the building stone used in the county. Gravel and sand are taken from the St. Johns Ridge, near Fort Recovery, and from the St. Marys Ridge, near Shanesville.

For brick, tiling, and common red pottery, the surface of the Drift is generally well adapted, and a number of establishments of that kind are already in existence.

BOUNDARIES.

The county is bounded north by Van Wert County, east by Van Wert and Auglaize counties, south by Darke County, and west by the State of Indiana. It is thus situated in the west tier of counties, and occupies the basin in which is formed the "Grand" or "Mercer Reservoir," which is the largest artificial body of water in the world.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the county is generally level, in fact presents few variations, and no undulations worthy of mention. The northern part of the county finds drainage through the St. Marys River, while the central and south part finds a water shed through the Grand Reservoir and its outlet, Beaver Creek, this stream flowing westward until it enters the Wabash River near the State line.

WATER SHED.

Grand Reservoir.

This reservoir, which supplies the St. Marys feeder of the Miami Extension Canal (from which it is situated three miles west), is the largest artificial lake on the globe. It is nine miles long, from three to five miles in width, and covers an area of seventeen thousand six hundred acres of ground, and of an average depth of ten feet.

It is bounded on the north by Jefferson Township, on the south by Franklin Township, on the west by Butler Township, Mercer County, and on the east by Auglaize County. One-third of the reservoir is in Auglaize County, and the remaining two-thirds in Mercer, its western end being in the corporate limits of Celina, the seat of Mercer County.

The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and completed in 1845 at an expense of six hundred thousand dollars. The west embankment was completed in 1843. The water filled in at the upper end to the depth of several feet, but, as the ground rose gradually to the east, it overflowed for several miles to the depth of a few inches only. The inhabitants, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, fearing that this vast body of water, exposed to the rays of the sun, would if allowed to remain,

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produce disease, with spades and shovels, made a passage for the water through the embankment. It cost several thousand dollars to repair it.

The reservoir abounds in fish of almost every variety, and wild fowl, which supplies the inhabitants of Celina at all times with a great variety of these luxuries.

A few years since, we are informed, a steamer twenty-five feet in length, under command of Capt. Gustavus Darnell, with a boiler of seventy gallons capacity and four feet in length, moved upon its waters. The question may well be asked, Why do not the people of Celina take measures to have a boat upon its water for excursions and pleasure parties?

In 1850-51 Mr. Doyle, of Dayton, owned a steamboat, which ran between Celina and St. Marys on the canal and Grand Reservoir.

From the *Mercer County Standard*, of April, 1871, we learn the following facts with regard to the Mercer County Reservoir:—

"Long before the location of this reservoir several adventurers bought and settled within the prairie, now forming the reservoir. Among these were Thomas and Joseph Coate, Messrs. Mellinger, Large, Hugh Miller, and others, all on the south side. On the north side were Messrs. Sunday, Crockett, Bradley, Judge Linzee, Hollingsworth, Nicholls, Gipson, Hull, Kompf, Pratt, and Rev. Asa Steams, all good and true men, and noble specimens of the frontier.

Mr. Mitchell, an engineer, in 1830, ran the first line around the reservoir, and Samuel Farrer was the commissioner, who reported to the General Assembly, after they had examined the bank, that it would cost $90,000. Subsequently, in 1837, it was again run by Messrs. Barney nd Farrer, compassing a circumference of 18,000 acres. In the same year all the timber outside the prairie was let for deadening, which was done by the contractors of the several locations. When the left bank was let to Messrs. Giddings, Stepson & Hottsbecker, it was let from a point south of Celina, a distance of 120 rods, at thirty-seven cents per entire year, and was to be wharfed with good white oak plank, two inches thick. Henry L. Johnson, late sheriff of Mercer County, sawed the lumber.

Justin Hamilton, the member of the Legislature from this county, introduced a resolution into that body, which was adopted unanimously, declaring "*that no water should be let into the reservoir before the same should be cleared of timber and the parties paid for this land.*" An appropriation of $20,000 was made by the Legislature to pay the owners of the land, but it was squandered by the officers and land speculators.

When the banks were finished and the water let in, it submerged all but one acre for Mr. Sunday with thirty-four acres of wheat, fifteen for Mrs. Crockett, the whole of Thomas Coate's land, sixty acres with several thousand rails for Judge Holt, of Dayton, who owned a farm two miles east of Celina, nineteen acres of Judge Linzee, nearly forty acres of Abraham Pratt, with all the rails thereto belonging, and the whole of Mellinger's farm except a few acres around the house, besides great damage to others on the south side.

This outrage on the part of the officers of the State was too much to be borne by the people of Mercer County. Wars have been proclaimed on less pretences. America declared her independence, and refused to pay a small tax on her tea, which of itself was not oppressive, but it was oppressive in principle, and the people would not be taxed without the consent of their own Legislature. Mercer County followed the example, and declared she would not be imposed upon by the authorities of Ohio.

On May 3, 1843, a meeting was held in Celina, Samuel Ruckman, Esq., County Commissioner, acting as President. It was unanimously resolved "that Benjamin Linzee, Esq., should go to Piqua, the head of the Board of Public Works, and lay their grievances, with an address, before them." Mr. Linzee having performed his duty, Messrs. Spencer and Ramsey returned the sneering answer, "HELP YOURSELVES IF YOU CAN."

On May 12th the meeting requested Mr. Linzee to return to Piqua with the answer, that if they did not pay for the land and let off the water, they would cut the bank on the 15th. The reply came back, "*The Piqua Guards will be with you and rout you on that day.*" When this response was heard by the people, the muttering thunder around the reservoir was not only loud but deep—every person was excited.

On the morning of the 15th, by seven o'clock, more than one hundred citizens, with shovels, spades, and wheelbarrows, were on the spot ready for work. The place selected was the strongest on the bank, in the old Beaver channel. The object of the people was not to damage the State, and the dirt was wheeled back on the bank on each side. It employed the men one day and a half before the cutting was complete, and was dug six feet below the level of the water, and a flimsy breastwork was made to hold the water back. When the tools were taken out and all ready, Samuel Ruckman said, "Who will start the water?" "I," said John Sunday. "I," said Henry Linzee; and in a moment the meandering waters were hurling down fifty yards below the bank. It was six weeks before the water subsided.

As soon as this was known at headquarters, warrants were issued for the arrests of all who were engaged in the work. Thirty-four of the leaders, comprising all the county officers, judges, sheriffs, clerks, auditor, treasurer, deputy treasurer, recorder, and surveyor, with merchants, farmers, and private citizens, were all arrested and bound over to the next term of court. The grand jury refused to find a bill of misdemeanor, and so the matter ended. It cost the State $17,000 to repair the damages.

We add the names of those who resisted the oppressive movements of the State in cutting the west bank of the Mercer County Reservoir: Judge Robert Linzee, J. S. Houston, Surveyor; Frank Linzee, Clerk of the Court; Joseph Carlin, Sheriff; Frederick Schroeder, Auditor; L. D. McMahon, Recorder; B. Linzee, Deputy Treasurer; S. Ruckman, Commissioner; H. Trenary, B. Mowrey, Porter Pratt, Elias Miller, M. D. Smith, Mr. Allen (a tavern-keeper), Eli Dennison, John Sunday and all his family, the Crockett boys, Thomas and Joseph Coats, Britton and son, Abm. Miller, Dr. Beauchamp (from Montezuma), Matthew, Frank, Gray, Ellis, and Hugh Miller, with a hundred others who came through curiosity or some other purpose.

The reservoir now forms a beautiful artificial lake, abounding in different varieties of fish. It has an area of twenty-seven and one-half square miles, or about seventeen thousand six hundred acres, making it the largest artificial body in the world. Since the completion of the L. E. & W. and the T. D. & B. railroads through Celina, the reservoir has attracted large bodies of hunters and fishermen from all parts of the State and Indiana. Fish of different varieties abound, and during the spring and autumn of each year wild fowls gather here in large and incredible numbers. It thus offers a rich fishing and hunting resort, and is becoming better known year by year. Aside from this, large parties, constituting excursions from all parts of the State, visit here during the summer season simply as a place of recreation, as it offers inducements to boating, hunting, and fishing parties. During the winter, or ice season, it furnishes as fine a field of ice for packing purposes as can be found anywhere, and we believe at no distant day ice-houses of stupendous proportions will be founded here and kept stored with ice of as fine a quality as can be asked in any market. In the summer, too, it gives promise of becoming a watering resort of no inconsiderable importance. At all events it can be utilized and made to contribute largely to the interests of the county, as well as to the pleasure of the whole community.

RIVERS, CREEKS, ETC.

St. Marys River rises in Auglaize County, passes Mendon in Union Township, Shanesville in Dublin Township, and thence through the northeast corner of Black Creek Township into Van Wert County.

Wabash River heads in the Cranberry Swamp in Granville Township, through the south side of Recovery Township, passes by Fort Recovery, thence meandering east of north through Washington Township, thence west through the southwest corner of Liberty Township into the State of Indiana.

Big Beaver Creek rises in Marion Township, flows north through Franklin to Montezuma, through the western part of the Grand Reservoir at Celina, due west through the northwest corner of Washington Township into the south central part of Liberty Township, and there connects with the Wabash River.

Little Beaver Creek rises southwest of Philothea, and empties into the Big Beaver in section 6, of Jefferson Township.

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Political Divisions.

These consist of the fourteen townships, viz., Black Creek, Dublin, Union, Centre, Jefferson, Franklin, Marion, Granville, Gibson, Recovery, Washington, Liberty, Hopewell, and Butler. Of these, Liberty, Black Creek, Dublin, Washington, and Union are regularly bounded as Congressional townships, six miles square, or containing an area of thirty-six square miles. The other townships are of differing areas, each containing less than a regular township except Marion, which is over-large, and somewhat disturbed as to sections, as are also Granville, Gibson, and Recovery townships, by the course of the old Greenville boundary line. The townships themselves, and the villages within their borders, will be found appropriately treated under the head of "Townships."

Constitutional Convention.

The *first* convention to form a constitution for the State of Ohio convened at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802, of which Edward Tiffin was president, and Thomas Scott secretary. Nine counties were represented in the convention—Adams, Belmont, Clermont, Fairfield, Hamilton, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, and Washington—and thirty-four delegates. The convention adjourned December 29.

The *second* constitutional convention assembled at Columbus, May 6, 1850, of which William Medell was president, and William H. Gill secretary. Eighty-two counties were represented in the convention, being composed of one hundred and three delegates. The convention adjourned July 9, 1850, to meet at Cincinnati, Dec. 2, 1850, and finally adjourned May 20, 1851.

The *third* constitutional convention assembled at Columbus, May 13, 1873, of which Morrison R. Waite was elected president, and Dudley W. Rhodes secretary. M. R. Waite having resigned the office, Rufus King was elected president. Aug. 8, 1873, the convention adjourned, to meet in Cincinnati, Dec. 2, 1873, and having met, adjourned *sine die*, May 15, 1874. T. J. Godfrey representative from Mercer, Isaac N. Alexander for Van Wert. Eighty-eight counties represented, with one hundred and eight delegates.

Senators.

We shall give a list of the citizens who have filled the office of senator, and also a member of the House of Representatives, since the organization of Mercer and Van Wert counties, as the history of these two counties will be embraced in one volume, premising it with the remarks, 1. that the date will refer to the time the elected officer took his seat; 2. the name of the counties of Mercer and Van Wert only will be inserted, and not those of the whole district, inasmuch as the district was often changed.

List of Senators.

David F. Heaton, Dec. 6, 1824, Preble, Darke, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.

David F. Heaton, Dec. 5, 1825, Preble, Darke, Paulding, Williams, Mercer, Van Wert, etc.

John G. Jameson, Dec. 4, 1826, Preble, Darke, Paulding, Williams, Mercer, Van Wert, etc.

John G. Jameson, Dec. 3, 1827, Preble, Darke, Paulding, Williams, Mercer, Van Wert, etc.

David F. Heaton, Dec. 1, 1828, Mercer, Van Wert, etc.
" " " Dec. 7, 1829, Mercer, Darke, Preble and Williams.
" " " Dec. 6, 1830, Mercer, Darke and Preble.
" " " Dec. 5, 1831, " " "
James Johnston, Dec. 2, 1832, " " "
" " " Dec. 2, 1833, " " "
" " " Dec. 1, 1834, " " "
" " " Special, June 8, 1835, Mercer, Darke and Preble.
John E. Hunt, Dec. 7, 1835, Mercer, Darke and Preble.
William J. Thomas, Dec. 5, 1836, " " "
" " " Dec. 4, 1837, Mercer, Miami and Darke.
Curtis Bates, Dec. 4, 1837, Van Wert, Lucas, Wood, Henry, Allen, Shelby and Hardin.

William J. Thomas, Dec. 3, 1838, Mercer, Miami, Darke, Wood, etc.
Curtis Bates, " " " " " " "
William J. Thomas, Dec. 2, 1839, Mercer, Miami, Darke, Wood, Lucas, etc.
John E. Hunt, Dec. 2, 1839, Mercer, Miami, Darke, Wood, Lucas, etc.
" " " Dec. 7, 1840, Van Wert, Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Henry, Hardin, Williams, Putnam, Paulding, Shelby, Allen.
William J. Thomas, Dec. 7, 1840, Mercer, Darke, Miami and Shelby.
" " " Dec. 6, 1841, " " " "
Jacob Clark, Dec. 6, 1841, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding and Putnam.
Jacob Clark, Dec. 5, 1842, Van Wert, Allen, Hardie, Lucas, William, Henry, Paulding and Putnam.
Joseph S. Updegraff, Dec. 5, 1842, Mercer, Miami, Darke and Shelby.
" " " Dec. 4, 1843, " " " "
John W. Watters, Dec. 4, 1843, Lucas, Van Wert, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Hardin.
John W. Watters, Dec. 2, 1844, Lucas, Van Wert, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Hardin.
J. S. Updegraff, Dec. 2, 1844, Mercer, Miami, Darke and Shelby.
A. P. Edgerton, Dec. 1, 1845, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams and Henry.
Alfred P. Edgerton, Dec. 7, 1846, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams and Henry.
Sabirt Scott, Dec. 6, 1847, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams and Henry.
Sabirt Scott, Dec. 7, 1848, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams and Henry.
James Cunningham, Dec. 3, 1849, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Defiance and Williams
James Cunningham, Dec. 2, 1850, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Defiance and Williams.
John Taylor, Jan. 5, 1852, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Defiance and Williams.
John Taylor, Jan. 2, 1854, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Defiance and Williams.
Edward M. Phelps, Jan. 7, 1856, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Defiance and Williams.
Edward M. Phelps, Jan. 4, 1858, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding.
Edward Foster, Jan. 2, 1860, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding.
Charles C. Marshall, Jan. 6, 1862, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding and Williams.
Meredith R. Willett, Jan. 4, 1864, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding and Williams.
Thomas J. Godfrey, Jan. 1, 1866, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Williams and Defiance.
Thomas J. Godfrey, Jan. 6, 1868, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Williams and Defiance.
Charles Boesel, Jan. 3, 1870, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Williams and Defiance.
Charles Boesel, Jan. 1, 1872, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Williams and Defiance.
Philip W. Hardesty, Jan. 1, 1872, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Williams and Defiance.
George W. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1874, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Williams and Defiance.
William Sheridan, Jan. 5, 1874, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Paulding, Williams and Defiance.
George W. Andrews, Jan. 3, 1876, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.
William Sheridan, Jan. 3, 1876, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.
G. M. Saltzgaber, Jan. 2, 1878, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.
G. M. Saltzgaber, Jan. 1, 1880, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.

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Thos. J. Godfrey, Jan. 1, 1882, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.

Elmer White, Jan. 1, 1882, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.

Representatives.

John M. Gray, Dec. 6, 1824, Preble, Darke, Paulding, Williams, Mercer and Van Wert.

James Mills, Dec. 5, 1825, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.

David Purviance, Dec. 4, 1826, Preble, Darke, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding and Williams.

Joel Wood, Dec. 3, 1827, Mercer, Darke and Williams.

Mark T. Mills, Dec. 1, 1828, Mercer, Darke, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Paulding and Williams.

Mark T. Mills, Dec. 7, 1829, Mercer, Darke, Preble, Williams, Allen, Putnam and Henry.

Mark T. Mills, Dec. 6, 1830, Mercer, Darke, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Paulding and Williams.

Justin Hamilton, Dec. 5, 1831, Mercer, Darke, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Paulding and Williams.

Justin Hamilton, Dec. 3, 1832, Mercer, Darke, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Paulding and Williams.

Patrick G. Goode, Dec. 2, 1833, Mercer, Darke, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Paulding and Williams.

Patrick G. Goode, Dec. 1, 1834, Mercer, Darke, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Paulding and Williams.

Patrick G. Goode (special), June 8, 1835, Mercer, Darke, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Paulding and Williams.

Stacey Taylor, Dec. 7, 1835, Mercer, Van Wert, Darke, Shelby, Allen, Paulding, Henry, Putnam, Wood and Williams.

Stacey Taylor, Dec. 5, 1836, Mercer, Miami and Darke.

Hiram Bell, Dec. 5, 1836, " " "

Hiram Bell, Dec. 4, 1837, " " "

James Cook, Dec 4, 1837, Van Wert, Shelby, Allen, Hardin, Putnam, Paulding.

John Briggs, Dec. 3, 1838, Miami, Darke and Mercer.

Justin Hamilton, Dec. 3, 1838, Miami, Darke and Mercer.

Robert J. Skinner, Dec. 3, 1838, Van Wert, Allen, Shelby, Hardin, Putnam and Paulding.

Edwin Fisher, Dec. 2, 1839, Van Wert, Allen, Shelby, Hardin, Putnam and Paulding.

Thomas Shidelar, Dec. 2, 1839, Mercer, Darke and Miami.

Marshal J. Purviance, Dec. 2, 1839, " " " "

George B. Way, Dec. 7, 1840, Van Wert, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Allen and Hardin.

John F. Hinkle, Dec. 7, 1840, Van Wert, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Allen and Hardin.

Hiram Bell, Dec. 7, 1840, Mercer, Miami, Darke and Shelby.

Justin Hamilton, Dec. 7, 1840, " " " " "

John Brown, Dec. 7, 1840, " " " " "

John Watters, Dec. 6, 1841, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Hardin.

James B. Steedman, Dec. 6, 1841, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Hardin.

Justin Hamilton, Dec. 6, 1841, Miami, Mercer, Darke and Shelby.

Joseph Updegraff, Dec. 6, 1841, " " " " "

Isaac N. Gard, Dec. 6, 1841, " " " " "

James B. Steedman, Dec. 5, 1842, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Hardin.

Gillman C. Mudgett, Dec. 5, 1842, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Hardin.

Jacob Counts, Dec. 5, 1842, Miami, Darke, Mercer and Shelby.

John McClure, Dec. 5, 1842, " " " " "

Sidney S. Sprague, Dec. 4, 1843, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Hardin.

David Alexander, Dec. 4, 1843, Darke, Miami, Mercer and Shelby.

James Bryan, Dec. 4, 1843, " " " " "

James W. Riley, Dec. 4, 1843, " " " " "

Isaac Speer, Dec. 2, 1844, Mercer, Van Wert and Allen.

Dr. Philip J. Hines, Dec. 7, 1846, Mercer, Van Wert and Allen.

Cyrenus Elliott, Dec. 6, 1847, " " " "

Samuel R. Mott, Dec. 4, 1848, Mercer, Allen, Auglaize.

Charles P. Edson, Dec. 4, 1848, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Van Wert and Williams.

Henry Lipps, Dec. 2, 1849, Mercer, Allen and Auglaize.

Sidney S. Sprague, Dec. 2, 1849, Van Wert, Putnam, Defiance and Williams.

William Blackburn, Dec. 2, 1850, Mercer, Allen and Auglaize.

W. H. Snook, Dec. 2, 1850, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams.

Francis C. Le Blond, Jan. 2, 1852, Mercer, Van Wert.

" " " Jan. 2, 1854, " "

John Shaw, Jan. 7, 1856. " "

Charles P. Edson, Jan. 4, 1858, " "

Alex. P. J. Snyder, Jan. 2, 1860, " "

" " " Jan. 6, 1862, " "

J. A. Estell, Jan. 4, 1864, " "

" " Jan. 1, 1866, " "

Daniel J. Callen, Jan. 6, 1868, " "

" " " Jan. 3, 1870, " "

" " " Jan. 1, 1872, "

Henry Weible, Jan. 1, 1872, Van Wert.

Hiram Murlin, Jan. 5, 1874, Mercer.

Henry Weible, Jan. 5, 1874, Van Wert.

G. W. Randabaugh, Jan. 3, 1876, Mercer.

Joseph C. Stump, Jan. 3, 1876, Van Wert.

A. D. Marsh, Jan. 3, 1878, Mercer.

" " " 1880, "

James W. Rimer, " 1878, Van Wert.

" " " " 1880, "

W. F. Miller, " 1881, Mercer.

T. W. Hughes, " 1881, Van Wert.

Representatives in Congress.

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Wm. H. Harrison,	1799	1800	I. Thompson,	1825	1827
Wm. McMillan,	1800	1801	I. Thompson,	1829	1837
Paul Fearing,	1801	1803	John Woods,	1825	1829
Jeremiah Morrow,	1803	1813	Thomas Shannon,	1826	1827
Wm. Creighton,	1813	1817	William Creeghla,	1827	1837
Benj. Beall,	1813	1815	John Davenport,	1827	1829
John McLean,	1813	1816	William Russel,	1827	1833
John Alexander,	1813	1817	William Stanberry,	1827	1833
James Caldwell,	1813	1817	Francis Muhlenburg,	1828	1828
James Kilburne,	1813	1817	Joseph H. Crane,	1829	1837
David Clendenin,	1815	1817	John M. Goodenore,	1829	1831
W. H. Harrison,	1816	1819	Wm. W. Irvin,	1829	1833
Levi Barber,	1817	1819	Wm. Kennon,	1829	1833
Philemon Beecher,	1817	1821	James Shields,	1829	1831
Peter Hitchcock,	1817	1819	Eleutherus Cooke,	1831	1833
Samuel Herrick,	1817	1821	Thomas Corwin,	1831	1837
John W. Campbell	1817	1827	Humphrey Leavitt,	1831	1834
Henry Brush,	1819	1821	William Allen,	1833	1835
Thomas R. Ross,	1819	1825	James M. Bell,	1833	1835
John Sloan	1819	1829	John Chaney,	1833	1837
David Chambers	1821	1823	Thomas L. Hamer,	1833	1837
Levi Barber	1821	1823	Benjamin Jones,	1833	1837
Joseph Vance,	1821	1825	Robert T. Lytle,	1833	1835
Mordecai Bartley,	1823	1831	Jeremiah McLean,	1833	1837
James W. Gazley,	1823	1825	Robert Mitchell,	1833	1845
Dumas McArthur,	1823	1825	William Patterson,	1833	1837
Wm. McLean,	1823	1829	Jonathan Slone,	1833	1837
John Patterson,	1823	1825	David Spangler,	1833	1837
Philemon Beecher,	1823	1829	Taylor Webster,	1833	1837
Samuel F. Vinton,	1823	1827	Daniel Kilgore,	1834	1835
Elisha Whittlesey	1823	1837	Bellamy Storer,	1835	1837
William Wilson,	1823	1827	William Kennon,	1835	1837
John C. Wright,	1823	1829	William K. Bond,	1835	1837
James Findlay,	1825	1835	Sampson Mason,	1835	1837
David Jennings,	1825	1826	Elias Howell,	1835	1837

The following persons have represented this district in the Congress of the United States:—

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	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Joseph H. Crane,	1829	1839	Richard Mott,	1855	1859
Patrick G. Goode,	1837	1839	James S. Ashley,	1859	1863
William Doane,	1839	1843	Francis C. Le Blond,	1863	1867
Emery D. Potter,	1843	1845	William Mungen,	1867	1871
William Sawyer,	1845	1849	Chas N. Lamison,	1871	1875
Emery D. Potter,	1849	1851	Americus V. Rice,	1875	1879
Alfred P. Edgerton,	1851	1855	Benjamin Le Fevre,	1879	1881

Judges.

1824. Hon. James Walcott.
1827. Hon. Joseph H. Crane.
1829. Hon. George B. Holt.
1836. Hon. W. L. Helfenstein.
1840. Hon. E. B. Potter.
1843. Hon. George B. Holt.
1845. Hon. Patrick G. Goode.
1852. Hon. John M. Palmer.
1857. Hon. Alex. S. Latty.
1859. Hon. Benjamin Metcalf.
1863. Hon. O. W. Rose.
1865. Hon. James McKenzie.
1869. Hon. E. M. Phelps.
1878. Hon. Charles M. Hughes.
1879. Hon. James H. Day.

Associate Judges.*

1825. Hon. Thomas Scott.
1825. Hon. Joseph Greer.
1827. Hon. John Manning.
1827. Hon. W. B. Hedges.
1833. Hon. Joseph Greer.
1833. Hon. John Armstrong.
1835. Hon. Robert Linzee.
1837. Hon. John Armstrong.
1837. Hon. Joseph Greer.
1837. Hon. Robert Linzee.
1839. Hon. Joseph Greer.
1839. Hon. Robert Linzee.
1838. Hon. A. V. Medberry.
1840. Hon. J. M. Parks.
1841. Hon. Robert Linzee.
1841. Hon. A. V. Medberry.
1841. Hon. David Hays.
1843. Hon. Robert Linzee.
1845. Hon. David Hays.
1845. Hon. John M. Potts.
1846. Hon. Robert Linzee.
1846. Hon. Justin Hamilton.
1846. Hon. D. Simpson.
1847. Hon. Robert Linzee.
1847. Hon. Justin Hamilton.
1847. Hon. W. McDaniel.
1847. Hon. Justin Hamilton.
1848. Hon. W. McDaniel.
1849. Hon. Geo. W. Raudebaugh.

Clerk of Courts.†

1824. James Watson Riley.
1841. Franklin Linzee.
1848. J. W. Riley.
1851. H. F. Juneman.
1860. Hiram Murlin.
1866. John W. De Ford.
1872. T. G. Touvelle.

Auditors.

1824. Wm. B. Hedges.
1825. David Armstrong.
1827. Justin Hamilton.
1827. Wm. Armstrong.
1836. Franklin Linzee.
1839. L. D. McMahon.
1841. B. F. Schroeder.
1844. M. W. Smith.
1848. H. F. Juneman.
1852. Elisha Phelps.
1855. G. W. Raudebaugh.
1859. R. G. Blake.
1863. S. S. Snyder.
1867. T. G. Touvelle.
1871. S. S. Snyder.
1878. J. V. Sidenender.
1881. J. V. Sidenender.

Recorders.

1825. James Watson Riley.
1841. E. A. McMahon.
1843. L. D. McMahon.
1848. William Hunter.
1851. Jeremiah Sunday.
1855. B. B. Allen.
1858. J. W. Johnston.
1861. T. G. Touvelle.
1867. I. B. Perwessel.
1873. Edward Landfair.
1880. S. S. Scranton.

Probate Judges.

Oct. 1852. Hon. W. L. Blocker.
Oct. 1860. Hon. Jacob Broadwell.
Oct. 1866. Hon. R. G. Blake.
Oct. 1872. Hon. William Clay.
Feb. 1876. Hon. D. J. Roop.
1881. H. H. Pulskamp.

Commissioners.

1824. David Hays.
1824. Solomon Carr.
1824. Thomas Scott.
1824. James Vanarsdol.
1824. Ansel Blossom.
1825. Israel Dungan.
1825. Solomon Carr.
1825. Thomas McCumsey.
1826. Joel Wood.
1828. Picket Doute.
1830. Christopher Wood.
1831. Isaac Nichols.
1832. Samuel Ruckman.
1833. W. B. Hedges.
1834. Samuel McKee.
1835. Alexander Grant.
1836. Samuel Ruckman.
1836. Picket Doute.
1838. John Wright.
1839. Picket Doute.
1840. Elisha Noble.
1841. David Anderson.
1842. Charles Boesel.
1843. Elisha Noble.
1844. John Betz
1845. Charles Boesel.
1846. Elisha Noble.
1847. John S. McDowell.
1848. Samuel Ruckman.
1848. G. J. Sheldon.
1848. David Hays.
1849. Frederick Elking.
1850. Thomas Roop.
1851. Nathan Vantilberg.
1852. Matthias Gast.
1853. Robert H. Dunathan.
1854. Nathan Vantilberg.
1855. Matthias Gast.
1856. John McDonald.
1857. George Speaker.
1858. Christian Schmick.
1859. John McDonald.
1860. George Speaker.
1861. Christian Schmick.
1862. Adam Baker.
1863. Joseph May.
1864. George Myers.
1865. Adam Baker.
1866. William Clay.
1867. George Myers.
1868. Jacob Gerlach.
1869. William Clay.
1870. John Betz.
1871. Jacob Gerlach.
1872. P. Harman.
1873. John Betz.
1874. Thomas Snyder.
1875. P. Harman.
1876. I. F. Roemer.
1877. John Frahm.
1878. James B. Snyder.
1879. I. F. Roemer.
1880. John Frahm.
1881. James B. Snyder.

Sheriffs.

1825. H. W. Hinkle.
1827. John Murdock.
1829. Isaac Applegate.
1833. Joshua Warfield.
1835. James Brown.
1836. John Elliott.
1839. Sabert Scott.
1841. A. T. Stedman.
1843. Joseph Carlin.
1846. G. W. Timmons.
1851. S. E. Snyder.
1856. C. H. Hight.
1860. R. Wiley.
1862. G. W. Timmons.
1866. R. L. Johnston.
1870. Thornton Spriggs.
1874. H. J. McKirnan.
1878. John G. Blake.
1880. John G. Blake.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

1824. W. I. Thomas.
1841. G. B. Holt.
1842. O. C. Rood.
1844. N. H. Starbrand.
1847. S. R. Mott.
1849. F. C. Le Blond.
1853. J. W. Riley.
1855. F. C. Le Blond.
1858. N. L. Hibbard.
1859. F. C. Le Blond.
1861. W. Baker.
1863. Thomas J. Godfrey.
1866. N. L. Hibbard.
1867. Keepers Alberry.
1871. W. F. Miller.
1875. S. A. Armstrong.
1879. C. G. O. Miller.

Treasurers.

1824. J. P. Hedges.
1825. John Manning.
1826. Robert Bigger.
1832. John Pickerel.
1837. Edward M. Phelps.
1844. Robert B. Gordon.
1848. Benjamin Linzee.
1852. William Hunter.
1855. Benjamin Linzee.
1860. G. W. Raudebaugh.
1863. Christian Schunck.
1868. S. M. Loree.
1870. G. W. Raudebaugh.
1872. J. W. Crockett.
1876. H. H. Pulskamp.
1880. Six Staeger (deceased).
1881. Jacob Kreusch.

Notaries Public (commissioned for three years).

Armstrong, S. A., Aug. 30, 1873.
Alexander, C. W., Feb. 22, 1873.
Alberry, Keepers, May 22, 1874.
Beckman, John G., Oct. 3, 1868.
Beckman, Henry, April 13, 1859.
Baker, Lewis A., March 11, 1875.
Baker, W. E., June 3, 1861.
Bye, J. H., June 10, 1862.
Blake, R. G., May 8, 1879.
Broadwell, Jacob, March 8, 1867.
Cowan, C. W., Sept. 8, 1845.
Campbell, J. M., May 24, 1865.
Conklin, J. W., March 22, 1878.
Day, James H., Feb. 24, 1869.
Dumbauld, Jacob, Dec. 10, 1879.
Frick, D. W., Dec. 8, 1877.
Godfrey, Thomas J., Dec. 10, 1859
Gast, Matthias, June 1, 1864.
Hornbeck, C. H., Jan. 1, 1878.
Hedges, S. P., Jan. 14, 1875.
Howell, J. J., Aug. 23, 1878.
Johnston, J. W., March 7, 1860.
Lorsheter, F., Nov. 17, 1875.
Le Blond, C. M., May 8, 1876.
Loux, J. Baptiste, Dec. 20, 1876.
Loree, J. W., June 20, 1880.
Landfair, Edward, Nov. 25, 1874.
Lipps, W. S., Jan. 24, 1868.
Mullin, Hiram, Dec. 23, 1866.
McDaniel, Geo. R., May 30, 1878.
Minsall, A. W., May 25, 1875.
McAfee, J. P., March 29, 1879.

* On the adoption of the Constitution of 1851 Associate Judges were discontinued.

† Clerks of the Court: Riley, in 1824 to 1841; Franklin Linzee, from 1841 to 1848. This was under the old regime; clerks were appointed for seven years. J. W. Riley served by appointment until the election of Juneman under the New Constitution, 1851; April 15, 1851, Benjamin Linzee.

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Miller, C. G. O., Feb. 2, 1880.
Mannell, W., April 11, 1863.
Murphy, A. J., May 26, 1873.
Phillips, J. J., Aug. 20, 1872.
Perwessel J. B., Nov. 22, 1871.
Phelps, Elisha, April 4, 1859.
Protzman, J. J., Oct. 8, 1869.
Reinhart, G. A., June 19, 1871.
Robinson, P. F., March 20, 1876.
Rolph, O. O., Dec. 19, 1876.
Scheid, T., Feb. 22, 1875.
Scranton, Stafford, April 11, 1874.
Schmeck, Christian, May 26, 1859.
Steinheimer, Chr., Dec. 18, 1869.
Touvelle, T. G., May 9, 1862.
Wehrkamp, B., Jan. 31, 1865.
Whitely, I. M., Aug. 19, 1880.
Worms, George M., March 29, 1877.

We here give the date of the first commission. Many were recommissioned after a service of three years.

County Surveyors.

1827. Justin Hamilton.
1833. Robert Grant.
1835. Justin Hamilton.
1836. Robert Young.
1837. Justin Hamilton.
1839. J. S. Huston.
1843. Odell Thomas.
1845. Cyrenus Elliott.
1849. Samuel Thompson.
1850. J. Crow.
1852. Smith H. Clark.
1854. A. J. Linzee.
1858. M. Schuyler.
1873. J. F. Randabaugh.
1876. M. Schuyler.
1878. M. Schuyler.

Coroners.

1837. L. D. McMahon.
1840. A. F. Stedman.
1841. George Allen.
1848. Thomas Brown.
1850. Jacob Broadwell.
1851. John S. Brown.
1852. Gustavus Darnold.
1857. G. W. Timmonds.
1860. Adam Baker.
1862. John W. Crockett.
1866. Jacob Hight.
1870. A. J. Murphy.
1874. S. R. Wilson.
1878. F. C. Le Blond, Jr.

Mercer County Infirmary.

July 19, 1863. George Speaker, Christian Schuneck, and Adam Baker purchased of William Hale and Elizabeth his wife, the following described premises, for the purpose of establishing the County Infirmary.

The northeast fractional quarter of section No. 3, township No. 6 south, range No. 2 east, containing 165 acres and 13 hundredths, less one-half acre, of the northeast corner for school purposes; consideration money, $3500. This is the same tract of land which was entered by Uriah Mead, and after his death Thomas Coates married the widow (Mrs. Mead), bought the farm and sold it to William Hale, and he to the Infirmary Directors.

Sept. 11, 1863. B. F. Sewald, George W. Mosier, and Thomas Upton were appointed Directors of the Infirmary by the Board of Commissioners to take charge of the property until their successors would be duly elected.

Jan. 31, 1863. The directors erected an additional house, which cost $1550, the work being finished by Frederick Beckman. The building was a frame attached to the main building, 30 by 42 feet, with a hall through the centre twelve feet wide, with four sleeping-rooms.

July 22, 1871. Contracted for a house according to plans and specifications, to cost $8278.

March 21, 1873. A barn was erected by William Long, which cost $1000, the size being 46 by 72 feet.

The commissioners also purchased on Oct. 24, 1877, of David N. Gray the east half of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3, township No. 6, range 2 east, containing 160 acres, for $1000, in Jefferson Township.

Feb. 12, 1876. T. J. Tolan and son submitted plans and specifications, which were awarded to J. S. Smith, of Fort Wayne.

March 30, 1876. The wants and comforts of the inmates required new and more convenient rooms, and the directors awarded the contract on March 30, 1876, to J. S. Smith for $7270, which was finished and completed to the satisfaction of the directors, Oct. 13, 1876. While this building is both unique and ornamental, it speaks in unmistakable but silent language that Mercer County will take care of the suffering and indigent poor.

The following citizens have filled the office of Infirmary Director, with the year prefixed of their entering upon their office duties:—

1863. B. F. Sewalde.
1863. G. W. Moser.
1863. Thomas Upton.
1864. Thomas Upton.
1865. G. W. Moser.
1866. B. F. Sewalde.
1867. B. Wehrskamp.
1868. Abner Davis.
1869. B. Wehrskamp.
1869. George Petre.
1870. Joseph Anders.
1871. Abner Davis (resigned).
1871. Philo Le Blond.
1872. George Petre (resigned).
1872. Abner Davis.
1873. Joseph Anderson.
1874. George Petre.
1875. B. Wehrskamp.
1876. Alexander Partner.
1877. Jacob Dumbauld.
1878. B. Wehrskamp.
1879. Alexander Partner.
1880. Jacob Dumbauld.

Dr. J. N. Hetzler was appointed the Infirmary physician when it was established; but when his country called for his services in the late rebellion, he entered the army in 1861–65, during which time Dr. David Rush attended to the medical duties of the Infirmary. On the return of Dr. Hetzler he resumed his position, and fills it with credit to the county and with honor to himself.

James Schunk was appointed superintendent at its organization, and filled the office acceptably until 1869, when Dr. C. B. Steinman was elected, and has filled it to the present time. The court-house and jail will be found treated under the description of Celina.

Ministers Licensed to Solemnize Marriages by the Court of Mercer County, from Dec. 19, 1820.

Adams, Wm., April 11, 1843.
Armett, W. W., Aug. 10, 1839.
Albrecht, Joseph, May 7, 1851.
Brower, Samuel M., June 14, 1852.
Brock, Wesley, Nov. 8, 1836.
Brandtlebery, C. G., May 28, 1841.
Barker, Hallet, April 25, 1834.
Boggs, James, July 30, 1838.
Beatty, S. W., Aug. 31, 1841.
Brown, M. F. S., April 29, 1845.
Buck, Evander, June 21, 1845.
Burger, J. George, Dec. 19, 1846.
Brockems, H., Sept. 5, 1843.
Childs, Thomas P., April 5, 1843.
Conrade, F. A., Feb. 20, 1845.
Carpenter, A., June 21, 1845.
Cannon, James, Oct. 29, 1844.
Chaffee, William, Nov. 19, 1850.
Day, Elam, April 12, 1833.
Frysinger, John, Feb. 15, 1867.
Fuson, William, Dec. 19, 1820.
Freeman, Alex., March 19, 1840.
Ferchner, J., Nov. 13, 1843.
Goode, P. G., May 8, 1859.
Graham, John, Nov. 6, 1846.
Giberson, Samuel, Nov. 12, 1840.
Gaskenheimer, D., Nov. 4, 1850.
Ganter, Sebastian, Nov. 13, 1849.
Hernestell, And., March 3, 1848.
Hearn, William, March 10, 1867.
Hook, Elisha, Nov. 15, 1846.
Helfenstein, Albert, March 30, 1856.
Hullian, David, Dec. 15, 1842.
Harmont, Alex., Aug. 26, 1845.
Hambergen, Max, May 3, 1848.
Jewett, J. R., Oct. 16, 1845.
Kearch, Matthias, Oct. 31, 1846.
Komplen, Andrew, Aug. 16, 1849.
Louke, J. H., May 6, 1835.
Leyal, R. H., April 7, 1850.
McLay, James, April 20, 1849.
McNabb, James, Oct. 9, 1843.
McDaniel, John, Sept. 4, 1851.
Rosebury, Philip R., Nov. 6, 1847.
Siepel, Adam H., April 17, 1850.
Streckpass, I. G., Oct. 12, 1847.
Thomas, Evan, March 26, 1846.
Templeton, Milo, Oct. 20, 1846.
Thomas, Charles, Nov. 9, 1857.
Williams, Edward, May 19, 1831.
Whitman, John, June 21, 1845.
Whetstone, Simon, Oct. 28, 1850.
Wilhelm, P., April 20, 1851.
Wilcox, Ralph, Sept. 18, 1844.
Yourtee, Levi, Feb. 19, 1848.

Teachers' County Institute

was organized in 1859, and has held annual meetings since that date. Their meetings were in the fall for two years, but afterwards at the holidays; but at the present time they alternate between fall and the holidays.

Every teacher is a member who joins, and the Institute elects honorary members. It discusses educational topics, and lectures on scientific subjects, especially those having in view the elevation of the school system to the highest possible stand-point. It has continued for the last two sessions for two weeks each, and thereby accomplishes the greatest good.

State school commissioners, elected from other counties, attend the meetings of the Institute, and impart, as well as receive, practical information. And it is due to these commissioners, as well as the county Institute, that we should notice them. Messrs. A. P. Rickoff, Wm. D. Stone, W. C. Culver, S. F. DeFord, Ansell Smyth, W. W. White, T. W Harvey, C. C. Smart and J. W. Burns were the active workers in its early history, being resident county teachers.

Hon. T. J. Godfrey is the only person who has attended every session of the Institute, and after twenty-one consecutive years he looks back

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RES. OF CHARLES H. JORDAN, BLACK CREEK TWP. MERCER CO. O.



THE MERCER COUNTY INFIRMARY.

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and enjoys with infinite pleasure the satisfaction which arises in the mind conscious of having performed a meritorious act.

At the annual meeting of the Mercer County Institute, held at Celina, Aug. 16, 1880, and continued two weeks, one hundred and fifty-three teachers, with three instructors, were present. Van Buren Baker, C. W. Bennet, W. W. Ross, and J. J. Burns, delivered lectures during its session.

The following officers were elected: Hon. T. J. Godfrey, President; W. F. McDaniel, Vice-President; B. M. Clendening, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Boone Touvelle, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. Landfair, Treasurer; and Mrs. B. Touvelle, B. F. Kinzer and Mrs. Amelia C. Kable, Executive Committee. Ninety-nine certificates were granted by the County Board of School Examiners.

Celina Circuit.

Robert Finley, father of Rev. James B. Finley, organized a class at St. Marys, in 1829, and also at Shane's Crossing and Willshire the same year. Rev. John Wood and Rev. Abraham Miller were sent as missionaries the same year to the northwestern territory.

In 1830, Rev. James B. Austin was sent as a missionary to the northwest territory, and in 1831 Rev. John Hill, son-in-law of Bishop Soule, was appointed a missionary.

In 1832, Rev. Jesse Prior was the missionary, and Rev. W. H. Raper the presiding elder. This year the mission extended as far as Elida, and included all the Methodist churches in the counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Allen, and Auglaize. The work was called *St. Marys Mission.*

In 1833, Rev. James W. Finley and Rev. John Alexander were the missionaries. The first quarterly conference was held in Lima, Oct. 19 and 20, Rev. W. H. Raper, presiding elder.

In 1834, the Rev. Philip Warham was the missionary, and Rev. Leonard B. Guerney the presiding elder.

No records can be found of the year 1835, but from the best information which can be obtained, Rev. John O. Conoway was the missionary.

In 1836, Rev. Isaac Bennet and Rev. John Stanley were the missionaries, and Rev. John Jaynes the presiding elder.

In 1837, Rev. Jonathan Hudson and Rev. John F. Longman were the missionaries, and Rev. John Jaynes the presiding elder.

In 1838, Rev. George Armstrong was the missionary, and Rev. Elmer Yocum the presiding elder. At this date the mission included the following fourteen stations, viz., Van Wert, Willshire, Shanesville, Mercer, Mendon, Harpers, Bethel, Eight Mile, Sugar Ridge, Tomlinson, Spriggs, Duck Creek, and St. Marys, and Guilford.

The work called St. Marys Mission was in Michigan Conference. Rev. Greenburg Vincent was the preacher in charge.

In 1839, Rev. Martin Welsh and Rev. Liberty Prentice were the missionaries, and Rev. Elmore Yocum the presiding elder.

In 1840, Rev. A. B. Waumbaugh was the preacher, and Rev. William S. Morrow the presiding elder.

In 1841, Rev. Jacob A. Bacon was the preacher, and Rev. W. S. Morrow presiding elder.

In 1842, Rev. Edward Williams and Rev. James W. McNaab were the preachers, and Rev. W. S. Morrow presiding elder.

In 1843, Rev. Samuel Beatty and Rev. Amos Wilson were the preachers, and Rev. W. S. Morrow presiding elder.

In 1844–5, Rev. Alexander Harmout and Rev. C. H. Owens were the preachers.

In 1846, Celina circuit was brought back to St. Marys circuit, and the Rev. John R. Jewett and Rev. James McBarr were the preachers, but after a season Rev. James Barr removed, and Rev. Thomas W. Bowdle was substituted. Rev. S. P. Shaw was the presiding elder.

In 1847, the work was called St. Mary's Circuit and Willshire Mission. Rev. C. B. Brandebury and Rev. Elisha Hock were the preachers, and Rev. S. P. Shaw the presiding elder.

In 1848, Rev. Samuel L. Yourtee was the preacher, and Rev. Westley Brock the presiding elder.

In 1849, Rev. Samuel P. Guiberson was the preacher, and Rev. Westley Brock the presiding elder.

In 1850, Rev. N. O. Conn and Rev. S. P. Guiberson were the preachers, and Rev. Westley Brock the presiding elder.

In 1851, Rev. Ralph Wilcox the preacher, and Rev. Westley Brock the presiding elder.

In 1852, Rev. Joseph Wykes the preacher, and Rev. H. M. Sheaffer presiding elder.

In 1853, St. Marys was made a station, and Celina circuit was formed. Rev. Gershern Lease preacher, and Rev. H. M. Sheaffer presiding elder.

In 1854, Rev. Westley Brock the preacher, and Rev. H. M. Sheaffer presiding elder.

In 1855, Rev. G. O. McPherson the preacher, and Rev. H. M. Sheaffer presiding elder.

In 1856, Rev. G. O. McPherson the preacher, and Rev. E. C. Garret, presiding elder.

In 1857, Rev. Samuel Boggs the preacher, and Rev. E. C. Garret presiding elder.

In 1858, Rev. Boggs and Rev. Garret continued.

In 1859, Rev. James F. Mounts and Rev. Amos Lee were the preachers, and Rev. E. C. Garret was presiding elder.

In 1860, Rev. Lemuel Herbert and Rev. James F. Mounts were the preachers, and Rev. H. M. Sheaffer the presiding elder.

In 1861, Rev. P. A. Brown and Rev. Caleb Hill were the preachers, and Rev. H. M. Sheaffer the presiding elder, and were continued as such in 1862.

In 1863, Rev. David Bull and Rev. A. J. Frisbee were the preachers, and Rev. H. M. Sheaffer the presiding elder.

In 1864, Rev. David Bull and Rev. Amos Lee were the preachers, and Rev. F. Merritt presiding elder.

In 1865, Rev. Enoch G. Longsworth and Rev. Harrison Malty were the preachers, and Rev. F. Merritt the presiding elder.

In 1866, Rev. Enoch G. Longsworth and Rev. John F. Miller were the preachers, and Rev. Merrit presiding elder. This year the circuit was changed to that of Shanesville.

In 1867, Rev. Cornelius Wener was the preacher, and Rev. F. Merritt, presiding elder. The name changed to Celina circuit.

In 1868, Rev. John C. Clemens appointed preacher, and Rev. S. L. Roberts presiding elder.

In 1869, Rev. O. A. Palmer, the preacher, and Rev. S. L. Roberts, presiding elder.

In 1870–1–2, Rev. P. Le Masters appointed preacher in charge of the circuit, embracing Celina, Newcomb, Montezuma, Coldwater, and Hopewell. Rev. S. L. Roberts presiding elder.

1873–4–5, Rev. J. S. McKean, preacher in charge, and Rev. Alex. Harmont presiding elder.

1876, Rev. Reuben Rauth, preacher in charge, and Rev. Alexander Harmont presiding elder,—Celina being a half station.

1877–8, Rev. Peter Biggs, preacher in charge, and Rev. E. Berry presiding elder.

1879–80, Rev. Caleb Hill, preacher in charge, and Rev. E. Berry presiding elder.

1880, Rev. L. E. Prentiss, preacher in charge, and Rev. C. L. Allbright presiding elder.

Churches.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first church was held in a frame building used by the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists.

The second church was erected in 1856, and built under the labors of Rev. G. V. McPherson, and burned down in March, 1861.

The third church was erected in 1862, under the labors of Rev. P. A. Browne—size 40 x 50; a frame building, with steeple and bell, and a membership of eighty-two, on Fulton Street, east of Main.

The parsonage was built in 1878, under the labors of Rev. Peter Biggs. The church and parsonage are valued at five thousand dollars. It is situated also on Fulton Street.

Church of God.

This denomination has several congregations and churches within the county, and distributed as follows:—

First church organized at Berry's, about two miles north of Celina, in 1858, and a Bethel built by Elder J. A. Dobson.

Second church, four miles northeast of Celina, known as "Fairview," organized in 1865, and a Bethel built immediately thereafter.

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Third church at Neptune, organized in 1867 by Elder W. P. Small, and a Bethel built by D. S. Warner.

Fourth church in Hopewell, known as "Pleasant View," organized in 1875, and a Bethel built by Elder C. N. Belman.

Fifth church in Mercer, organized in 1879 by Elder J. H. McNutt.

Sixth church, one mile north of Macedon, organized in 1876, by Elder C. N. Belman.

Seventh church, a few miles west of St. Marys, on county line, organized in 1876 by Elder C. N. Belman.

The denomination has now five buildings within the county, and an aggregate membership of 630.

Elder Belman reports the Church in a highly prosperous and satisfactory condition at the present time.

Roman Catholic Church.

In the year 1830 a Catholic priest, of the name of Stallo, came from Cincinnati, and settled in the southern part of German Township, where he established a town, and called it after himself—*Stallotown;* but in the same year it was changed to *Minster.*

In 1831 a missionary priest administered the rites of his Church.

In 1832 Prof. Hortsman came to Stallotown as a priest, and from this date we may date the introduction of Catholicism into Mercer County. The first services were held in Mr. Worke's house; but energetic measures were immediately taken to erect a chapel; and, in 1832, a log chapel was erected 40 x 60 feet, sixteen logs high: Prof. Hortsman has to this day the credit of being the architect; and also acted as priest and physician. The people attended the services of the chapel for fifteen miles around.

To perpetuate the names of the early Catholic pioneers we place on record Stallo, Volke, Bernard, Mese, Brise, Werdeln, Diels, Spracke, Tangeman, Rohenkohl, Feldman, and Hortsman.

This year the cholera broke out, and but few of the citizens were left; in fact the county was almost depopulated; but, in 1833–4, H. H. Stuve and J. H. Stoneman arrived; and, in 1848, J. H. Vocker.

Soon after the erection of the log chapel a school-house was erected, and had for its first teacher M. Bochmer. His successor was Francis Spracke.

Prof. Hortsman died in 1847; and Fathers Brand, Partet and Hartzog officiated in the log chapel, which stood until 1848, when the present chapel took its place.

The Emlen Institute, which was erected at Carthagena, for the education of colored people, was purchased by the Society of the Most Precious Blood, and changed into a theological seminary.

In 1845 the Society of the Most Precious Blood was established, the priests of which have the exclusive charge of the Catholic chapels of Mercer, and some in Auglaize County.

In 1834 Father Baden, a Catholic missionary, stopped at St. Marys, held service, and administered the rites of the Church.

In 1836 Thomas Stone paid St. Marys a visit, and from that we may date the origin of the church. Father Zenpent celebrated Mass for the first time, which was held in Mr. Stone's house, which was in Wayne Street. Mr. Murray and family, Mr. George Wise and wife, Mr. Geyer's family, Mr. Black's, and Mr. Whetmore composed the congregation.

The first child christened in the church was Michael Stone, a son of Thomas Stone.

In 1851 the organization of the first Catholic church took place in the house of Mr. George Wise. Mr. Sabat Scott donated a lot on Spring Street, in East St. Marys, upon which a brick church was erected, and dedicated by Archbishop Purcell in 1854.

In 1860 the seminary was opened by Rev. Joseph Dwenger. It is surrounded by nearly 200 acres of cultivated fields, with vineyards and orchards. The president of the seminary, Rev. Henry Drees, with three adjunct professors.

It has a library containing 600 volumes. To qualify a student for the priesthood requires from eight to ten years. In this connection we may state that the library contains some rare, valuable, and excellent works, one of which we will mention. A Latin Commentary, in two volumes, written in 1493 by San Bonaventius (one year after the discovery of America). The size of each volume is 12 by 18 inches, and 4 inches thick. In the end of each volume are rings inserted, through which chains were put to fasten the precious books to the wall to prevent their being stolen. The library also contains many books printed from that time to the present.

In 1875 the college proper was built—a brick building, 44 by 94 feet, three-stories high.

In Granville and Marion townships there are three convents of the Most Precious Blood. Hummelgram Convent is half a mile from the town of St. Henry, and owns 695 acres, with the improvements. Gruwald Convent is located in the centre of 262 acres, and St. Marys Convent was organized at Philothea, Feb. 5, 1851.

In 1852 a log chapel was erected, which answered the purpose, but on June 10, 1871, a splendid chapel was dedicated, the number of communicants being one hundred and sixty.

In connection with the history of Catholicism we add in this place the history of C. P. P. S., Congregatio Preciossime Sanguinis (Congregation of the Precious Blood).

This society was founded in Italy in 1821 by Casper del Buffalo, and approved by Pope Pius VII. the same year. He died in Rome, Dec. 28, 1837, after establishing congregations in Italy and Germany.

In 1844 Salesius Brunner, a priest of the order, accompanied by a few confrères and lay brethren, came to the United States to establish the order. Father Brunner settled in Norfolk, Huron County, Ohio, and established several houses in Lawrence County, Ohio. He was accompanied by Rev. John Dan De Bret and John Wittmer, uncle of the pastor at Celina. Father Brunner died in Europe in 1859.

In 1846 the land was bought upon which was erected the monastery of Maria Stein, one mile north of St. Johns, Mercer County, Ohio. It has spread throughout the county, building churches and schools. The *first Superior* of all societies, and to whom the members owe obedience in spiritual affairs, resides in Rome. His title is *General Moderator.* Under his authority provisions are formed as in Ohio, and the Rev. Bernard Austerman is styled *Procurator.*

These societies are established as follows: 1. Convent Maria Stein. 2. Convent Greimand. 3. Convent Hummelgaster, two miles south of St. Henry. 4. Theological Seminary, at Carthagena, eight miles from Celina, Mercer County, Ohio.

The Sisters of the "Congregation of the Precious Blood," who have been in separate religious houses, devote themselves to teaching the girls of the parish and congregation. Their time is occupied in manual labor, manufacturing ornamental work for churches, and literary and scientific studies.

We add the agreement entered into by the association of the Society of the Most Precious Blood:—

We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves together to form a company for religious purposes, under the name and style of "the Society of the Most Precious Blood." The agreement was entered into by Revs. Andrew Kunkler, John Wittmer, Bernard Austerman, Alvis Schelbert, John Vanderbrook, and Joseph Dwenger, and were incorporated as such July 10, 1866. Sept. 19, 1866, the incorporators met. Rev. Andrew Kunkler was elected President and Rev. Joseph Dwenger Secretary, the incorporators all being present. The officers elect to hold office for one year, or during the pleasure of the society, and the rules that govern Catholic religious societies and orders were declared to be binding. The society adjourned to December 12, 1866.

Convent Egypt, Auglaize County, Ohio.

Dec. 12, 1866, the Society of the Most Precious Blood met, the following priests being present, and declared to be active and passive members, besides the incorporators, viz., Revs. Mathias Kreush, Herbstrill, Englebert, Ruff, Henry Dress, Ruehm, Schuly, Erhard, Gluck, A. Gihon Laux, Christian French, Anthony Guggerberger, Sebastian Gaulker, Paul Reuter, Nicholas Gallus, and Peter Wilhelmy; also, Revs. Maximille Humbarger, Jacob Rugele, Anthony Kramer, Patrick Hemeling, Andrew Steifrader, F. Haan Greeman, Bernard Dickman, Augustine Kuchert, Philip Rirt, Jacob Warte, and Anthony Cassie.

Though the administration of the society is entirely with the priests, yet the Brothers and Sisters in the different convents and houses that are canonically full members, shall be so in law in all respects excepting the administration, so that as long as they observe canonical rules and the legitimate rules of their Superior, all their wants have to be pro-

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vided for; they cannot be expelled on the plea of poverty, ill health, or old age.

The Superior of the Society shall appoint a *Sister Superior* to govern their internal and domestic arrangements; also to appoint a local Inferior in each convent or house to be responsible to her—the same obedience which children owe to their father, so that it is not against the laws of this country. It requires for membership one year's probation.

The following property was declared to belong to the "Society of the Most Precious Blood": Convent of Maria Stein; Convent of Hummelgarden and Seminary at Carthagenia, Mercer County, Ohio, and Convent Egypt; Convent at Minster; house and church at Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio, and Convent at Glandorf and Maria Camp, in Putnam County, Ohio; Convent at New Riegel; Thompson and Maria Stein, in Seneca County, Ohio; Convent at Mary's Home, in Jay County, Ind.

Aug. 27, 1872. Revs. Trangor, Wittmer, and Francis Neigseh were elected priests of the Society.

Aug. 27, 1873. Rev. Thomas Eisenning and Rev. Rudolph Abrederis were elected priests, with full active and passive voice.

Nov. 12, 1874. Convent Maria Stein Society met. Revs. John Frederick Schack, Joseph Uphaus, Theobald Zehach, and Marion Beatus Guenther were made priests of the Society, with full active and passive voice. Former officers continued.

November 18, 1874. Members of the Society assembled. Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Bishop of Fort Wayne, presiding. The following Rev. gentlemen were elected by ballot (members present, Rev. Anselmah Kunkler, Schelbost, Drees, and Dickerman, the Board of Directors): Rev. Cassenas Lieberger and George Pleisch, priests with full active and passive voice.

A. Kunkler was elected Procurator and H. Drees Secretary.

January 27, 1875. Convent Maria Steen, Mercer County, Ohio. The Priests of the Society met and adopted a motion that all the officers elected at the foregoing meeting shall be considered as the Board of Directors for one year, viz.: Rev. B. Austerman *President;* V. R. Rev. Andrew Kunkler *Procurator;* Rev. Alois Schelbert, Henry Drees, and Bernard Derkerman.

August 11, 1875. Directors were re-elected.

November 16, 1875. This Association entered into an agreement with Peter Bauer that he, the said Bauer, will deliver to the Society all his personal property, at about $675 in notes, and his household furniture, and they in consideration thereof, are to keep and maintain him and his wife as long as they live. Signed by Alois Scheller [SEAL]. Peter Bauer [SEAL].

Witnesses, Frank Beckman, Nicholas Schweller.

June 1, 1876. Convent at Egypt. Clemens Roesner and Ignatius Selb were declared full members and priests of the Society of the Precious Blood, with full active and passive voice. The former Directors re-elected to their respective offices to meet at the call of the President.

We shall now give the history of all the Catholic churches, with date of their organization, location, cost of building, and situation.

Catholic Churches in Mercer County, Ohio.

Name.	Locality.	Cost.	Members.	Pastor.	Year.
1. St. Johns	St. Johns . . .	$8000	375	Rev. Michael Graf	1837
2. St. Henrys	St. Henry	7000	375	" Felix Graf	1839
3. St. Josephs	2½ m. from Recovery	6000	235	" Alvis Malin	1838
4. St. Marys	Philothea	7000	175	" Casper Scheller	1851
5. St. Rosa	St. Rosa	6000	160	" Francis Buechel	1837
6. St. Mary	Copella [rie	6000	180	" Sebastian Gauther	1840
7. St. Francis	Near Cranberry Prai-	5000	160	" Ignatius Selb	1860
8. St. Alvis	Carthagenia	7500	130	" Godfrey Schlachter	1856
9. St. Anthony	8 m. N. of Recovery	7000	140	" Conrad Schneider	1841
10. St. Trinity	Coldwater	1600	250	" Theobald Schoch	1868
11. St. Sebastian	Near Chickasaw	8000	250	" Erhard Glueck	1852
12. St. Pauls	6 m. W. of St. Henry	1000	130	" Paul Reister	1874
13. St. Peters	. . . . .	4000	150	" Peter Kuchnmuench	1859
14. St. Bernard	Burkettsville	1700	125	" Alvis Malin	1875
15. St. Marys	Celena	7000	400	" Th. Wittmer	1864
16. St. Wendelin	W. of St. Henry.	1200			1867
		$84000			

St. Johns Church was established six miles west of Minster in the year 1837. The first church erected was built of logs, which was small in size, but suited to the wants of the people. Among the early pioneers were John Reichert, Henry Kramer, Bernhard Backe, Leisten Schneider, Gast, Hinders, Elking, Goecke, Buehler, and Moeller. The congregation and population increasing, a good brick church has been erected at a cost of about $8000, which has been twice enlarged. Its present size is 50 by 100 feet. It has a fine organ, and the number of communicants is 375. Present pastor, Rev. Michael Graf.

St. Henrys Church was built in 1839, when the Catholics first bought land in this locality, and is established at the town of St. Henry, which was located in 1837 by Henry Roemer. The building is 48 by 100 feet, and cost about $7000. The earliest members were the families of Huelsmanns, Hemmelgarten, and Frank Roemer, Weinart, Wendel, and Bruns. The first priest was Rev. Bartels. The present church was built under the supervision of Rev. Vanden Broek, and dedicated by Archbishop Purcell in 1854. Number of communicants, 375. Present pastor, Rev. Felix Graf.

St. Josephs Church is situated two and a half miles from Recovery, and was organized in 1838. The first church was a log cabin, built that year. The first priest was Rev. John Herzog, and the earliest members were John Dull, John Weiss, and the families of Messrs. Kramer, Goecke, and Bruscher. The present church is a brick building, 45 by 85 feet, and cost $6000; was finished in 1861. Many members live in Recovery. Number of communicants, 235. Present pastor, Rev. Alois Malin. Congregation in a prosperous condition.

St. Marys Church was established at Philothea on Sept. 6, 1851, by H. Weiner, H. Wendeln, H. Zumalde, Frederick Albers, H. Spoltman, F. Saalman, H. Phelman, and H. Lenartz. Mr. H. Weiner gave 40 acres of land for church and school purposes, for which he received $100, and in 1852 a small log church was built. On July 11, 1871, one of the finest churches in Northern Ohio was built and dedicated; was built under the supervision of Rev. James Marte, is a brick building, 45 by 85 feet, and cost $7000. The church has a tower, of which four bells chime the praises of God. The number of communicants are 175. Present pastor, Rev. Casper Scheller, C. P. P. S.

St. Rosa Church was established in 1837, and in due time a log church was built in 1838. The regular services were first held about 1845, when Father Navairon, a French priest, with Rev. John Wittmer and other priests belonging to the C. P. P. S., visited the church alternately, and performed divine services. The first trustees were Messrs. Rohdierks, Nichting, Busselmans Piefer, Hagadorus, Lochtefelt, and Soarge. The present church was built at a cost of $6000, under the supervision of Rev. Kunkler, and dedicated June 18, 1854. Its size is 42 by 75 feet, and built of brick. It has a fine $800 organ, with a membership of 160. Present pastor, Rev. Francis Buehel, C. P. P. S.

St. Marys Church is built at Copella, and has a history since 1840. Among its earliest members was John Hess. A small frame church was erected in 1842, and in 1862 the present edifice; is a brick church, 43 by 78 feet, costing $6000; was dedicated by Bishop Rosecrantz. Messrs. Martin Hierholzer, Bernard Wehrkamp, John Cron, and B. Schweller were the building committee. The number of communicants, 180. Rev. Peter Haberthur being pastor at the time when the church was erected. Present pastor, Rev. Sebastian Ganther, C. P. P. S.

St. Francis Church is situated near and includes Cranberry Prairie. This church was organized through the efforts of Christopher and Jacob Schnuck and Henry Hemmelgarten. The church was built in 1860 of brick, 38 by 65 feet, at a cost of $5000, and possesses the finest vestments of any congregation in the county, and are made of the richest and rarest materials. The church membership is 160. Present pastor, Ignatius Selb, C. P. P. S.

St. Alvis Church is near Carthagena, and was established about 1856 by the settlement of Catholics and the purchase of land from the colored people. In 1860 a grave-yard was purchased and a school organized. Since then the Catholics have worshipped in the chapel attached to the Theological Seminary. The membership increasing in 1875, plans for a new church, of brick, 45 by 85 feet, with a solid tower of two feet walls from the ground, at a cost of $7500, were made under the supervision of Rev. Henry Drees. In May, 1877, the corner-stone was laid and blessed,

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and through the indefatigable exertions of Father Henry the church was dedicated June 30, 1878. Among the active and energetic men of this church, who constituted the building committee, were Philip Frey, Frederick Horsthoefel, and Peter Kueth. The church was assisted by large subscriptions from other towns and congregations. Number of communicants, 130. Present priest, Rev. Godfrey Schlachfer.

St. Anthonys Church is eight miles north of Recovery, and was established principally through the devoted efforts of Anton Schmett and Anthony Wiggeman. The first church was a small log church, and built in 1841, and the present church in 1878 by the praiseworthy exertions of Father Wilhelmj. C. P. P. S—is brick, 45 by 85 feet—at a cost of $7000. Number of communicants, 140. Present pastor, Rev. Conrad Schneider, C. P. P. S.

St. Trinity Church was located in Cold Water in 1868. Three ardent Catholics, Messrs. H. Kallmeier, H. Baese, and Joseph Pohl, having determined to erect a church, called upon Rev. John Vanden Broek for his advice. The site was selected and the ground donated upon which the church now stands. The founders named it St. Trinity, to perpetuate the fact that the plan originated with three members. In 1868 the work began with six members in the congregation, viz., Messrs. Kallmeier, Pohl, Bukemeier, Goettemaeller, Fisher, and Tekamp. Shortly after the church met with a severe loss in the death of Mr. Rose, a devout Christian man. In 1870 the church was completed. It is a frame building, 35 by 60 feet, and cost $1900, and is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Father Theobold Schock, C. P. P. S. Number of communicants, 250.

St. Sebastian Church is near Chickasaw, four miles north of St. Johns, and numbers 250 communicants, and was formerly a part of St. Johns and St. Rosa congregations, and was established by permission of the bishop in 1852. The pioneers of the church were Adam Gerlach, John Will, and B. Frohning. The first church was built in 1853, and served the purposes until the present church was erected in 1878, finished in 1879, and dedicated in October, 1879. It is the finest church in all Mercer County, of brick, 45 by 85 feet; solid tower of brick, two-feet walls from the bottom; under the supervision of Revs. P. Ruchmuench and B. Russ, assisted by the manly efforts of building committee, composed of Messrs. Fred. Viekanys, T. Mestemaker, Hubert Dabbett, and Gerhard Schwictermann. Cost of church, $8000. Present pastor, Erhard Glueck, C. P. P. S.

St. Wendeln Church is four miles south of St. Henry, and was established in 1867. A handsome church of brick, 35 by 65 feet, was soon afterwards built, superintended by Rev. Paul Reister, C. P. P. S., assisted by active members of the congregation, viz., J. Breidenstein, John and Henry Esser, and others. Communicants, 150.

St. Pauls Church is four miles southwest of St. Henry, and was built in 1874. The church is a frame, 45 by 30 feet; cost of building, $1000. Communicants, about 130. Present pastor, Rev. Paul Reister, C. P. P. S.

St. Peters Church and congregation was organized in 1859, having been formerly part of St. Josephs. In above-named year a brick church, 35 by 65 feet, was erected under the direction of Rev. John Vanden Brock, at a cost of about $4000. Leading members, acting as building committee and sympathizers of congregation, were, among others, Messrs. Reithards, William Wendeln, Trautmann, and Schoenlein. The congregation is at present in a flourishing, healthy condition, under the pastorship of Rev. Peter Kuchmuench, C. P. P. S. Number of communicants, 150.

St. Barnards Church is five miles due south of St. Henry; was established in 1875. In same year a frame church, 35 by 60 feet, was erected; cost, $1700. First regular divine service was conducted therein in 1876 by Rev. Alvis Malin. The little plain where the church stands is called Burkettsville. The prospects of the congregation are good, tracts of land in the hands of speculators, etc., being in the market for sale. Present number of families, 25; communicants, 125. Leading members, by whose laudable efforts the church was erected, were Messrs. Theodore Hemmelgarten, Tos. Nardenbrock, and John Baergerding, etc.

All the churches are free of debt.

Celina Church.—The first Catholic resident in Celina was Owen Gallagher. He was alone in his religion until 1860, when Daniel Mahoney settled in 1861, and C. Gauner, Joseph Biggs, and John Hess in 1862. In 1864, the first Catholic service ever held in Celina was performed at the house of Joseph Zenders, Father Dickman presiding.

The first organization as a society took place at that time, and from this time services were held every two weeks. The society was increased by the membership of Christopher, Jacob, and Peter Schmeck. The congregation increasing, and the Catholics of the adjoining neighborhood desiring to attend service in Celina, the county town of Van Wert County, resolved to erect a house of worship, and on Aug. 3, 1864, the corner stone was laid by Archbishop Purcell. A large procession of citizens, composed of Catholics and Protestants, under the command of Col. Abner Davis, in full uniform, met the Archbishop. He conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Dwenger, Rev. Drees, Rev. Dickman, and Rev. Vanden Broeck.

The building being completed Dec. 8, 1865, was dedicated by Rev. Father Dwenger, commissioned for the purpose by Archbishop Purcell. It cost $7000. To this an addition has been made in 1878. The church was originally 40 by 60 feet, but it has been increased, and is now 40 by 95 feet, built of brick. The congregation numbers 130 families, with 400 communicants. A small school-house has been erected, at a cost of $1200, 35 by 40 feet, under the care of Father Wittmer, assisted by two sisters of C. P. P. S., having 90 scholars under their care. The building committee were Messrs. Jacob Gerlach, Jacob Kreusch, Joseph Reidhardt, and Jacob Schmeck. An organ has been presented to the church. Father Wittmer is first resident priest, and possesses a liberal Christian spirit, and is a man of high mental culture.

Railroads.

Three railroads enter the county, while two cross its area; the one from east to southwest, and the other from northeast to south. The Lake Erie and Western enters Jefferson Township from Auglaize County, passes through Celina, crosses Butler Township by Coldwater and Philothea, cuts off a corner of Granville Township, and running through Recovery Township, passes St. Josephs and Fort Recovery, then extending westward through Indiana and Illinois. Its extension from St. Marys to Celina was celebrated by the citizens of this section, on July 4, 1878. On this occasion the meeting was held at Celina, the Declaration of Independence was read by C. M. LeBlond, Esq., an oration delivered by Judge McKenzie, of Lima, and voluntary addresses by H. F. McKenney, of Piqua, and Judge Phelps, of St. Marys. The road is now in fair condition, and handles an enormous trade. Employés at Celina, J. M. Davidson, agent, R. M. Amsden, operator, and Mark Williams, clerk.

Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington.—This road is an extension of the system of narrow-gauge roads which converge at Delphos and Toledo. The extension originally had Delphos and Shanes Crossing as termini, but in 1881 the line was extended by Mendon, Mercer, Oregon, Celina, Montezuma, Chickasaw, and on to Dayton, thus affording a direct line from the latter place to Toledo. In 1872 the whole lines of narrow-gauge roads, extending from Toledo to St. Louis, and from Toledo to Dayton, with branches, were consolidated into one system, and the name changed to the St. Louis Narrow-Gauge System.

Van Wert, Celina, and State Line.—This road, originally constructed as a narrow-gauge between Van Wert and Shanesville, was changed in 1881 to a standard gauge, and the line extended north from Van Wert to Paulding.

Northern Railroad is a consolidation of the following railroads, viz.: 1. Toledo and Maumee Railroad. 2. Toledo and Grand Rapids Railroad. 3. Toledo, Delphos, and Indianapolis Railroad. 4. Delphos and Kokomo Railroad. 5. Delphos, Bluffton, and Franklin Railroad. 6. Toledo, Frankford, and St. Louis Railroad. 7. Toledo, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. 8. Dayton, Covington, and Toledo Railroad. 9. Cincinnati and Northern Railroad. 10. Dayton and South Eastern Railroad.

The length of the continued road is seven hundred miles, and the gauge is three feet.

By a new device, called the "Ramsey Transfer," the products of the mercantile, manufacturing, and farming interests can be placed in the cars, and without change can be carried to Eastern cities, thereby saving a large amount to the shipper.

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This is the first narrow-gauge that is so constructed for these commercial purposes, and is the longest in the world, and has thus far proved eminently successful. So great has been the passenger and freight increase, that the demands of the several counties through which the road passes require the officers to take energetic measures to accomplish these ends. Toledo, the late terminus of the railroad, is destined to become a city of the greatest importance.

Incidents.

The following bill of lading is recorded in the Deed Book of Mercer County; and we place it upon our pages to show how goods were shipped—prices, etc.

United States Line.

Received, New York, July 7, 1837, the following articles of merchandise, in apparent good order, viz.: Ten boxes of goods and two chests, T. H. Delancter, Piqua, Ohio, care of J. G. Leet, Portsmouth, Ohio, which we agree to forward as follows: By the Albany tow boats and United States line to Buffalo—by steam on the Lake to Cleveland (the risks and dangers of the lake, of fire at all places of storage or transhipment, and breaking of looking-glasses, excepted,) at $2.71 per 100 lbs. Dry goods $3.17 per 100 lbs.

D. Northrop, Agent.

Tragedy of Mary Arabella Secaur, and Lynching of the Murderers—(Contributed.)

Mary Arabella Secaur was murdered by Alexander McLeod, and Absalom and Jacob Kimmel, on Sunday, June 23, 1872, which tragical event happened during the period Thornton Spriggs was Sheriff of Mercer County.

Before entering into the detail of the circumstances attending the case, we desire to state that, on the Saturday night prior to that eventful Sabbath, this little girl, aged but — years, had a fearful dream, which she communicated to the family,—a dream which certainly indicated that her guardian angel had visited her to warn her of approaching danger,—danger wherein she saw herself attacked by ruffians and cruelly murdered! The presence of kindly faces and warm-hearted relatives dispelled the impressions made upon her mind by the dream, and her accustomed cheerfulness returned. Had the warning been heeded, the horrible death she suffered would have been averted, and she alive, to gladden the hearts of her relatives and friends.

Mary Arabella Secaur, however, young as she was, faltered not in the discharge of her Sabbath day's duties. She went to her Sabbath-school at Liberty church, and, after its close, to the services in the church. When its services were closed, many persons started from church with her on the same road,—now and then the roads diverging, and neighbors separated with the usual good-bye. When about one mile from home she was left alone to pursue her journey—a journey in which she would realize the truthfulness of her dream, and the terrible fate which awaited her.

Unconscious that only a few rods intervened between her and the fatal ambuscade, and still she advances! Where now is the kindly monitor? Will it yet sound the note of warning, and impress upon her mind a sense of the danger ahead, and cause her to turn back and escape? No, no, it is too late, the die is cast! Mary Arabella Secaur is in too close proximity to the infernal fiends, who have stealthily watched her coming. A moment later and she is seized upon by these devils in human shape. She is overpowered by brute force and dragged into a dense thicket near by, where these damned villains can accomplish their hellish purpose, unmolested by human agency, and unseen by human eye.

Unheeding her appeals and entreaties these fiends, McLeod and the Kimmels, accomplish their deliberately-formed purpose,—aye, formed in the church of the living God,—and Mary Arabella Secaur, the joy of the family circle, and in broad daylight, within sight of her own home, as well as the home of her grandfather, was forcibly outraged and murdered! Her dead body was left by the accursed villains entirely naked, and left by them to be mangled and destroyed by animals less ferocious than the inhuman beasts who had committed the devilish deed!

The family supposed Mary had stopped at her grandfather's, and neither family was alarmed until Monday afternoon, when diligent inquiry and search were made, and at four o'clock of that day they found the dead body of their beloved daughter. It had been horribly mangled! A lot of hogs had been tearing and eating it! The head was separated from the body, and the body was found in several pieces! Her clothing was also found near by, and recognized by her friends.

Coronor Hunton being notified of the murder, empanelled a jury, and, after examination of the remains by Drs. Miller, Touvelle, Parrot, Jones, and Brandon, of Celina, they decided that it was a most heinous and diabolical outrage, and that a cruel murder had been perpetrated.

The murder startled and terrified the whole community. The people *en masse* determined that the guilty perpetrators should be brought to justice, and each and all went to work in earnest to solve the mystery.

Two young men, named Alexander McLeod and Andrew J. Kimmel, were peddlers of tinware from Fort Wayne, and had been stopping at the house of Henry Kimmel. From the very first, suspicion rested upon McLeod and the two Kimmel boys, Absalom and Jacob. These three had been seen in close consultation at church an hour or two before the crime was committed; and, to aid in solving the mystery, some few remembered the fact of McLeod and Absalom Kimmel leaving the church before the congregation was dismissed. Their conduct in church had attracted many people, and the conviction in the minds of all was that these men had committed the murder. This conviction was strengthened by the fact that all three had left for the West early on Monday morning.

Believing these facts to be conclusive, Thornton Spriggs, sheriff of Mercer County, appointed the following deputies—D. T. Spriggs, William Johnston, and William Moore—who started for the arrest and capture of the supposed criminals. To the credit of Sheriff Spriggs be it stated, that in all the annals of criminal jurisprudence never was a case carried into effect with such rare good judgment, which he accomplished so successfully by his boldness and celerity.

Sheriff Spriggs and his deputies overtook McLeod and A. J. Kimmel, the supposed criminals, at Fort Wayne, on Friday, June 28, and brought them to Celina. Absalom, George, and Jacob Kimmel were arrested the same day. On Saturday, June 29, A. J. Kimmel turned State's evidence, and filed an affidavit charging Alexander McLeod, Absalom, Jacob, and George Kimmel with the murder.

On Sunday, June 30, Justices Snyder, Alexander, and Lacey sat as an examining court, for a preliminary examination. The State was represented by Messrs. Cowan, Le Blond, Day, Godfrey, and the prosecuting attorney.

Messrs. Callen, Loughridge, Albery, and Wharton on behalf of the defendants.

After hearing all the testimony, the evidence was conclusive against Alexander McLeod and Absalom and Jacob Kimmel, by direct proof—blood upon their garments, and other satisfactory evidence, implicating these three.

July 5, Absalom Kimmel confessed that he and McLeod were both guilty, and gave some of the details of the crime, which so exasperated the people in the court-room that they demanded that Judge Lynch should preside; but better judgment silenced the people for a season.

On the morning of July 8, as early as 4 o'clock, the people, by ones and twos and in squads, commenced to arrive in the quiet town of Celina. By 10 o'clock the streets were crowded. Perfect order was observed and established, yet the law-abiding citizens feared that the law was to be violated. At 12 o'clock a body of two hundred horsemen rode into the town and proceeded directly to the jail, followed by an immense crowd of people. Arriving at the jail they found the doors locked and barred, and Sheriff Spriggs and his guards refused them admission, and urged them to let the law take its course. This had no effect. The sheriff and his assistants were seized and secured; the keys found, and the doors to the cells opened; and the people, to vindicate outraged justice, seized the terrified and cowering prisoners. They were hustled out of prison, and dumped into a wagon, which was immediately surrounded by horsemen, who started rapidly for the country, followed and cheered by the surging and excited crowd.

The place of execution was eleven miles distant; and during the entire

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journey the prisoners beheld nothing but a vast concourse of human beings, terribly exasperated against them, and clamoring for their life's blood. What a scene to witness! Three thousand unrestrained stalwart men, aroused by the perpetration of a grievous wrong, against three poor, miserable, terrified devils, in manacles and irons!

The place selected was on the farm of Henry Kimmel, the father of Absalom and Jacob Kimmel, and in the neighborhood where the murder was committed. The horsemen, with their prisoners, arrived at 5 o'clock. A rude gallows was hastily improvised, by cutting a small tree the proper length for a beam, and hoisting it to its destined position and height with wooden forks, and under this the wagon containing the prisoners was drawn.

McLeod was asked if he had any confession to make, but he declared his innocence. Absalom Kimmel was next called, and reiterated the facts set forth in his confession. Jacob denied that he was guilty, and stated that McLeod told him that he himself and Absalom had done the work.

At this important and eventful crisis, Elias Secaur, a brother of the murdered girl, appeared upon the scene, and requested that Jacob Kimmel should not be hanged, as there might be some doubt as to his guilt. The proposition met with universal approval, and Jacob was accordingly so disposed of, but put back to jail, and remained there until November, and was then released.

Preparations were then made for the last act in the tragedy. Ropes were thrown over the beam, nooses were formed and placed around the necks of Alexander McLeod and Absalom Kimmel, their hands and feet were secured, the wagon driven from under them, and at ten minutes before 4 o'clock P. M. of July 8, 1872, their souls were launched into eternity. After the vital spark was extinct, their bodies were given into the hands of the physicians of Shanesville and Fort Recovery.

A. McLeod was 21 years of age, and Absalom Kimmel 19.

Commissioners' Journal.

A presentation of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the early years of the county will review not only the manner but the nature and amount of business transacted. The early struggles of the county as an organization are thus presented for consideration, and the first steps towards a permanent development shown. They thus present pictures of men, business, wealth, expenses, resources, and growth. A rather extensive copy of these proceedings will be presented for these reasons.

Journal Entries.

April session, 1824. A memorandum of lots cast. The commissioners of Mercer County, Lucas Vanausdall, for three years; Ansel Blossom, for two years; and Thomas Scott, for one year's term of service.

State of Ohio, Mercer County, April 17, 1824.

On this day David Hays and Solomon Carr, commissioners of said county, called a meeting for the purpose of taking the auditor's bond, which was done, and to appoint a treasurer *pro tempore*, when John P. Hedges was appointed, and gave bond accordingly.

I do certify that the above is a correct record of the proceeding of the commissioners.

W. B. Hedges, Auditor.

State of Ohio, Mercer County, June 7.

June term, 1824. Agreeably to the duties assigned to said county commissioners, they have called on the county treasurer for settlement, and it appears that no money has been received by him, and bond delivered up and released; whereupon the said John P. Hedges was reappointed treasurer, and was qualified into office for the ensuing year, and gave bond according to law, and appointed Samuel Hanson as collector of taxes, county levy, and gave bond accordingly, and was qualified into office, for which the said Hanson agrees to collect for five dollars all the taxes of both Mercer and Van Wert counties.

The above business was done before David Hays and Solomon Carr, commissioners of said county, which I do certify is a correct proceeding of all business ordered by said commissioners to enter in said day's proceedings.

Wm. B. Hedges, Auditor.

List of Taxable Property in Dublin Township in 1824.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Am't Taxat'n.		Horses.	Cattle.	Am't Tax.
Armstrong, Jane	1	7	1 00	Hamilton, Justin		4	40
Antonides, John	1	1	40	Heath, John	2	6	1 20
Bevington, John	1	1	40	Hinkle, Joseph	1	2	50
Bevington, Henry	1	1	40	Hays, David	1	8	1 10
Baker, Wm.		1	10	Hedges, Wm. B.	1	1	40
Blossom, Ansel	1	2	50	Hedges, John P.	2	7	1 30
Carr, Solomon	1	3	60	Hanson, Samuel		3	30
Callesin, James	2	3	90	Huber, David		3	30
Coil, Andrew, Sr.	3	6	1 50	Lillie, John		3	30
Coil, Peter	2	3	90	Lillie, Samuel	2	1	70
Coil, Andrew, Jr.	1	3	60	Lillie, Hannah	1	7	1 00
Crance, John	1	2	50	Mulligan, Jno. W.		1	10
Crance, Jacob	1	3	60	Parrott, Thomas	1	1	40
Chevington, John	1	6	90	Squier, Justus	1	2	50
Dungan, Samuel		2	20	Sutton, John		2	20
Denison, Calvin	3	6	1 50	Roebuck, Benjamin	3	5	1 40
Edsall, Catharine	1	2	50	Roebuck, Reed	4	6	1 80
Evans, John		4	40	Roebuck, John		1	10
Greer, Joseph	2	4	1 00	Roebuck, Rachel	2	4	1 00
Gundy, John		3	30	Riley, James W.		2	20
Greaves, John		5	50	Riley, James		1	10
Green, Timothy		6	60	Riley, Roswell		1	10
Green, Abner		1	10	Wolcott, James	2	6	1 20
Hauzer, Wm.	1		30	Woods, Joel	1		2 00
Harner, Michael	1	2	50				

Total amount taxes on horses and cattle in Dublin Township $31 80

Shanesville Valuation.

	Lots.	Value.	Am't Taxat'n.		Lots.	Value.	Am't Tax'n.
Hedges, John P.	1	250	1 25	R. L. Britton, Barnett			
Simmons, Thos. P.	2	50	25	& Hanna, Proprs.	22	10	5
Coil, Andrew	3	50	25	Do. do.	23	10	5
" "	4	50	25	Do. do.	24	15	7½
Greave, John	5	125	62½	Do. do.	25	50	25
Hedges, Wm. B.	6	100	50	Do. do.	26	50	25
" "	7	62	31	Do. do.	27	50	25
Roebuck, Benjamin	8	100	50	Do. do.	28	50	25
Hanna, Thomas	9	50	25	Do. do.	29	15	7½
Hockley, James	10	50	25	Do. do.	30	15	7½
Chabert & Murrey	11	75	87½	Do. do.	31	15	7½
Hockley, James	12	10	5	Do. do.	32	50	25
R. L. Britton, Barnett				Do. do.	33	50	25
& Hanna, Proprs.	13	10	5	Do. do.	34	50	25
Do. do.	14	10	5	Do. do.	35	50	25
Do. do.	15	50	25	Do. do.	36	50	25
Do. do.	16	50	25	Do. do.	37	50	25
Do. do.	17	50	25	Do. do.	38	50	25
Do. do.	18	50	25	Do. do.	39	50	25
Do. do.	19	15	7½	Do. do.	40	50	25
Do. do.	20	15	7½	Do. do.	41	75	37½
Do. do.	21	10	5	Do. do.	42	50	25

Total amount of Shanesville Taxes $10 43½

The Town of Willshire Valuation as returned to this office by S. Lillie and Benjamin Roebuck, Appraisers.

	No. Lots.	Value.	Am't Tax'n.		No. Lots.	Value.	Am't Tax'n.
Riley, James	1	10	5	Riley, James	23	25	12½
Riley, Roswell	2	25	12½	" "	24	50	25
Milligan, John W.	3	100	50	" "	25	50	25
Riley, James	4	50	25	" "	26	25	12½
" "	5	50	25	" "	27	25	12½
" "	6	30	25	Riley, Roswell	28	25	12½
Chapman, Ruel	7	100	50	Riley, James	29	10	5
Riley, James	8	50	25	" "	30	10	5
" "	9	50	25	" "	31	10	5
" "	10	50	25	" "	32	10	5
" "	11	75	37½	" "	33	20	10
Chapman, Ruel	12	75	37½	" "	34	20	10
Riley, James	13	50	25	" "	35	20	10
" "	14	58	29	" "	36	10	5
Riley, Roswell	15	100	50	" "	37	10	5
" "	16	50	25	" "	38	10	5
" "	17	19	9½	" "	39	10	5
Riley, James	18	25	12½	" "	40	10	5
" "	19	25	12½	" "	41	10	5
" "	20	50	25	" "	42	10	5
" "	21	50	25	" "	43	10	5
" "	22	25	12½	" "	44	13	15

Total amount of taxes in Willshire $7 68¾

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A List of the Taxation of Coils Town.

	No. Lots.	Value.	Am't Tax'n.		No. Lots.	Value.	Am't Tax'n.
Coil, Andrew	1	50	,00½	Coil, Andrew	29	50	,00½
" "	2	50	,00½	" "	30	50	,00½
" "	3	50	,00½	" "	31	50	,00½
" "	4	50	,00½	" "	32	50	,00½
" "	5	50	,00½	" "	33	50	,00½
" "	6	50	,00½	" "	34	50	,00½
" "	7	50	,00½	" "	35	50	,00½
" "	8	50	,00½	" "	36	50	,00½
" "	9	50	,00½	" "	37	50	,00½
" "	10	50	,00½	" "	38	50	,00½
" "	11	50	,00½	" "	39	50	,00½
" "	12	50	,00½	" "	40	50	,00½
" "	13	50	,00½	" "	41	50	,00½
" "	14	50	,00½	" "	42	50	,00½
" "	15	50	,00½	" "	43	50	,00½
" "	16	55	,00½	" "	44	55	,00½
" "	17	50	,00½	" "	45	50	,00½
" "	18	50	,00½	" "	46	50	,00½
" "	19	50	,00½	" "	47	50	,00½
" "	20	50	,00½	" "	48	50	,00½
" "	21	50	,00½	" "	49	50	,00½
" "	22	50	,00½	" "	50	50	,00½
" "	23	50	,00½	" "	51	50	,00½
" "	24	50	,00½	" "	52	50	,00½
" "	25	50	,00½	" "	53	50	,00½
" "	26	50	,00½	" "	54	50	,00½
" "	27	50	,00½	" "	55	50	,00½
" "	28	50	,00½	" "	56	50	,00½

Total amount of taxes in Coils Town $11

Exhibit of Dublin Township.

Amount of Dublin Township taxes in personal property . . .	$31 80
" of Shanesville taxes	10 45½
" of Willshire taxes	7 68½
" of Coils Town taxes	11
Total of Township taxes	$59 95

A List of Taxable Property in St. Marys Township returned by Isaac Applegate, Lister.

	Horses.	Cattle &c.	Am't Tax'n.		Horses	Cattle &c.	Am't Tax'n.
Armstrong, John	2	3	90	Houston, Wm.	2	17	2 30
Applegate, Isaac	1	5	80	Heathcoate, Nimrod		1	10
Judkins, James	1	2	50	Meyers, Wm.	1	3	70
Harrington, Richard		3	30	Meyers, Hamilton	1	2	50
Blue, Joseph	1	1	40	Mallow, Charles	3	27	3 80
Carter, John	1	3	60	Mallow, John		6	60
Catterlin, John		2	20	Mahaffy, John	1	4	70
Catterlin, Joseph	2	4	1 60	Mahaffy, Thomas		3	30
Cleland, Martin	1		30	Pickeral, John		1	10
Conner, George	1	3	60	Scott, Thomas	6	30	4 80
Dungan, Isaiah	1	8	1 10	Smith, Henry	1	1	40
Fornshal, Lucas (or Formershel)	1	3	60	Swan, Ezekiel	1	5	80
Hinkle, Asa	1	7	1 00	Smith, Charles	1	2	50
Hoy, James	1	2	50	Uptyke, Peter	1	8	1 10
Heath, Wm.		3	30	Van Hoeys, Jacobus I.	1	5	80

Amount on personal property $26 30

Town of St. Marys.

	No. Lots.	Value.	Am't Tax'n.		No. Lots.	Value.	Am't Tax'n.
Murray, Charles	3	1	,00½		16	1	,00½
" "	4	1	,00½		34	1	,00½
" "	22	1	,00½		34	1	,00½
" "	27	1	,00½		35	1	,00½
" "	28	1	,00½		36	1	,00½
" "	42	1	,00½		37	1	,00½
" "	43	1	,00½		38	1	,00½
" "	44	1	,00½		39	1	,00½
" "	50	1	,00½		40	1	,00½
" "	49	1	,00½		54	1	,00½
" "	63	1	,00½		55	1	,00½
" "	64	1	,00½		56	1	,00½
" "	46	1	,00½		57	1	,00½
" "	45	1	,00½		58	1	,00½
" "	67	1	,00½		59	1	,00½
" "	68	1	,00½	Houston, Wm. A.	1	1	,00½
Lord, James	21	1	,00½	" "	23	1	,00½
Houston, Leander	2	1	,00½	" "	24	1	,00½
Miller, James	54	1	,00½	" "	25	1	,00½
Manning, John	60	1	,00½	" "	26	1	,00½
" "	6	1	,00½	" "	41	1	,00½
" "	7	1	,00½	" "	20	1	,00½
" "	18	1	,00½		5	1	,00½
" "	19	1	,00½	Houston, Wm. A.	52	1	,00½
" "	32	1	,00½		51	1	,00½
" "	31	1	,00½		61	1	,00½
" "	30	1	,00½		62	1	,00½
" "	9	1	,00½		48	1	,00½
" "	10	1	,00½		47	1	,00½
" "	11	1	,00½		65	1	,00½
" "	12	1	,00½		66	1	,00½
" "	13	1	,00½	Benner, Christopher	17	1	,00½
" "	14	1	,00½	" "	8	1	,00½
" "	15	1	,00½	" "	7	1	,00½

Amount of taxes due on the Town of St. Marys for 1824	$0 24
Amount on personal property in St. Marys Township	26 50
Total amount of St. Marys taxes	$26 74
Total amount of Dublin Township taxes	50 06
Grand total Mercer County taxes, 1824	$76 70

I do certify that I believe this duplicate to be correct agreeable to the returns made by John Lillie and Isaac Applegate, listers of Dublin and St. Marys townships, August 1st, 1824.

W. B. Hedges,
Auditor Mercer County, Ohio.

This document is whole and perfect as originally made, containing 16 pages, May 23, 1852. Auditor.

Mercer County, Dec. 6, 1824.

December session. Present: Thomas Scott, Ansel Blossom, and Lucas Vanausdale, commissioners of Mercer County:

Wherefore it is ordered by said commissioners the plat of a State road located by Zachariah Hole and Robert Robison, commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Ohio to locate from the line of Darke County, which crosses Stillwater to the town of Willshire, in the county of Van Wert, and that the auditor of Mercer County is directed to issue orders on the treasurer of said county of Mercer for a proportionate amount of said road to the several persons employed in running the same, viz., Zachariah Hole, Commissioner, $15.27; Robert Robison, Commissioner, $14.33; James Hanks, Surveyor, for surveying and platting and making return of survey of said road, $25.77; and to Simon Craig, chainman, $7.17; Allen Reed, blazer, $7.17; and Joseph York, chainman, $7.17; to Anthony Achison, $8.28; Harry Achison, packer, $5.17; whereupon the Board adjourned until Tuesday at nine o'clock.

December term, Tuesday 7, 1824. Present: Thomas Scott, Lucas Vanausdale, and Ansel Blossom:

When return was made to said commissioners of the State road from Sidney, in Shelby County, to St. Marys, in Mercer County, which is ordered to be entered on record against the next session of said commissioners of Mercer County, and that the proportionate amount of Mercer County's expenses be allowed by the auditor to the following persons, and to each person, the amount annexed to his name, viz., to Joseph Stewart, Surveyor, $6.12½; Asa Henkle, Commissioner, $2.50; John Johnson, Commissioner, $2.34; John Blake, chainman, $1.67; Henry Bryan, chainman, $1.67; Henry Smith, blazer, $1.67; and to Christopher F. Tilley, packer, $2.22.

It is hereby ordered that James W. Riley, *pro tem.* clerk of Mercer County, is allowed for books and stationery purchased at Cincinnati for $3.75.

There appearing no more business at this time, we have adjourned till term in course, or otherwise, if urgent business may require.

Thomas Scott,
Lucas Vanausdale,
Ansel Blossom,
Commissioners.

Dec. 7, 1824.

State of Ohio, Mercer County, March 7, 1825.

March session, 1825. Present: Lucas Vanausdale, Isaiah Dungan, and Ansel Blossom, commissioners of said county:

When they called on Wm. B. Hedges to give bond to said commissioners for his faithful performance as auditor of said county, and to take the oath of office before Isaiah Dungan, Commissioner. There was a petition presented by sundry citizens of Mercer County for a county road, to be established from St. Marys in the nearest and best ground, so as to cross Twelve-Mile Creek, just below Peter Coil's sawmill, the nearest to John Heath's mill, thence to the town of Shanesville, in the nearest and best ground; and it is hereby ordered that John Murdock, Wm. B. Hedges, and Samuel Dungan are appointed viewers to locate said road, and said James W. Riley for surveyor, and order issued to viewers and surveyor to commence on the 21st instant to lay out the same.

Then adjourned till Tuesday, March 8, 1825.

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March 8, 1825. Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Vanausdale, Dungan, and Blossom:

When they proceeded to make a division of the lots in town of St. Marys, and the lots fell to the county, as follows, viz., Nos. 1, 5, 7, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 63. Then, after the aforesaid business was done, they proceeded to appoint a treasurer *pro tem.* till June term next, when John Manning was appointed, and the auditor is directed to take bond of said Manning in the sum of five hundred dollars, and to receive Charles Murray, J. J. Vanness, and William Berry as security on said bond.

There appearing no more business, they adjourned till Wednesday at eight o'clock.

March 9, 1825. Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, and concluded to make sale on the first Thursday after June session next of all the unsold lots in the town of St. Marys that belongs to the county of Mercer, to be sold at the highest bids, and the conditions of sale to be made known on day of sale, by order of the commissioners.

There appearing no more business at present, we have adjourned till regular session, in case no business requires a meeting sooner.

ANSEL BLOSSOM,
LUCUS VANAUSDALE,
ISAIAH DUNGAN,
Commissioners.

Attest—W. B. HEDGES, Auditor.

St. Marys, June 6, 1825.

June session, 1825. Present: Isaiah Dungan, Solomon Carr, Ansel Blossom, commissioners.

There being a return made of a county road that was laid out by W. P. Hedges, John Murdock and Samuel Dungan, viewers, and James W. Riley, surveyor, from the town of St. Marys to Shanesville, which was ordered to be recorded and laid on the table.

Adjourned till Tuesday, at 9 o'clock.

June 7, 1825. Met, agreeable to adjournment. Present: Dungan, Carr, and Blossom.

Proceeded to compare the vouchers with orders issued by W. B. Hedges, auditor, on the treasurer of said county, and found them to be correct, and to agree, except there appearing to be no voucher produced for the orders issued for the last October election, for the two clerks and three judges to said election, but satisfactory evidence was produced that they were correctly issued.

Settled with John P. Hedges, treasurer of Mercer County, and did receive of him all books and papers belonging to his office, together with the amount of money received by him during his continuance in office, commencing at the June session in 1824, and ending at this day. And the auditor is directed to issue an order in favor of the said Hedges, for two dollars and ninety-one cents, being his legal percentage on seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents, received and paid over by W. B. Hedges, for John P. Hedges.

ISAIAH DUNGAN,
ANSEL BLOSSOM,
SOLOMON CARR,
Commissioners.

June 7, 1825. The report of the viewers being read the second time, and no objections being made thereto to the road laid out by W. B. Hedges, John Murdock and Samuel Dungan, viewers, and James W. Riley, surveyor, from St. Marys to Shanesville. Therefore, it is hereby ordered, that the report, survey, and plat be recorded, and it is hereby ordered that the auditor do issue on the county treasurer, orders to the following persons, as reviewers, chainmen, examiner, and surveyors, for the several amounts annexed to their names, viz.: W. B. Hedges, as viewer, $4.50; John Murdock, as viewer, $6.00; Samuel Dungan, as viewer, $5.50; James W. Riley, surveyor, $14.25; John Roebuck, as chainman, $2.62½; Peter Coil, as axman, $1.87½; John Lillie, as chainman, $2.62½; Moses Scott, as blazer, one day, $0.75; George Conner, as chainman, one and a half days, $1.12½; Charles Murray, second as chainman, one and a half days, $1.12½; Richard R. Barrington, as axman, one and a half days, $1.12½; and then adjourned till Wednesday at 9 o'clock.

June 8, Wednesday. Met, agreeably to adjournment, and appointed John Murdock collector of the county taxes for the present year, and also John Manning is appointed treasurer of Mercer County for one year from this date, and the auditor is directed to take bonds of the said Manning in the sum of five hundred dollars. Next proceeded to make settlement with the auditor, and his accounts amounted to $18.66¾. Not considering that a sufficient compensation, we have allowed the auditor $21.33¼, making in all forty dollars for his services the year past. We have caused the auditor to erase the settlement orders issued, No. 70 and 73, made March 7 and 8, by the commissioners and auditor, not considering it legally made. It is hereby done away, and the commissioners do levy a tax on each horse and mule, thirty cents for each three years old and upwards; for each head of neat cattle ten cents on each head three years old and upward. And that the commissioners hereby order the auditor to publish by writing the expenditures and receipts of the current year past, and the commissioners order that the terms of sale of lots in St. Marys be as follows, viz.: The conditions of the sale of lots in the town of St. Marys are such that the highest bidder is to be the buyer, and any person bidding off a lot or lots and failing to comply with the advertisement, shall forfeit and pay twenty per cent. on the amount of the bid. And there shall be a title-bond given for a deed when the last payment is made, otherwise the first payment or payments to be forfeited, and the lot or lots to revert to the county. And it is hereby ordered, that lot No. 29 is to be sold for specie; conditions of payment, one-third in hand, one-third in six-months, and the balance in twelve months.

Adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, June 9. Met agreeably to adjournment. After the sale was over, thinking the lots did not sell for as much as they were worth, all the lots were bid in for the county, except No. 20, sold to Wm. B. Hedges, for sixty-three dollars and fourteen cents, and No. 59, sold to James Riley, for $30.40, No. 61 sold to John Murdock for $30.39, and No. 57 sold to Wm. B. Hedges for $30.01, and then forfeited the same and paid $6.00, the forfeiture for not complying with the conditions of the sale by giving in his services from settlement to his resignation, and the lot sold for specie. No. 29 was sold to Thos. Scott for $51.75, for which lot the commissioners conducting the same received $17.25, it being in full of the first payment to be made by the said Scott on said lot, and to be appropriated for books and stationery; and John Murdock hath paid $10.13, it being the first payment, and entered into bonds for the two other payments, which are to be paid yearly. Also James W. Riley has paid $10.15½, it being the first payment on the lot sold him, and the said Riley gave bond for the balance of the payments to the commissioner conducting the same. Lot No. 20 sold to Wm. B. Hedges for $63.14. Received payment in full from Wm. B. Hedges, for lot No. 20, in orders, $56.44. Paid by John Murdock, $2.91, which is entered on said Murdock's first note. Deduct interest on the last two payments on account of prompt payment, $3.78—$63.14.

June 10, 1825, Received eighty-three dollars and forty cents, paid for lots sold for county purposes, which is entered on the book "paid," and the orders destroyed. Wm. Armstrong, deputy auditor.

After a division of the lots, the commissioners set apart fifteen lots for public buildings, which lots are Nos. 5, 13, 18, 23, 27, 31, 34, 37, 42, 46, 50, 55, 58, 60, and 63. Also the proceeds of the other fifteen lots to be applied to other county purposes.

June 10, 1825. This day the resignation of W. B. Hedges, as county auditor, received by the commissioners of said county; also appointed David Armstrong county auditor *pro tem.* till next annual election; also took bond and security of said Armstrong according to law.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Saturday, June 11, 1825. Met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to take from the proprietors of the town a deed for the lots donated for county purposes.

Ordered, that the auditor issue orders on the treasurer of the county to the following persons for services rendered, to wit, to James W. Riley, Surveyor, $1.50; to William Armstrong, $0.75; to Joseph D. Blue, $0.75;

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to Isaiah Duncan, $10.00; to Ansel Blossom, $2.00; to Solomon Carr, $10.00; these three for services at June term.

Also ordered, that the auditor publish a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the current year.

Also ordered, that the lots set apart agreeably to their respective numbers for the use of public buildings, be and are hereby appropriated for the use herein expressed, and for no other purpose whatever.

Also appointed Thomas Scott agent to sell and convey the following lots, to wit, Nos. 1, 7, 15, 25, 33, 35, 39, 44, 48, 52, and 57, on the following conditions: one-third in hand, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years.

There appearing no further business, we adjourn till a further call.

ISAIAH DUNGAN,
ANSEL BLOSSOM,
SOLOMON CARR,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Dept. Auditor.
St. Marys, June 11, 1825.

Township No. 3 S., R. 1 E., called Willshire, is bounded as follows, viz., beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Van Wert and northwest corner of the county of Mercer, on the State line between Ohio and Indiana, thence north on said line six miles, thence east six miles, thence south six miles to the county line, thence west on said line six miles to the bounds first mentioned, containing thirty-six square miles, more or less.

SOLOMON CARR,
ANSEL BLOSSOM,
Commissioners.

I certify the above is a true copy of the original,

WM. ARMSTRONG, Dept. Auditor.
Sept. 14, 1825.

Commissioners met Monday, Dec. 5, 1825, and after finding that Thomas McCumsey had not been sworn into office, adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Commissioners met agreeably to adjournment. Present: Ansel Blossom and Thomas McCumsey, and proceeded to examine the accounts of Justin Hamilton, and allowed him nine dollars, to be paid out of the county treasury for his services as assessor for the year 1825. Also agreed that David Armstrong take up the two notes of Thomas Scott, each seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, and said Armstrong paid ten dollars on the first note.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

December session, 1825. Met agreeably to adjournment, and proceeded to construct a jail, and ordered the auditor to advertise the same in five public places, and adjourned till December, 29th inst.

ANSEL BLOSSOM,
THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.
Dec. 7, 1825.

Dec. 29, 1825. Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Ansel Blossom and Thomas McCumsey, and proceeded to sell the building of a jail, which was sold to Asa Hinkle, he agreeing to build said jail for lots Nos. 31, 34, 37, 42, and 50; also $150, fifty of which the commissioners agreed to pay in cash, and said Hinkle gave bonds to that effect.

Also ordered, that there be an order given to obtain one hundred dollars of the proprietors in labor or materials. The commissioners allow Charles Lovell $1.25 for crying the sale of the jail.

Ordered, that the auditor issue orders to the following persons: Ansel Blossom, for $8.00 for services at an extra session; Thomas McCumsey, $4.00 for services at same session; and to Charles Lovell, $1.25 for crying sale.

There appearing no more business at present, adjourned till March session.

St. Marys, April 25, 1826. Commissioners met, and proceeded to sell the following lots lying in the town of St. Marys: Lot No. 23 to Charles Lovell for $33.00, to be paid in cash; lot No. 5 sold to George Conner for $31.50, to be paid in cash; lot No. 18 sold to John Pickerell for $43.25, to be paid in cash; lot No. 27 sold to Enos Ferry for $68.50, to be paid in cash; lot No. 1 sold to John Murdock for $55.00, to be paid in county orders; lot No. 15 sold to Wm. Armstrong for $31.50, to be paid in county orders; lot No. 53 sold to James Watson Riley for $76.50, to be paid in county orders; lot No. 25 sold to Joseph Grier for $70.00, to be paid in county orders.

Ordered by the commissioners, that the auditor record all the proceedings which have heretofore been in record, and place them in order as they have been transacted, in a book which is prepared for that purpose.

Ordered, that the following persons receive the several sums annexed to their names: To Ansel Blossom, for three days; Joel Wood, two days; Thomas McCumsey, ten days.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn until the June session.

ANSEL BLOSSOM,
THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
JOEL WOOD,
Commissioners.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Dept. Auditor.
April 26, 1826.

St. Marys, June 5, 1826. Present: Ansel Blossom, Joel Wood, and Thomas McCumsey, commissioners.

Then proceeded to determine by lot the term of service of Joel Wood and Thomas McCumsey, which was done, and Joel Wood's term was two years, and Thomas McCumsey's term three years, from October last.

Also accepted an order from Asa Hinkle, for four dollars and forty-three and three-quarter cents, and indorsed the same on his obligation.

Adjourned till Tuesday, 6th.

Tuesday, 6th. Commissioners met, pursuant to adjournment.

Then proceeded to examine James W. Riley's account for platting three townships and one town-plat of the town of St. Marys, for the use of the assessor of the county, $3.75. Also allowed said Riley, for carrying the returns of the annual election of 1825, 85.90. Also allowed the following account to J. W. Riley, for paper and wafers, $3.00, to be paid in cash.

Then proceeded to lay the county levy, which was due, and levied eight mills on the dollar for county purposes on the grand levy.

Then proceeded to settle with the treasurer of Mercer County, and received the county levy of 1825, and directed his successor to receive all the books, papers, and moneys, that belong to the county.

Adjourned till Wednesday, June 7.

Wednesday, June 7. Commissioners met, pursuant to adjournment.

Then proceeded to appoint a treasurer for said county of Mercer, and appointed Robert Bigger treasurer, and directed the auditor to take bonds and security of the treasurer in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Then proceeded to appoint a collector of county and State tax, and appointed Charles Lovell, and directed the auditor to take bond, according to law.

Then proceeded to settlement with the auditor, his accounts being $15.44¾. It being his account, and we not thinking it a sufficient compensation, allowed him $14.56¼, making the whole $30.00, for his services from the 10th of June, 1825, till the 7th of June, 1826.

Then proceeded to adopt measures for laying out an appropriation made by the Legislature, at their last session, for the opening and repairing of roads in Mercer County.

Also ordered that the same be laid out on the State road leading from St. Marys to Shanesville, under the direction and supervision of Joel Wood and Thomas McCumsey, two of the present county commissioners of said county; and it is further ordered, that all the aforesaid money be laid out on said road between the town of St. Marys and the Twelve-Mile Creek, on that part of said road as the above said commissioners deem most proper, they reserving to themselves out of said money their compensation allowed by law. It is also ordered that the said money be laid out on said road between the first day of August and the first day of November next.

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Also ordered, by the board of commissioners of Mercer County, that the appropriation now made by law for opening and repairing roads in the County of Van Wert be laid out in the following place and manner, to wit: one-half of said money to be laid out in the above-mentioned road so far as said road runs through Van Wert County leading through Willshire, under the direction and superintendence of Joel Wood and Ansel Blossom, acting commissioners of Mercer County, on such part of said road as they think most proper, reserving to themselves out of said funds their compensation, as allowed by law.

Also ordered, that the said money be laid out on said road between the first day of August and the first day of November, next.

Also ordered, that the other half of said appropriation lie in the hands of the county treasurer till further orders, and recommend that a petition be presented to the next legislature of Ohio, for the purpose of having the balance of said appropriation of Van Wert County laid out in Mercer County, on the aforesaid State road, between Shanesville and the Van Wert County line.

Also ordered, that the commissioners receive the following sums for their services, as annexed to their names: Joel Wood, three days, $6.00; Ansel Blossom, three days, $7.00; Thomas McCumsey, three days, $6.00.

Also ordered, that the auditor publish a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year.

There appearing no more business at present, we adjourn till business requires a meeting to be called.

ANSEL BLOSSOM,
THOMAS McCUMSEY,
JOEL WOOD,
Commissioners of Mercer County.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Auditor.
June 7, 1826.

St. Marys, Aug. 2, 1826. Commissioners met. as business required. Present, Joel Wood and Thomas McCumsey.

Then proceeded to direct the auditor to issue an order on the treasurer, in favor of James W. Riley, for $18.00, drawn in two orders, to be paid out of the money appropriated for books and stationery. Also to issue an order on the treasurer, in favor of Robert Bigger, for $1.25, to be paid out of the appropriation for books and stationery.

Also to issue an order on the treasurer, in favor of William Armstrong, for $3.50, which he is directed to send to Cincinnati, to purchase one ream of paper, for the use of Mercer County, to be paid as above. Also to issue an order on the treasurer, in favor of Wm. Armstrong, for $1.25, to be paid out of the appropriation for books and stationery.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn until business requires.

JOEL WOOD,
THOMAS McCUMSEY,
Commissioners of Mercer County.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Auditor.

August 24, 1826. Commissioners met, as business required.

Present, Joel Wood and Thomas McCumsey.

Commissioners met for the purpose of appointing a collector, and John Murdock was appointed, in the place of Charles Lovell, removed. Also the auditor was ordered to take bonds of said Murdock, according to law, for his performance as collector of State and county tax for the year 1826.

They then adjourned till business requires.

JOEL WOOD,
THOMAS McCUMSEY,
Commissioners of Mercer County.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Auditor.

St. Marys, Aug. 2, 1826. Commissioners met. Present: Joel Wood and Thomas McCumsey.

We met for the purpose of ascertaining the expense incurred in preparing the State road from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek, for laying out the appropriation of the three per cent. funds, which is as follows, to wit:—

To Thomas McCumsey, Commissioner, two days measuring said road and three days superintending the sale and other business, $5.00.

To the following persons for assisting to run said road: John Armstrong, $1.50; Levi Johnson, $1.50; David Armstrong, $1.50; George Conner, $1.50; Joel Wood, Commissioner, three days, $3.00; James W. Riley, as clerk of sale, $1.00; Charles Lovell, for three quarts of whiskey, $0.56¼.

We direct the auditor to issue orders to the above-named persons for the several sums annexed to their names.

THOMAS McCUMSEY,
JOEL WOOD,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Dept. Auditor.

St. Marys, Aug. 2, 1826. Commissioners then proceeded to examine the expense incurred in making and superintending the appropriation in Van Wert County, and allow Joel Wood, Commissioner, for three days superintending issued, $3.00; James W. Riley, one day as Clerk, $1.00; Ansel Blossom, $5.50.

We direct the auditor to issue orders to the above-named persons for the sums annexed to their names.

THOMAS McCUMSEY,
JOEL WOOD,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Dept. Auditor.

Aug. 24, 1826. Commissioners met, and ordered the auditor to issue an order in favor of Solomon Carr for ten dollars, for which this shall be his sufficient voucher for issuing the said order.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn till business requires a meeting.

JOEL WOOD,
THOMAS McCUMSEY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

St. Marys, Dec. 4, 1826. Commissioners met. Present: Joel Wood, Thomas McCumsey, and David Hays.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

Dec. 5, 1826. Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Proceeded to direct the auditor to issue an order on the treasurer for six dollars and eleven cents, to discharge the county levy on town lots in St. Marys which belongs to said county.

Also, to draw an order on the treasurer for $1.50, to be paid out of any money in the hands of the treasurer not otherwise appropriated.

Also, directed the auditor to issue orders to the following persons: Thomas Scott, executor, $2.00, the balance of Solomon Carr's charge for June session, 1825; John Murdock, collector, $1.66 for the defalcations of 1825; Joel Wood, for two days as acting commissioner, $4.00; Thos. McCumsey, for same service two days, $4.00, David Hays, for same service, $4.00.

THOMAS McCUMSEY,
JOEL WOOD,
DAVID HAYS,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Dept. Auditor.

St. Marys, March 5, 1827. Commissioners met. Present: Thomas McCumsey and David Hays.

Then proceeded to examine a return of a State road made by Justin Hamilton, surveyor, from Amanda, Allen County, to Dennison's Run, in Mercer County, where they intersect the State road from St. Marys to Shanesville, and directed the auditor to issue orders to the amount charged in said certificate of said road.

Also, proceeded to appoint the assessor, and appointed Justin Hamilton for the year 1827.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 6th, at nine o'clock

Met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Thomas McCumsey and David Hays.

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Then proceeded to examine account laid in by Leander Houston, for attending in the court as constable at February term, 1825, and allowed the same, $0.75; also, allowed George Conner $9.50 for carrying the return of the annual election of 1826 to Eaton; also, curtailed John Murdock's fee for carrying the returns of an election for justice of the peace in St. Marys Township to twenty-five cents; also, directed the auditor to issue an order to Thomas McCumsey for $4.00; also, to David Hays for $4.00, both for services as commissioners at Mercer County term, 1827.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn till business requires a meeting.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
DAVID HAYS,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Dept. Auditor.

St. Marys, June 4, 1827. Commissioners met. Present: Joel Wood, Thomas McCumsey, and David Hays, with William Armstrong, Dept. Auditor, then proceeded to settlement with Treasurer. Adjourned till Tuesday, the 5th, at eight o'clock.

Tuesday, June 5, 1827. Met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Joel Wood, Thomas McCumsey, and David Hays.

Proceeded again to settlement with the Treasurer for Mercer County levy and received fifty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, leaving a balance of ninety-four dollars and five cents of county levy not accounted for; and also thirty-five dollars and eighty-three cents, the whole amount of State and canal levy unaccounted for, and, on motion, the Treasurer is allowed until the first day of November next for a final settlement.

Then proceeded to appoint a Treasurer for said county, and appointed Robert Bigger, and took bonds with security, according to law, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the State of Ohio, with Asa Hinkle, John Murdock, and James Laird his securities.

Then proceeded, on application of John Murdock, Collector of Mercer County, for further indulgence to grant him till the first of November next to finish his collections and return his list of delinquents. Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 6, 1827. Met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Joel Wood, Thomas McCumsey, and David Hays, and proceeded to examine the returns and account of Justin Hamilton, Esq., Assessor, and accepted the same, and allowed him for services the sum of fifteen dollars, to be paid in county orders, and the further sum of twenty-five cents to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the purchase of books and stationery on the order of the Auditor.

Ordered that Robert Edwards be allowed the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents for the use of his room at the April term of Court of Common Pleas, for which the Auditor will draw on the Treasurer.

Ordered, that James Watson Riley be allowed the sum of two dollars and twelve and a half cents for his expenditure for books and stationery the past year, to be paid out of funds appropriated for that purpose.

Ordered, that John Murdock, Sheriff of the County of Mercer, be allowed the sum of three dollars for summoning the grand jury at the April term, 1827.

Ordered, that in the making out of the duplicate and levy for the county tax for the ensuing year the Auditor shall compute at the rate of eight mills on the dollar, and the State and Canal tax at three mills on the dollar, making one cent and one mill on the dollar in the aggregate.

Ordered, that after the expiration of this term and all the orders shall have been drawn for which vouchers may now be filed, and all shall be allowed at this term, the Auditor commence a new series of numbers, beginning at one, and also state on the face of the order the special service on account for which it is drawn.

David Armstrong came and paid into the hands of the Commissioners the remaining balance of the purchase-money and interest on lot No. 29 of the town of St. Marys, amounting to $26.12½, whereupon the Commissioners gave, in their official capacity, a general warranty deed for said lot, bearing date June 5, 1827.

Paid in by J. W. Riley fifteen dollars on the purchase of lot No 33, in the town of St. Marys. Ordered, that said amount be endorsed on said Riley's note by the Auditor.

Paid in by John Pickerel, twenty-nine dollars, part of the amount due on the purchase of lot No. 18 of the town of St. Marys.

Ordered that said note to that amount be given up to him.

Then proceeded to examine the accounts of the auditor for the past year, and finding them correct, it is ordered that his account of twenty-two dollars and sixty two and a half cents be allowed, and also allowed the further sum of ten dollars and forty-six cents, for his extra services and account at this term inclusive.

Paid by Wm. Armstrong, fifteen dollars and twenty-three cents, the amount remaining unpaid on lot No. 15 of the town of St. Marys, whereupon the commissioners, in their official capacity, executed a general warranty deed to said Armstrong, for said lot, bearing date of June 6, 1827.

Ordered that Joel Wood, Thomas McCumsey, and David Hays, be each allowed the sum of six dollars for their services at this session, and the auditor draw on the county treasurer for these respective amounts.

Adjourned without day.

JOEL WOOD,
THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
DAVID HAYS,
Commissioners of Mercer County.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Auditor.

St. Marys, Dec. 3, 1827. Present: Thomas McCumsey, David Hays, Picket Doty, commissioners, and Wm. Armstrong, auditor.

Then proceeded to settlement with John Murdock, collector of Mercer County for the year 1826, and received thirty-two dollars and eighteen cents, leaving a balance of sixty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents, not accounted for as county levy; also thirty-five dollars and eighty-three cents seven and a half mills of State money not accounted for, and is considered that said collector be allowed till the next session of the board to make final settlement.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 4th, at 8 o'clock.

Met, pursuant to adjournment. Present: Thomas McCumsey, David Hays, Picket Doty, and Wm. Armstrong, auditor.

Proceeded to appoint a keeper of a standard measure, and appointed and directed Wm. Armstrong to procure and keep a standard measure for the county of Mercer, as soon as the nature of the case will admit, and the said Wm. Armstrong was duly sworn, according to law, to perform the said duty as keeper of a standard measure.

Then proceeded to allow the auditor eleven dollars and sixty-nine cents, for making out two copies of the duplicate of said county, which is to be deducted out of his allowance for the year 1828.

Ordered that the auditor cause to be published in the *Piqua Gazette*, for six weeks previous to the first Monday in March next, an advertisement for the sale of the remaining lots in the town of St. Marys, which were donated to the county of Mercer, and are not disposed of on Tuesday, the 4th day of March next.

It is considered by the board that the administrator of Enos Terry had legal notice to attend at this session, and show cause why the lot sold to said Terry on the 25th day of April, 1826, should not revert to the county, agreeably to the conditions of the sale, and having failed so to do or make any payment, wherefore it is considered by the board that the sale of said lot, to wit, No. 27, be void, and that they have right to dispose of it in such manner as if no sale had been made.

Ordered that Wm. R. Barrington be allowed five dollars out of the county treasury, for advertising the sale of lots in St. Marys, and that the auditor draw therefor on the treasurer.

James W. Riley paid, in orders, thirty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents, towards the remaining balance on lot No. 33, and it appearing that there remain but two dollars and thirty-eight cents yet due for the whole payment of said lot, the board executed a deed to Amos Compton, satisfactory evidence having been made of the transfer, who is to receive the said deed of the auditor, on producing to him a receipt from the treasurer for said balance of two dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Also ordered that the auditor cause public notice to be given to our creditors, by means of three public advertisements, one to be posted on the door of Caleb Major's shop, one on the door of John Pickerel's tavern, and one at Shanesville, requesting them to call at the next session

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of the board, on the first Monday of March next, and pay their respective dues, or they may expect compulsory measures will be taken.

Ordered, that John Pickerel be allowed five dollars, for the use of his house to hold late Court of Common Pleas in, and that the auditor draw therefor on the treasurer.

Ordered, that John Murdock be allowed five dollars and eight cents for his per cent. as collector, on the money paid in as county levy for the year 1826, and the auditor is to draw therefor on the treasurer.

Ordered, that Thomas McCumsey be allowed four dollars, for his compensation as commissioner at this session, for which the auditor will draw on the treasurer.

Ordered, that Picket Doty be allowed four dollars, for his services as commissioner at this session, and that therefor the auditor draw on the treasurer.

Ordered, that David Hays be allowed five dollars, for his service as commissioner at this session, and that the auditor draw therefor on the treasurer.

There appearing no more business before the board, we adjourn *sine die*.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' Court, March 3, 1828. Present: Thomas McCumsey, David Hays, Picket Doty, and Wm. Armstrong, Auditor.

Proceeded to examine and set apart the lots which were donated for county purposes, and those for public purposes.

Also determined the conditions of the sale of said lots, which was done.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 4th.

March 4, 1828. Met pursuant to adjournment. Full Board present.

Proceeded to sale of lots and sold the following lots, to wit: Lot No. 35 to Wm. Armstrong for seventy-five dollars and one cent for county purposes; lot No. 48 to Caleb Major for fifty-eight dollars and fourteen cents for county purposes; lot No. 52 sold to Robert Bigger for sixty dollars and thirty-one cents for county purposes; lot No. 39 to Wm. Armstrong for thirty-one dollars and one cent for public uses; lot No. 7 sold to Henry M. Helm for forty-two dollars and eighty-one cents for public purposes; No. 13 sold to Robert Sowards for thirty-nine dollars for public uses; No. 44 to Wm. Armstrong for fifty-one dollars and twelve and a half cents for county purposes.

Also received notes for the amount bid off by the purchasers, and gave certificates for deeds when the payments are made.

Then proceeded to take a bond of Peter Coil, Assessor of Mercer County, which was taken for one thousand dollars, with John Pickerel and Robert Bigger securities.

Adjourned till Wednesday, the 5th day of March.

Commissioners' Court, March 5, 1828. Board met pursuant to adjournment. All present.

Proceeded to settlement with John Murdock and received thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, twenty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents of which he lifted on two notes given for lot No. 61, and the balance to be credited on his note for lot No. 1. Also directed the Auditor to draw a deed to John Murdock for said lot No. 61.

Also received of Wm. Armstrong two dollars and thirty-eight cents, and gave up James W. Riley on account of said payment.

Then directed the Auditor to advertise the sale of a frame court-house to be sold on the first day of the next term of the court, to be twenty feet wide by twenty-four feet long, and two stories high.

Then proceeded to allow the following persons for services: to Thos. McCumsey as commissioner at this session, $6; to David Hays for ditto $6; to Picket Doty for ditto $6.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn until the first day of the term of the Court of Common Pleas in May next.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
PICKET DOTY,
DAVID HAYS, Comm'rs.

Attest: WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Special session, Commissioners' Court, May 2, 1828. Full Board present.

Proceeded to the notice given for the sale of the court-house, and sold the building of the same to Wm. McCumsey for $291.49, for which said commissioners took a penal bond of said McCumsey for six hundred dollars with John Murdock and Isaac Smith, securities, for the performance of said work.

Commissioners also gave bond for above amount which the said building was bid off for, as follows: One note for $40.00, to be paid on the first day of October, next, and the balance when the building shall be completed; one-third of said balance to be paid in county orders, by putting in lot No. 57 at the valuation of two disinterested men.

The commissioners directed the auditor to issue orders to the following persons for services as commissioners at this session: Thomas McCumsey, $2.00; Picket Doty, $2.00; David Hays, $2.00.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn without day.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
PICKET DOTY,
DAVID HAYS,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' Court, June 2, 1828. Full Board present.

Proceeded with settlement with Peter Coil, assessor, and allowed his account of $36.00 for services as assessor for the year 1828.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eight o'clock.

June 3, 1828. Met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Thomas McCumsey, David Hays, and Auditor Armstrong.

Proceeded to settlement with John Murdock, collector of county for the year 1826, and he paid $20.72 of county levy, leaving a balance of county levy unpaid of $41.15.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

June 4, 1828. Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment with full Board.

Proceeded to settlement with Robert Bigger, treasurer of county, and he paid $34.06¼ for licenses and fines collected when John Manning was treasurer.

Also, the auditor proceeded to settle with Robert Bigger, treasurer of County for State and county levy, and he produced a delinquent's list for $37.69; that amount deducted from State and county levy, leaves a balance due the county of $8.84, and of the State, $12.56, and due for school purposes, $3.24. Also, the said treasurer paid in $16.12½ of orders drawn on him for money appropriated for books and stationery.

Then called George Conner for settlement, and gave him till the first day of September next to discharge his note; and if the said Conner does not discharge said note on or before the 1st of September next, then and in that case lot No. 5 is to revert to the county, with all the improvements thereon.

Ordered, that in making out the duplicate of taxes for the current year, the auditor shall compute the levy at eight mills on the dollar for county purposes, the State and canal shall be computed at three mills on the dollar, and the school fund at one-half mill on the dollar, making an aggregate of one cent and one and a half mills on the dollar.

Then proceeded to examine and compare the accounts and vouchers of the auditor for the past year, and find them correct: it is ordered that his account for $25.18 be allowed; and that appearing not an ample satisfaction, we allow him $39.81¼, making in all $65.81¼ for services rendered the county for the year previous to June 1, 1828.

Also, ordered the auditor to prepare a sale bill for the sale of the State road that is to be improved in Van Wert County, and written contracts for the purchasers to be ready by the first day of August next.

Also ordered, that John Pickerel's note of $32.86 be delivered to Wm. McCumsey, and credited in $10.00 said McCumsey holds against the commissioners, payable on the 1st of October next. N. B.—All interest to be credited that is on Pickerel's note.

Ordered, that the auditor publish the receipts and expenditures of the county for the past year.

Ordered, that the auditor draw an order on the treasurer in favor of

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John Pickerel for $5.00 for the use of his house to hold court in at May term of Court of Common Pleas for 1828.

Ordered that the following persons be allowed the sums annexed to their names: Thomas McCumsey, $6.00; David Hays, $7.00; Picket Doty, $6.00.

Ordered, that the auditor take bonds of the treasurer for the amount required by law.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn *sine die*.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' Court, Dec. 1, 1828. Full Board present.

Proceeded to examine a petition for a new township, and granted; the same to be bounded as follows: No. 4 S. of base line, range 3 east. Also that No. 5 be attached to No. 4, for the purpose of regulating their school lands and other township business.

Adjourned till Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Commissioners met Dec. 2, 1828. Present: Thomas McCumsey, Picket Doty, and Auditor Armstrong.

Directed the auditor to make a deed to Michael Goddard for lot No. 5, in town of St. Marys.

Then proceeded to settlement with John Murdock, collector of the county for the year 1826, and received $5.10 of county funds, leaving a balance of $33.70 unpaid of said levy.

Then allowed $3.25 to purchase a ream of paper.

Also, allowed $4.00 for the purchase of books for the use of the auditor's office, which is to be purchased by Picket Doty.

Also, allowed the following persons the sums annexed to their names: Thomas McCumsey, $4.00; David Hays, $5.00; Picket Doty, $4.00.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn *sine die*.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' court, March 2, 1829. Full Board present.

Proceeded to settlement with Robert Bigger, treasurer of county, and received $31.79, for licenses and fines in 1828. Proceeded to settlement with the treasurer, for the county levy of 1828, and received a receipt from the State treasurer, for $65.35 1.

Also received of said treasurer, $147.88 of county levy, leaving a balance of $28.11 unpaid, exclusive of the delinquent list, which amounts to $48.707, for State, school, and county purposes.

Adjourned till Tuesday, March 3, 1829.

Tuesday, March 3, 1829. Met, pursuant to adjournment. Full Board present.

Proceeded to allow the following persons the sums annexed to their names: John Manning, for taking bonds of sheriff and coroner, 1.25; W. B. Hedges, for same service, $2.50; Joseph Grier, for same service, $1.25. Then proceeded on a petition for attaching the original surveyed township, No. 5, S. R. 2 E., in said county of Mercer, as set forth in said petition to townships 4 and 5, in Range 3 East, organized by the name of Union. The board therefore grant the petition, for the convenience of working roads, etc.

Also allowed an application of sundry citizens of the south end of St. Marys township the privilege of electing a third justice of the peace for said township, and the auditor is ordered to notify the constable of said election, to be held on the day of the annual election in April, in said township.

Then proceeded to allow Asa Hinkle one month longer time to finish the jail contract.

It is also ordered, that the following persons receive the sums annexed to their names: Thomas McCumsey, $4.00; David Hays, $5.00; Picket Doty, $4.00; the above allowances being for services rendered as commissioners at March session.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn without day.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' Court, June 1, 1829. Full Board present.

Proceeded to settlement with Robert Bigger, county treasurer, and received $15.25, paid in as licenses and fines. Also received of said treasurer, $3.56¼, paid in on county levy. Also settled with said treasurer for $2.81, his per centage on $47.04, paid in for licenses and fines, by said treasurer.

Adjourned till Tuesday, June 2, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

June 2, 1829. Commissioners met. All present.

Proceeded to settlement with Peter Coil, assessor of the county, and accepted his assessment, and allowed the sum of $30.00 for his services, and directed the auditor to issue an order on the treasurer for the same. Then proceeded on application of the county surveyor for the field notes and plat of Mercer County, for which they gave him an order to obtain the same for the sum of $25.00.

Adjourned till Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Met Wednesday, June 3, pursuant to adjournment, with a full board.

Proceeded to make the following deeds, to wit: Lot No. 5, in town of St. Marys, to Michael Goddard; Lots No. 31, 34, 37, 42, and 50, to Asa Hinkle, the same being in part payment for the building of the jail. Then proceeded to lay the county levy, and computed the same at eight mills on the dollar, for county purposes, and three mills on the dollar for State and canal purposes, and three-fourths of a mill for school purposes, which they direct the auditor to compute the same per centum in making out the duplicate for the current year.

It is ordered that the auditor copy all the proceedings of the commissioners, from December session, 1827, into a book, purchased for that purpose.

Received of Robert Bigger, seventy-five cents, to be applied on the county levy.

Ordered, that Justin Hamilton receive an order on the treasurer for fifty cents, for acknowledging three deeds.

Then proceeded to settlement with the auditor, and compared the receipts and vouchers, and found them to be correct. Also the auditor produced an account of $20.17, which was allowed; and thinking this not a sufficient compensation, we allow him the further sum of $45.50, in addition to his account, making in all $65.67.

It is ordered that the auditor publish the receipts and expenditures of the past year.

Paid Asa Hinkle $7.31¼, which was borrowed from the funds of Van Wert County.

The commissioners ordered the auditor to issue orders to the following persons: David Hays, $7.00; Thomas McCumsey, $6.00; Picket Doty, $6.00.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn *sine die*.

DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
THOMAS MCCUMSEY.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' court, June 6, 1829. Present: Thomas McCumsey, Picket Doty, and Auditor Armstrong.

Proceeded to settlement with John Manning and Wm. Berry, for the donation to Mercer County for public buildings at St. Marys, for use of said county, and received of said Manning and Berry.

Received of Asa Hinkle, $17.81¼. Also received the following lots in north addition to St. Marys, to wit: Nos. 10, 11, 14, and 15, which said Manning and Berry are to make good and sufficient deeds, to complete a full settlement with the commissioners for said donation.

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Also ordered the auditor to advertise the following lots for sale: Nos. 10, 11, 14, and 15, in north addition to St. Marys, to be sold to the highest bidder. Also that he make the conditions of sale.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
PICKET DOTY,
Commissioners.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' Court, July 24, 1829. Met in special meeting with full Board.

Proceeded to the sale of the lots in north addition to St. Marys, and sold lot No. 11 to Wm. McCumsey for $19.06¼, to be paid in cash.

There appearing no more business, we adjourn without day, by allowing said commissioners the following sums: David Hays, $3.00; Thos. McCumsey, $3.00; Picket Doty, $2.00.

Adjourned.

DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' Court, Dec. 7, 1829. Full Board in session.

Proceeded to an examination of John Murdock's accounts with the county, and find the amounts of county levy yet due to be $8.70; also, find a forfeiture on lot No. 1, in St. Marys, which has reverted to the county, and the forfeiture is $13.75, making in all $22.45. Received $6.96, leaving a balance of $15.89 due the county, for which they presented the account with proofs to the administrator of John Murdock, deceased.

Then proceeded to settlement with Henry M. Helm, and received $34.12½ in full on lot No. 7, in town of St. Marys, which money was received from Wm. McCumsey, and said McCumsey is to give credit on the notes he holds against the commissioners for building the court-house.

Also, the auditor is directed to make a deed to Henry M. Helm for said lot in St. Marys.

Adjourned till Tuesday at eight o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1829. Met pursuant to adjournment, with a full Board convened.

Proceeded to settlement with William Armstrong for lot No. 39. Received $11.00 by Asa Hinkle.

Then proceeded to settle with William McCumsey for lot No. 11, in north addition to St. Marys, which was sold to him for $19.06¼ on the 24th of last July. Also, received on said lot $9.75, and took his note for the balance.

Also, John Pickerel came forward and paid the balance due on lot No. 25, bid off by Joseph Greer.

Ordered, that the auditor make a deed by order of Joseph Greer to John Pickerel.

Ordered, that the auditor issue orders to the treasurer of the county to the following persons: David Hays, $5.00; Thos. McCumsey, $4.00; Picket Doty, $4.00.

There appearing no further business, adjourned without day.

THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

Commissioners' Court, Dec. 28, 1829. Met at special meeting with a full Board.

Proceeded to make the conditions of sale of the unsold lots, which are as follows: One-fourth in hand, one-half of the balance in six months, and the last third in twelve months, purchasers to give notes for deferred payments.

Proceeded to sale, and sold lot No. 1 to William Been for $41.00, for which he paid one-fourth in hand, and William Armstrong gave his notes for the balance.

Lot No. 58, sold to William Been for $23.00, to be paid on same terms as lot No. 1, except that said Been gave his note for last payment.

Lot No. 46 was sold to James W. Riley for $19.25, to be paid in cash. He also complied with the conditions of the sale, by paying one fourth in hand and giving notes for the balance.

Lot No. 60 was sold to Joseph D. Blue for $15.13, to be paid in cash. He also complied with conditions of sale.

Lot No. 55 was sold to Henry M. Helm for $13.50, to be paid in cash. He also complied with conditions of sale.

Lot No. 63 was sold to Michael Goddard for $21.25, to be paid in cash, of which he paid $2.00 in hand, and is to pay the balance, or $3.81¼, before he gets a certificate of purchase.

Ordered, that Thomas McCumsey pay fifty cents out of the money received on lots in the hands of the auditor.

Allowed David Hays $3,00; McCumsey and Doty each $2.00.

There appearing no further business, we adjourn *sine die*.

DAVID HAYS,
PICKET DOTY,
THOMAS MCCUMSEY,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.
Dec. 28, 1829.

The next session convened March 1, 1830, when the auditor gave bond for $2000 with John Wyland, Isaac Applegate, and Richard R. Barrington, as bondsmen.

At a meeting held May 5, 1831, the following action was taken:—

Proceeded to a petition from the southwest corner of the county for a new township to be set off, commencing at the southwest corner of Mercer County, thence north with the State line to the Wabash, thence up the Wabash to the mouth of Beaver Creek, thence up said creek with the meanders thereof to the east line of range No. 2, thence south with said line to the south line of said county, thence west with the said south line of said county to the place of beginning, which shall be designated and known on the records of said county by the name of Recovery.

At a meeting held June 3, 1833, Joel Wood, Isaac Nichols, Samuel Ruckman, and Auditor Armstrong were present, and the following action taken:—

Proceeded to examine a petition presented by the citizens of township 7 to section 6, thence south to section 30, thence east to section 36, thence north to the point of beginning, containing 36 square miles, and to be known and designated by the name of German, which is granted.

Ordered, that the auditor give public notice for an election of officers of said township, to be held on the 25th of June, inst., at John Bowen's.

Then proceeded to hear and determine a petition from the citizens of Chicasaw settlement for a township to be set off, composed as follows: Bounded north by Beaver Creek and Beaver Prairie, south by the county line, east by the west line of range 4 east, and west by the first range line east, which is granted.

Ordered, that the auditor give public notice of an election for officers for said township, to be held on the 25th inst., at the house of Matthew Kearns, the township to be known by the name of Marion.

Then proceeded to hear and determine a petition from the citizens of the originally surveyed townships, Nos. 4 and 5, in range 4 east, to organize a township composed as above described, which is granted. Said township is to be known and designated by the name of Wayne.

And it is ordered that the auditor give public notice for the election for officers in said township, to be held at the mill of Isaac Nichols, in said township, on the 25th inst.

Special session, April 12, 1834. The commissioners do organize the originally surveyed township, number 5, range 1, which is hereafter to be known by the name of Black Creek; and also ordered that an election be held at the house of Chauncy Knowlton, in said township, on Monday, the 28th day of April, inst., for the purpose of electing township officers.

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There appearing no more business, we adjourn.

SAMUEL RUCKMAN,
WM. B. HEDGES,
Commissioners.

Attest—WM. ARMSTRONG, Auditor.

June 2, 1834. Board met. Present: Wm. B. Hedges, Isaac Nichols, Samuel Ruckman, and Auditor Armstrong.

Took up a petition presented by the citizens residing in Town 5 S. and Range 3 E., in the county of Mercer, praying for said Town to be organized as a township by the name of Centre, which is granted.

Ordered, that the auditor advertise an election for township officers, to be held at the house of Wm. Bonnafield on the 21st day of June, inst.

Took up a petition presented by the citizens of Jennings' Prairie, in Van Wert County, praying for the organization of the township as originally surveyed, being township 3, range 3 E., and township 3, in range 4 E., which is granted, and organized as a township by the name of Jennings:

Therefore ordered, that the auditor advertise an election, to be held at the house of Benjamin Gritlin, on the 21st day of June, inst., for the purpose of electing township officers.

Dec. 6, 1836. Commissioners present: Alexander Grant, Picket Doty, Samuel Ruckman, and Auditor Franklin Linzee.

Took up a petition from citizens of the originally surveyed township, No. 4 S., R. 4 E., praying to be struck off from Town 5 S., R. 4 E., known as Wayne Township: we, therefore, grant said petition, and said township is to be known and described by the name of Salem Township, being the originally surveyed township 4 S., R. 4 E.

Ordered that the auditor give public notice in said township for an election for officers, to be held at the house of Michael Tippe, on the first Monday in January, 1837.

June 5, 1837. Board met, and took up a petition from citizens of Recovery Township, praying to have Town 7 S., Range 2 E., struck off from Recovery Township: we, therefore, hear said petition. Whereupon it is considered and ordered by the Board in the premises, that township 7 S., Range 2 E., be and is hereby set off and entered according to the boundaries made upon the original surveyed township, into a separate and independent township, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, and to be known by the name of Granville. It is further ordered, that the originally surveyed township 6, R. 2, be and the same is hereby attached to Town 7 S., R. 2 E.

We, therefore, direct notice to be put up for an election, to be held at the house of John Wright, on the 26th of June, inst., and there to elect such officers as the law directs.

March 5, 1838. Board met, and took up for consideration a petition from the inhabitants of township 6 S., R. 1 E., praying to be erected into a separate township, and signed by twenty-two petitioners. The Board being satisfied that the said township is entitled under the statute to be so erected, do constitute and make them a separate and independent township, under the name of Washington.

And further direct the auditor to give notice of the election forthwith, to be held at the house of George Arbaugh, on the first Monday of April next.

June 4, 1838. Commissioners met, and received a petition from citizens of the original survey, township 6 S., R. 2 E., signed by twenty-five petitioners, praying to be struck off into a separate township; and being satisfied that the said township is entitled under the statute to be so erected, we do constitute and make a separate and independent township, under the name of Butler, and to be bounded as follows: West, south, and east by the original survey lines, and north by Beaver Creek.

The auditor is hereby directed to give notice of an election forthwith, to be held at the house of Davis Guy, on Saturday, the 9th day of July next.

March 5, 1839. On application, the Board do now erect and constitute a new township, made up of the following territory, to wit, commencing at the southwest corner of Town 5, R. 2 E., and running north on the range line between ranges 1 and 2, four miles to the northwest corner of section 18, T. 5, R. 2 E., thence east on section line to east line of said township, thence south on range line to southeast corner of said township, thence east on the line between Towns 5 and 6 to the east line of said township, R. 3, and including so much of Town 6 S., R. 3 E., as lies north of the Grand Reservoir, and as much of T. 6 S., R. 2 E., as lies north of Beaver Creek. The township so erected and established will be known by the name of Jefferson.

And it is ordered that the auditor give notice of an election, to be held on the 1st Monday of April next at Celina.

Dec. 7, 1841. It is ordered that a new township be and hereby is erected and set off by the name of Franklin, to be bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 19 of R. 3 E., T. 6 S.; thence south on township line to the centre on west line of section 7, R. 3 E., T. 7 S.; thence east on centre line of sections to east line of section 12, in said township; thence north to place of beginning.

An election for township officers is ordered for the 24th of December, inst.

March 6, 1848. The commissioners proceeded in accordance with an act entitled an act to erect the new county of Auglaize, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 14th day of February, 1849, to attach to the county of Mercer as cut off from Darke County to wit, fractional township number 15 of ranges 1 and 2 E., and fractional township number 13 and 12 of ranges 3 and 4 E., given to the County of Mercer by said act of the General Assembly.

Then took up the petition of citizens of Gibson and Recovery township, praying that they be attached and made one township.

Then took up a remonstrance of citizens of Gibson and Recovery township against above-mentioned petition.

Whereupon it is decided by the board that fractional township number 15 R. 1 E. be and remain for the present as it is organized, and that the next tier of sections in fractional township 15 R. 2 E. be and the same are hereby attached to and made a part of the township of Gibson, to be known and designated under that name. Also that so much of fractional township number 15 R. 2 E. as is not already attached to the township of Gibson, be and the same is hereby attached to the township of Granville. And that fractional townships 13 and 12 of ranges 3 and 4 E. be and the same are hereby attached to and made a part of Marion.

A Record Book for the Three per Cent. Funds of Mercer and Van Wert Counties wherein Orders have been issued.

No. 1. Order issued to Joel Wood for three dollars, to be paid out of the Mercer appropriation, for his services in superintending the sale of the three per cent. funds. August 2, 1826, $3.00.

No. 2. Issued to Joel Wood for three dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert, for his services as commissioner and superintending the three per cent. funds and sale of the same, $3.00.

No. 3. Order issued to John Armstrong for one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his service in laying off State road from St. Marys to the Twelve Mile Creek. Aug. 2, 1826, $1.50.

No. 4. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey for five dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his services in superintending the sale of said funds. Aug. 2, 1826, $5.00

No. 5. Order issued to James W. Riley for one dollar, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his services as clerk of the sale of said funds. Aug. 3, 1826, $1.00.

No. 6. Order issued to James W. Riley for two dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his services as clerk of the sale of said funds. Aug. 3, 1826, $2.00.

No. 7. Order issued to Charles Lovell for fifty-six and a fourth cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County for whiskey, for the sale of said funds. Aug. 3, 1826, $0.56¼.

No. 8. Order issued to David Armstrong for one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his services in laying off the State road from St. Marys to the Twelve Mile Creek. Aug. 3, 1826, $1.50.

No. 9. Order issued to Levi Johnson for one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his services in laying off the State road from St. Marys to the Twelve Mile Creek. Aug. 3, 1826, $1.50.

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No. 10. Order issued to Solomon Carr for ten dollars in part for lot No. — in Van Wert County, to be paid out of the Van Wert appropriation of the three per cent. funds. Aug. 24, 1826, $10 00.

No. 11. Order issued to James W. Riley, for nine dollars and eighty cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his service done on the State road, in said county. Sept. 1, 1826, $9.80.

No. 12. Order issued to James W. Riley, for nine dollars and eighty-six cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor done on the State road, in said county. Sept. 1, 1826, $9.86.

No. 13. Order issued to Ebenezer Godard, for forty-five dollars, ninety-eight and three-quarter cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. fund of Van Wert County, for labor done on the State road, in said county. Sept. 9, 1826, $45.98¾.

No. 14. Order issued to Ebenezer Godard, for twelve dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. fund of Van Wert County, for labor done on the State road, in said county. Sept. 9, 1826, $12.50.

No. 15. Order issued to Timothy Green, for eighteen dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor done in said county. Sept. 20, 1826, $18.00.

No. 16. Order issued to Richard Kiser, for ten dollars and eighty-nine cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor done on the State road, in said county. Sept. 22, 1826, $10.89.

No. 17. Order issued to Wm. Hauzer, for six dollars, in part for his service on the State road, from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek, by order of Thomas McCumsey, commissioner. Sept. 30, 1826, $6.00. N. B.—Out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County.

No. 18. Order issued to John Van Gundy, for eleven dollars, out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, by order of Thomas McCumsey, commissioner. Sept. 30, 1826, $11.00.

No. 19. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for two dollars, to be paid out of the Mercer County three per cent. funds, for his service in superintending the sale of said funds. Oct. 14, 1826, $2.00.

No. 20. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for three dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out of three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his services in superintending the sale of said funds, and accepting a part of the road and bridges in said county. Oct. 14, 1826, $3.50.

No. 21. Order issued to John Van Gundy, for eight dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his services on the State road, from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek. Oct. 23, 1826, $8.00.

No. 22. Order issued to John Van Gundy, for nine dollars and eleven cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer county, for his services on the State road, from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek. Oct. 23, 1826, $9.11.

No. 23. Order issued to Wm. Major, for five dollars, in part for improving lot No. 3, on the State road, from St. Marys to Twelve-Mile Creek, to be paid out of Mercer County three per cent. funds. Oct. 24, 1826, $5.00.

No. 24. Order issued to Joseph Green, for eight dollars and seventy-four cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for improving lot No. 15, on the State road from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek. Oct. 24, 1826, $8.74.

No. 25. Order issued to Harry W. Hinkle, for nine dollars and ninety-nine cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his service on the State road, from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1826, $9.99.

No. 26. Order issued to Solomon Carr, for four dollars twelve and a half cents, for his service on the State road, from Shanesville to Willshire, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County. Nov. 2, 1826, $4.12½.

No. 27. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for one dollar and ninety-eight cents, to be paid out of the Mercer County and Van Wert three per cent funds, for writing three hundred words, and drawing twenty-seven orders on the treasurer of Mercer County, for said funds. Nov. 2, 1826, $1.98

No. 28. Order issued to Wm. Major, for six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. fund of Mercer County, in full for his service on the State road, from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek. Nov. 4, 1826, $6.50.

No. 29. Order issued to Samuel Dungan, for eleven dollars, to be paid out of Mercer County three per cent. funds, for his service on the state road, from St. Marys to Twelve-Mile Creek. Nov. 20, 1826, $11.00.

No. 30. Order issued to Samuel Dungan, for $10.66, to be paid out of Mercer County three per cent. funds, for his service on the State road, from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek. Nov. 20, 1826, $10.66.

No. 31. Order issued to Ebenezer A. Godard, for fourteen dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for improvements on the State road, from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 5, 1826, $14.00.

No. 32. Order issued to Wm. Heath, for thirty dollars and fifty-cents, for his service on lots 1, 2, and 4, on the State road, from St. Marys to Twelve-Mile Creek. Dec. 6, 1826, $30.50.

No. 33. Order issued to Richard Kiser, for thirteen dollars and fifty-eight cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his service on the State road, from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1826, $13.58.

No. 34. Order issued to Richard Kiser, for seven dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his services on the State road, from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1826, $7.00.

No. 35. Order issued to Richard Kiser, for seven dollars and forty-five cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his service on the State road, from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1826, $7.45.

No. 36. Order issued to Achilles Irvin, for eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for improving lot No. 14, on the State road, from St. Marys to the Twelve-Mile Creek. Jan. 5, 1827, $8.50.

No. 37. Order issued to Richard Kiser, for ten dollars and eighty-six cents, to be paid out of the three per. cent funds of Van Wert County, for his service on the State road, in said county. March 6, 1827, $10.86.

No. 38. Order issued to Wm. Hauzer, for eight dollars and eighty-four cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his service on the State road leading from St. Marys to Shanesville. March 6, 1827, $8.84.

No. 39. Order issued to Wm. Hauzer, for eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for his service on the State road leading from St. Marys to Shanesville. March 6, 1827, $8.50.

No. 40. Order issued to Wm. Hauzer, for seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County. March 7, 1827, $7.87.

No. 41. Order issued to Joel Wood, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his service as commissioner in receiving road contracts in said county. June 6, 1827, $1.25.

No. 42. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid out of the three per cent funds of Van Wert County, for his service as commissioner in receiving road contracts. June 6, 1827, $1.25.

No. 43. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his service as commissioner in accepting two road contracts in said county. June 6, 1827, $1.25.

No. 44. Order issued to Achilles Irvin, for eight dollars and twenty-five cents, for his services on the State road from St. Marys to Shanesville. July 4, 1827, $8.25.

No. 45. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for one dollar and thirty-five cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for his services in writing. July 16, 1827, $1.35.

No. 46. Order issued to George Conner, one dollar and fifty cents, for his service as chainman on the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Jan 12, 1828, $1.50.

Record of Expenses for Altering the State Road between Shanesville and Willshire.

1. Order issued to David Hays, for three dollars, for services as commissioner in altering the State road between Shanesville and Willshire. Aug. 14, 1828, $3.00.

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2. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for four dollars and fifty cents, for service as surveyor on that part of the State road altered between Shanesville and Willshire. Aug. 14, 1828, $4.50.

3. Order issued to Charles Maddox, for one dollar and fifty cents, for service as chainman in altering the State road between Shanesville and Willshire. Aug. 14, 1828, $1.50.

4. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for one dollar and fifty cents, for service as chainman in altering the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Aug. 14, 1828, $1.50.

5. Order issued to William Hays, for one dollar and fifty cents, for service as marker on the State road that was altered between Shanesville and Willshire. Aug. 14, 1828, $1.50.

6. Order issued to Picket Doty, for two dollars and twenty-five cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service and expense in selling said funds. Aug. 4, 1828, $2.25.

7. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service in selling said funds. Aug. 14, 1828, $1.25.

N. B.—All the above orders to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County.

8. Order issued to Joseph Hinkle, for nine dollars and eighty-three and three-fourths cents, for improving lots 1 and 5 on the State road between Shanesville and Willshire, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County. Aug. 19, 1828, $9.83¾.

9. Order issued to David Hays, for three dollars and fifty-six cents, for his service as commissioner on the State road, in Van Wert County, to be paid out of the three per ct. funds of said county. Dec. 2, 1828, $3.56.

No. 10. Order issued to Picket Doty, for two dollars, to be paid out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service as commissioner on the State road in said county. Dec. 2, 1828, $2.00.

No. 11. Order issued to George Kenny, for twenty dollars and forty-seven cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor on lot No. 2, on the State road from Willshire to Shanesville. Dec. 9, 1828, $20.47.

No. 12. Order issued to Ebenezer A. Goddard, for sixteen dollars, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for improving lot Nos. 4 and 6, on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $16.00.

No. 13. Order issued to William Frysinger, for seven dollars, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service performed on lot No. 3, on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $7.00.

No. 14. Order issued to David Boulman, for ten dollars, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for building a bridge on lot No. 6, on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $10.00.

No. 15. Order issued to Samuel Dungan, for ten dollars and seventy-seven cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service performed on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $10.77.

No. 16. Order issued David Boulman, for four dollars and eighty-eight cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor performed on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $4.88.

No. 17. Order issued to Samuel Dungan, for four dollars and sixty-two and a half cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor performed on State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $4.62½.

No. 18. Order issued to John Roebuck, for three dollars and ninety-seven cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor performed on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $3.97.

No. 19. Order issued to Anson Goddard, for four dollars and thirty-seven cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor performed on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 22, 1828, $4.37.

No. 20. Order issued to Joseph Hinkle, for nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for building a bridge across Black Creek. Dec. 23, 1828, $19.75.

No. 21. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar and fifty cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service as commissioner on State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 23, 1828, $1.50.

No. 22. Order issued to Anson Goddard, for seven dollars and fifty-three cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor performed on State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Dec. 25, 1828, $7.53.

No. 23. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service as commissioner, on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Jan. 6, 1829, $1.00.

No. 24. Order issued to Peter Bollenbaugh, for four dollars, for service on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. Jan. 20, 1829, $4.00.

No. 25. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for one dollar and fifty six and one-fourth cents, out of Van Wert three per cent. funds, for issuing twenty-five orders. Jan. 24, 1829, $1.56¼.

No. 26. Order issued to Anson Goddard, for five dollars and fifty cents, for service on the State road from Shanesville to Willshire. March 3, 1829, $5.50.

No. 27. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar, for service as commissioner, in superintending the sale, and accepting contracts. Mar. 3, 1829, $1.00.

No. 28. Order issued to Michael Lippe, for dollars, to be paid out of three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for labor on State road. Mar. 3, 1829.

No. 29. Order issued to Robert Bigger, for one dollar and ninety cents, to be paid out of the three per cent. fund of Mercer, or any money belonging to the county not otherwise appropriated. Apr. 23, 1830, $1.90.

No. 1. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for five dollars and eighty cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Allen County. July 20, 1830, $5.80.

No. 2. Order issued to John Wyland, for three dollars and forty-nine cents, out of Allen County funds, for service, as commissioner of road, from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, $3.49.

No. 3. Order issued to John Wyland, for one dollar and seventy-four and a half cents, out of Allen funds, for service as packer on a State road, from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, $1.74½.

No. 4. Order issued to John Wyland, for one dollar seventy-four and a half cents, out of Allen funds, for provisions. Aug. 16, 1830, $1.74½.

No. 5. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for five dollars and fifty cents, out of Mercer and Van Wert funds, for services as auditor. Aug. 16, 1838, $5.50.

No. 6. Order issued to Isaac Applegate, for one dollar and seventy-four cents, out of Allen County funds, for service as chain carrier on a State road from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, $1.74.

No. 7. Order issued to Caleb Moyer, for one dollar and seventy-four cents, out of Allen funds, as blazer on a State road, from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, $1.74.

No. 8. Order issued to David Hays, for nine dollars, six out of Van Wert funds, and three out of Mercer funds, for service as commissioner, attending sales, etc. Aug. 28, 1830, $9.00.

No. 9. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for two dollars, out of Mercer funds, for service as commissioner, attending sale, and marking road. Aug. 28, 1830, $2.00.

No. 10. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for twenty dollars, out of Allen funds, per order of Christopher Wood, road commissioner. Aug. 28, 1830, $20.00.

No. 11. Order issued to John Frysinger, for eight dollars, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. —, on the State road between St. Marys and Twelve-Mile Creek. Sept. 4, 1830, $8.00.

No. 12. Order issued to David Armstrong, for one dollar and seventy-four cents, out of Allen funds, for carrying chain on State road from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Sept. 6, 1830, $1.74.

No. 13. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for three dollars, out of Mercer and Van Wert funds, as auditor, and attending sales. Sept. 16, 1830, $3.00.

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No. 14. Order issued to Picket Doty, for five dollars, three out of Mercer and two out of Van Wert funds, for service as commissioner attending sales. Oct. 7, 1830, $5.00.

No. 15. Order issued to Henry Richard, for two dollars, out of Mercer fund, for improving lot No. 14, on the State road from St. Marys. $2.00.

No. 16. Order issued to Joseph Greer, for four dollars and ninety-nine cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 6, on State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Oct. 21, 1830, $4.99.

No. 17. Order issued to James Gillespie, for two dollars, out of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. —, at the State line. Oct. 21, 1830, $2.00.

No. 18. Order issued to Asa Hinkle, for nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lots Nos. 15, 16, and 17, on the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Oct. 21, 1830, $19.43.

No. 19. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for four dollars and ninety-five cents, out of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 6, on the State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne, Ind. Oct. 25, 1830, $4.95.

No. 20. Order issued to Daniel Custer, for three dollars and ninety-nine cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 5, on the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Oct. 27, 1830, $3.99.

No. 21. Order issued to Daniel Custer, for ten dollars and seventy-nine cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 3, on the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Oct. 27, 1830, $10.79.

No. 22. Order issued to Daniel Custer, for seven dollars and ninety-nine cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 4, on State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Oct. 27, 1830, $7.99.

No. 23. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for four dollars and eighty-one cents, out of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 8, on the State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 2, 1830, $4.81.

No. 24. Order issued to David Hays, for four dollars and fifty cents, out of Mercer funds, for service accepting seven contracts. Nov. 2, 1830, $4.50.

No. 25. Order issued to David Hays, for five dollars, out of Van Wert funds, for accepting six contracts. Nov. 2, 1830, $5.00.

No. 26. Order issued to John Kiser, for fourteen dollars, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 2, on the south end of the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1830, $14.00.

No. 27. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for four dollars and thirty-four cents, out of Van Wert three per cent. funds, for improving lot No. 7, on the State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 2, 1830, $4.34.

No. 28. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for four dollars and twelve and a half cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for improving lot No. 7, on the north division of the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1830, $4.12½.

No. 29. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for eleven dollars and twenty cents, out of Mercer three per cent. funds, for improving lot No. 5, on the north division of road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1830, $11.20.

No. 30. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for five dollars and forty-eight cents, out of Mercer three per cent. funds, for improving lot No. 3, on the north division of road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1830, $5.48.

No. 31. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for seven dollars and fifty cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 8, on the north division of road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1830, $7.50.

No. 32. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for five dollars and ninety-nine cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 1, on the north division of road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1830, $5.99.

No. 33. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for twenty-two dollars and eighty-two cents, out of Van Wert funds, for improving lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, on the State road to Defiance. Nov. 2, 1830, $22.82.

No. 34. Order issued to Joseph Hinkle, for two dollars, for improving lot No. 15, on the State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 2, 1830, $2.00.

N. B.—To be paid out of Van Wert funds.

No. 35. Order issued to Joseph Hinkle, for two dollars and thirty-seven cents, out of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 3, on State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 2, 1830, $2.37.

No. 36. Order issued to Jacob Van Gundy, for two dollars and ninety-seven cents, out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 9, on the north division of the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 2, 1830, $2.97.

No. 37. Order issued to Timothy Green, for seven dollars, of Van Wert three per cent. funds, for improving lot No. 6, on State road to Defiance. Nov. 2, 1830, $7.00.

No. 38. Order issued to David Hays, for five dollars, of Mercer funds, for service rendered as commissioner in expending said funds. Nov. 2, 1830, $5.00.

No. 39. Order issued to James Gillespie, for six dollars, of Van Wert funds, in part of a contract for cutting road in said county; granted by the commissioners, and he to receive the above amount. Nov. 2, 1830, $6.00.

No. 40. Order issued to Peter Bolenbaugh, for four dollars and sixty-eight cents, of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 9, on State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 4, 1830, $4.68.

No. 41. Order issued to Timothy Green, for four dollars and sixty-six cents, of Van Wert three per cent. funds, for improving lot No. 16, on State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 5, 1830, $4.66.

No. 42. Order issued to William Armstrong, for two dollars and seventy-five cents, of three per cent. funds. Nov. 5, 1830, $2.75.

No. 43. Order issued to William Armstrong, for four dollars, of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 13, on the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 5, 1830, $4.00.

No. 44. Order issued to William Armstrong, for three dollars, Mercer and Van Wert funds, for attending the sale of said funds. Nov. 5, 1830, $3.00.

No. 45. Order issued to Harrison Hays, three dollars and ninety-nine cents, of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 6, on the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 9, 1830, $3.99.

No. 46. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for four dollars and fifty cents, of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 14, on the State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 9, 1830, $4.50.

No. 47. Order issued to John Voras, for ten dollars and ninety cents, of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 8, on the State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 9, 1830, $10.90.

No. 48. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for seven dollars and seventy-five cents, of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 4, on the north division of State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 9, 1830, $7.75.

No. 49. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for four dollars and fifty cents, for improving lot 10 in Van Wert County, and out of said funds. Nov. 9, 1830, $4.50.

No. 50. Order issued to John Voras, for seven dollars and forty cents of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 11 on State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 9, 1830, $7.40.

No. 51. Order issued to John Voras, for four dollars and ninety-seven cents of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 10 on State road from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 9, 1830, $4.97.

No. 52. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for one dollar and seventy cents of Mercer funds, for clearing out all old timber from the west branch of the Eight-mile Creek to the Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 9, 1830, $1.70.

No. 53. Order issued to John Frysinger, for thirty-two dollars out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 1 on Eight-mile Creek, on State road, from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 9, 1830, $32.00.

No. 54. Order issued to David Hays, for twenty-three dollars and fifty cents of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert, for services rendered on the State road, as per account laid before the Commissioners and accepted. Nov. 9, 1830, $23.50.

No. 55. Order issued to John Voras, for ten dollars and forty cents of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 9 on State road from St. Marys to Eight-mile Creek. Nov. 20, 1830, $10.40.

No. 56. Order issued to John Voras, for six dollars and ninety-four cents of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 10 on the north division of

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the State road, from St. Marys to Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 20, 1830, $6.94.

No. 57. Order issued to Wm. Bonifield, for twenty dollars out of Van Wert funds, for improving four miles of the State road from Shanesville to Defiance. Nov. 20, 1830, $20.00.

No. 58. Order issued to Daniel Custer, for three dollars and seventeen cents out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 2 on north division of State road from St. Marys to the Twelve-mile Creek. Nov. 26, 1830, $3.17.

No. 59. Order issued to Daniel Custer, for five dollars and forty-three cents of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 11 on the State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 26, 1830, $5.43.

No. 60. Order issued to Daniel Custer, for seven dollars and ninety-six cents out of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 13 on State road from Shanesville to Fort Wayne. Nov. 26, 1830, $7.96.

No. 61. Order issued to John Sutton, for four dollars and ninety-eight cents out of Mercer funds, for improving lot No. 7 on the State road from St. Marys to Eight-mile Creek. Dec. 2, 1830, $4.98.

No. 62. Order issued to Christopher Wood, for two hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents of Allen County funds (three per cents.), paid him as road commissioner. Dec. 7, 1830, $255.39.

No. 63. Order issued to Richard Keizer, for eighty-seven cents of Mercer funds, for extra labor done on a bridge, allowed by the Commissioners. Dec. 7, 1830, $0.87.

No. 64. Order issued to John Frysinger, for five dollars of Mercer funds, for extra labor done on his hard bargain on Eight-mile Creek, allowed by the Commissioners. Dec. 7, 1830, $5.00.

No. 65. Order issued to Anson Goddard, for three dollars and ten cents of Mercer funds, as a balance of an old contract, allowed by the Commissioners. Dec. 7, 1830, $3.10.

No. 66. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar and fifty cents—one dollar out of Van Wert funds, and fifty cents of Mercer funds—for accepting contracts. Dec. 8, 1830, $1.50.

No. 67. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar out of Van Wert funds, for service as Commissioner accepting road contracts. Jan. 11, 1831, $1.00.

No. 68. Order issued to John Greave, for one dollar out of Van Wert funds, for whiskey for the sale of road contracts. Jan. 11, 1831, $1.00.

No. 69. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for four dollars for service as auditor for the three per cent. funds to be paid out of Mercer and Van Wert funds. Jan. 12, 1831, $4.00.

No. 70. Order issued to Wm. Frysinger, for one dollar and ninety-nine cents, for improving lot No. 4 on the State road leading to Fort Wayne. June 8, 1831, $1.99.

N. B. Out of Van Wert funds.

No. 71. Order issued to Wm. Frysinger, for one dollar and ninety-nine cents out of the three per cent. fund of Van Wert, for improving lot No. 15, on the State road leading to Fort Wayne. June 8, 1831, $1.99.

No. 72. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert, for accepting road contracts. June 8, 1831, $1.00.

No. 73. Order issued to Andrew Stewart, for eleven dollars and forty-four cents, out of Van Wert County funds for improving lot No. 2 on the State road leading from Fort Wayne to St. Marys. June 8, 1831, $11.44.

No. 74. Order issued to W. B. Wade, for four dollars and eighty-seven cents, for improving lot No. 12 on State road from Fort Wayne to St. Marys. June 8, 1831, $4.87.

N. B. Out of Van Wert funds.

No. 75. Order issued to Picket Doty, for fifty cents, out of Mercer three per cent. funds, for accepting two road contracts. June 8, 1831, $0.50.

No. 76. Order issued to Wm. B. Wade, for five dollars and fifty cents, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert, for improving mile No. 5, in Defiance road. June 8, 1831, $5.50.

No. 77. Order issued to Joel Wood, for one dollar, out of Mercer three per cent. funds, for marking road and attending sale of same. Dec. 6, 1831, $1.00.

No. 78. Order issued to Joel Wood, for one dollar and fifty cents, out of Van Wert three per cent. funds, for marking road and attending sale of same. Dec. 6, 1831, $1.50.

No. 79. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar, out of Mercer three per cent. funds, for marking road. Dec. 6, 1831, $1.00.

No. 80. Order issued to James Gillespie, for six dollars and seventy-five cents, in part for improving lot No. 10, on the State Road to Defiance, to be paid out of Van Wert three per cent. funds. Apr 24, 1832, $6.75.

No. 81. Order issued to John Frysinger, for five dollars and thirty-one and a half cents, out of the Van Wert funds for improving lot No. 13, on the State road in said county. June 2, 1832, $5.31½.

No. 82. Order issued to John Frysinger, for two dollars, six and one fourth cents, out of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 5, on the State road in said county. June 2, 1832, 2 06¼.

No. 83. Order issued to John Frysinger, for two dollars and ninety-nine cents, out of Van Wert funds, for improving lot No. 4, on the State road in said county. June 2, 1832, $2.99.

No. 84. Order issued to John Frysinger, for four dollars and seventy-five cents, out of Van Wert County three per cent. funds, for improving lot No. 1 in said county. June 6, 1832, $4.75.

No. 85. Order issued to John Frysinger, for three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, for improving lot No. 2, in Van Wert, and to be paid out of said funds. June 6, 1832, 3.87½.

No. 86. Order issued to John Frysinger, for two dollars and twenty-nine cents, for improving lot No. 3, on the State road in Van Wert County. June 6, 1832, $2.29.

No. 87. Order issued to David Hays, for three dollars, out of Van Wert funds, for attending the sale of road and receiving contracts. June 6, 1832, $3.00.

No. 88. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for eight dollars eighty-seven and a half cents, for improving lot No. 11 in Van Wert County. June 6, 1832, $8.87½.

No. 89. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for two dollars and thirty cents, for improving lot No. 12, in Van Wert County. June 6, 1832, $2.30.

No. 90. Order issued to E. A. Goddard, for fifteen dollars and forty-three cents, for improving lots No. 11, 12, and 13, on State road from Shanesville to Defiance, to be paid out of Van Wert funds. June 6, 1832, $15.43.

No. 91. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar, out of Van Wert funds, for receiving contracts. June 8, 1832, $1.00.

No. 92. Order issued to Harrison Hays, for nineteen dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, of Mercer three per cent. funds, for improving the State road between St. Marys and Eight-mile Creek. July 14, 1832, $19.87½.

No. 93. Order issued to Joel Wood, for one dollar, out of the three per cent. funds of Mercer County, for accepting road contracts. July 14, 1832, $1.00.

No. 94. Order issued to Wm. Bonifield, for fifteen dollars and eleven cents, out of Van Wert three per cent. funds, as a balance due him for improving the State road to Defiance. Aug. 15, 1832, $15.11.

No. 95. Order issued to John Frysinger, for two dollars and twenty-seven cents, for improving lot No. 9, on State road in Van Wert County. Nov. 30, 1832, $2.27.

No. 96. Order issued to John Frysinger, for four dollars eighty-one cents, for improving lot No. 10 on the State road in Van Wert County. Nov. 30, 1832, $4.81.

No. 97. Order issued to John Frysinger, for two dollars and ninety-nine cents, for improving lot No. 8, on State road in Van Wert County. Nov. 30, 1832, $2.99.

No. 98. Order issued to David Hays, for two dollars, for accepting road contracts on the Defiance road in Van Wert. Nov. 30, 1832, $2.00.

No. 99. Order issued to William Armstrong, for six dollars, out of the three per cent. funds of Van Wert County, for service as auditor. Nov. 30, 1832, $6.00.

No. 100. Order issued to David Hays, for one dollar, out of Van Wert three per cent. funds. Mar. 5, 1833, $1.00.

No. 108. Order issued to Peter Coil, for one dollar and eighty-seven and one-half cents, for service as axman on the county road from St. Marys to Shanesville. June 20, 1125, $1.87½.

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No. 109. Order issued to John Roebuck, for two dollars and sixty-two and a half cents, for service as chain-carrier on the road from St. Marys to Shanesville. June 20, 1825, $2.62½.

No. 110. Order issued to Richard Barrington, for one dollar twelve and a half cents, for services on the county road from St. Marys to Shanesville. June 20, 1825, $1.12½.

No. 111. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for seventy-five cents, for his services carrying chain one day for surveying town lots in St. Marys. June 20, 1825, $0.75.

No. 112. Order issued to James W. Riley, for one dollar six and one-fourth cents, for recording a deed of the donation lots from the proprietors to the Commissioners of Mercer County. June 21, 1825, $1.06¼.

No. 113. Order issued to Judge Thomas Scott, for two dollars and fifty cents, for his services at an extra meeting of the judges to appoint an assessor and one commissioner. June 21, 1825, $2.50.

No. 114. Order issued to Solomon Carr, for ten dollars, for his services as commissioner at June term. June 21, 1825, $10.00.

No. 115. Order issued to Isaiah Dungan, for ten dollars, for his services as commissioner at June term. June 21, 1825, $10.00.

No. 116. Order issued to Joseph Blue, for seventy-five cents, for his services as judge of the election for electors. June 25, 1825, $0.75.

No. 117. Order issued to Joseph Greer, for five dollars for service of two days at an extra session of the court to appoint an assessor and a commissioner. Aug. 15, 1825, $5.00.

No. 118. Order issued to Wm. J. Thomas, for twenty-five dollars, it being for six months' service as Prosecuting Attorney of Mercer County for 1825, commencing at August term. Aug. 15, 1825, $25.00.

No. 119. Order issued to Peter Opdyke, for seventy-five cents for his service as judge of election of St. Marys Township for the year 1825. Aug. 16, 1825, $0.75.

No. 120. Order issued to Henry Bevington, for one dollar, for services as grand juror at August term. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 121. Order issued to Joseph D. Blue, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror for the August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 122. Order issued to Charles Murray, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at the August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 123. Order issued to John Armstrong, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at the August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 124. Order issued to John Greave, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 125. Order issued to John Manning, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 126. Order issued to Justin Squires, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 127. Order issued to John Chevington, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror for August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 128. Order issued to Samuel Dungan, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror for August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 129. Order issued to James Callison, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 130. Order issued to John Pickrell, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 131. Order issued to Wm. A. Houston, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 132. Order issued to Benjamin Roebuck, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 133. Order issued to Wm. B. Hedges, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 1825, $1.00

No. 134. Order issued to Joseph Catterlin, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $1.00.

No. 135. Order issued to Judge James Wolcott, for seven dollars and fifty cents, for his services as associate judge at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $7.50.

No. 136. Order issued to Judge Thomas Scott, for five dollars, for his services as associate judge at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $5.00.

No. 137. Order issued to Judge Joseph Greer, for five dollars, for his services as associate judge at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $5.00.

No. 138. Order issued to Henry W. Hinkle, for fifteen dollars, for his annual compensation as late sheriff of Mercer County, allowed him by the Court of Common Pleas at August term, 1825. Sept. 6, 1825, $15.00.

No. 139. Order issued to James Watson Riley, for twenty-seven dollars, as part of an allowance for services as clerk of Court of Common Pleas, as per order of said court of August 15, 1825. Sept. 16, 1825, $27.00.

No. 140. Order issued to Benjamin Roebuck, for two dollars and fifty cents, it being allowed him for carrying the returns of the annual election of Dublin township for the year 1825, and serving as judge of election. Oct. 15, 1825, $2.50.

No. 141. Order issued to James E. Hager, for three dollars and thirty-five cents for service as judge and carrying returns of the annual election of Willshire Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $3.35.

No. 142. Order issued to James Wolcott, for seventy-five cents, for his service as judge of the annual election of Willshire Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $0.75.

No. 143. Order issued to David Huber, for seventy-five cents, for his service as judge of the annual election of Willshire Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $0.75.

No. 144. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for seventy-five cents, for his service as clerk of the annual election of Willshire Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $0.75.

No. 145. Order issued to Justus Squire, for seventy-five cents, for his service as judge of the annual election of Dublin Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $0.75.

No. 146. Order issued to John Greave, for seventy-five cents, for his services as judge of the annual election of Dublin Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $0.75.

No. 147. Order issued to Wm. B. Hedges, for seventy-five cents, for his services as clerk of the annual election of the Township of Dublin for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $0.75.

No. 148. Order issued to Solomon Carr, for seventy-five cents, for his services as clerk of the annual election of Dublin Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1852, $0.75.

No. 149. Order issued to Peter Bolenbaugh, for seventy-five cents, for his services as clerk of the annual election of Willshire Township for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $0.75.

No. 150. Order issued to John Armstrong, for one dollar, for assisting in opening the returns of the annual election for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $1.00.

No. 151. Order issued to Asa Hinkle, for one dollar, for assisting in opening the returns of the annual election for the year 1825. Oct. 15, 1825, $1.00.

No. 152. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for eight dollars and fifty cents, for his services as assessor, for the year 1825. Dec. 6, 1825, $8.50.

No. 153. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for fifty cents, it being for his services as assessor for the year 1825. Dec. 6, 1825, $0.50.

No. 154. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for four dollars, for his services as commissioner for December term, 1825. Dec. 7, 1825, $4.00.

No. 155. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for three dollars and fifty cents, in part for his services as commissioner at December term. Dec. 6, 1825, $3.50.

No. 156. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for three dollars, in full for his services as commissioner at December term, 1825. Dec. 7, 1825, $3.00.

No. 157. Order issued to Justus Squires, for fifty cents, for his attendance as witness in behalf of the State, wherein Andrew Coil was defendant, August term, 1825. Dec. 19, 1825, $0.50.

No. 158. Order issued to James Walcott, for five dollars, for his attendance as judge for the purpose of appointing one commissioner and one assessor at an extra session, which was held at St. Marys on the 6th day of April, 1825. Dec. 19, 1825, $5.00

No. 159. Order issued to James W. Riley, for three dollars, in full for his services as clerk of the court, allowed by the court. Dec. 19, 1825, $3.00.

No. 160. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for eight dollars, for his services as commissioner at the extra session, held for the purpose of contracting for the building of a jail. Dec. 30, 1825, $8.00.

No. 161. Order issued to Richard B. Barrington, for seventy-five cents.

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for his services as clerk of the annual election of 1825. Dec. 31, 1825, $0.75.

No. 162. Order issued to James W. Riley, for nine dollars and fifty cents, for his services as surveyor on road from Shanesville to Defiance. Dec. 31, 1825, $9.50.

No. 163. Order issued to Joseph Greer, for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, seven dollars of which was James W. Riley's account for surveying. Jan. 7, 1826, $22.50.

No. 164. Order issued to Anthony Shane, for seven dollars and fifty cents, for his services as commissioner of State road to Defiance. Jan. 7, 1826, $7.50.

No. 165. Order issued to Wm. B. Hedges, for three dollars and seventy-five cents, for services as packer on the State road to Defiance. Jan. 7, 1826, $3.75.

No. 166. Order issued to James Lee, for seven dollars and fifty cents, for services as blazer on State road to Defiance. Jan. 7, 1826, $7.50.

No. 167. Order issued to Elijah Sutton, for seven dollars and fifty cents, for services as chainman on the State road to Defiance. Jan. 7, 1826, $7.50.

No. 168. Order issued to Peter Opdyke, for seventy-five cents, for his services as judge of the annual election of St. Marys Township for the year 1825. March 6, 1826, $0.75.

No. 169. Order issued to John Armstrong, for seventy-five cents, for his service as judge of annual election of St. Marys Township for the year 1825. March 6, 1826, $0.75.

No. 170. Order issued to Joseph D. Blue, for seventy five cents, for his services as judge of the annual election for the year 1825. March 6, 1826, $0.75.

No. 171. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for seventy-five cents, for his service as clerk of the annual election for 1825. March 6, 1826, $0.75.

No. 172. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for four dollars, for his services as commissioner at an extra session held for the purpose of contracting for the building of a jail. March 6, 1826, $4.00.

No. 173. Order issued to Wm. I. Thomas, for twenty-five dollars, in full for his services as prosecuting attorney for April term, 1826. April 24, 1826, $25.00.

No. 174. Order issued to Charles Lovell, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, for his services as cryer of the sale of the jail. April 25, 1826, $1.25.

No. 175. Order issued to Judge Joseph Greer, for five dollars, for his services as judge at the April term, 1826. April 26, 1826, $5.00.

No. 176. Order issued to Jacobus I. Van Nuys, for one dollar, as grand juror at April term, 1826. May 19, 1826, $1.00.

No. 177. Order issued to Charles Lovell, for two dollars, for service as crier of sale of town lots, and whiskey for said sale, held on the 25th of April, 1826. May 19, $2.00.

No. 178. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for two dollars, for services as commissioner at an extra session held April 25, 1826. May 19, 1826, $2.00.

No. 179. Order issued to Joel Wood, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror for April term, 1826. June 6, 1826, $1.00.

No. 180. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for eighteen dollars and sixty-six cents, for his service as assessor for the year 1826. June 6, 1826, $18.66.

No. 181. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror for April term, 1826. June 6, 1826, $1.00.

No. 182. Order issued to Joel Wood, for four dollars, for his services as commissioner at an extra session for the purpose of appointing a treasurer, and taking bond of the auditor, and other business, held April 25, 1826. June 6, 1826, $4.00.

No. 183. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for six dollars, for his services as commissioner at an extra session held for the purpose of appointing a treasurer, and taking bond of the auditor, and other business, held April 25, 1826. June 6, 1826, $6.00.

No. 184. Order issued to David Armstrong, for one dollar, for services as grand juror for the last April term. June 6, 1826, $1.00.

No. 185. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for one dollar, as a compensation for service as grand juror for April term. June 6, 1826, $1.00.

No. 186. Order issued to James W. Riley, for three dollars and seventy-five cents, for platting three townships and one town plat for the town of St. Marys for use of assessor. June 6, 1826, $3.75.

No. 187. Order issued to James W. Riley, for six dollars, for service, carrying the returns of the annual election of 1825. June 6, 1826, $6.00.

No. 188. Order issued to James W. Riley, for three dollars, for paper and wafers which is to be paid in cash. June 6, 1826, $3.00.

No. 189. Order issued to Joel Wood, for six dollars, for his service as commissioner at June term, 1826. June 7, 1826, $6.00.

No. 190. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for seven dollars, for his services as commissioner at June term, 1826. June 7, 1826, $7.00.

No. 191. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for six dollars, for his service as commissioner at June term, 1826. June 7, 1826, $6.00.

No. 192. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for three dollars and fifty cents, in part for his services as auditor the past year ending on seventh of June, 1826. June 30, 1826, $3.50.

No. 193. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for ten dollars, in part for his service as auditor the past year ending on June 7, 1826. July 10, 1826, $10.00.

No. 194. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for seven dollars, in part for service as auditor the past year ending on June 7, 1826. July 10, 1826, $7.00.

No. 195. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for four dollars and twenty-five cents, in part for his service as auditor the past year ending June 7, 1826. July 10, 1826, $4.25.

No. 196. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for three dollars and fifty cents, in part for his service as auditor for the past year ending June 7, 1826. July 10, 1826, $3.50.

No. 197. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for one dollar and seventy-five cents, in full for his services as auditor the past year ending June 7, 1826. July 10, 1826, $1.75.

No. 198. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for three dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out of the money appropriated for books and stationery, which he is to send to Cincinnati for paper for use of Mercer County. Aug. 9, 1826, $3.50.

No. 199. Order issued to Robert Brannum, for one dollar, for service as grand juror at April term, 1826. Sept. 9, 1826, $1.00.

No. 200. Order issued to James W. Riley, for ten dollars, to be paid out of the money appropriated for books and stationery, allowed him by the commissioners. Sept. 21, 1826, $10.00.

No. 201. Order issued to James W. Riley, for eight dollars, to be paid out of money appropriated for books and stationery allowed him by commissioners. Sept. 21, 1826, $8.00.

No. 202. Ordered issued to Wm. Heath, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at April term, 1826. Sept. 22, 1826, $1.00.

No. 203. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for one dollar and sixty-two cents, in part for service in carrying the returns of the annual election in Willshire Township for the year 1826. Oct. 13, 1826, $1.62.

No. 204. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for one dollar and seventy-three cents, for his service as judge of annual election of Willshire Township, and carrying the returns of the same for the year 1826. Oct. 13, 1826, $1.73.

No. 205. Order issued to W. S. Thomas, for twenty-five dollars, for his service as prosecuting attorney at November term, 1826. Nov. 20, 1826, $25.00.

No. 206. Order issued to Benjamin Roebuck, for one dollar, for service as grand juror at April term, 1826. Nov. 20, 1826, $1.00.

No. 207. Order issued to Christian Bonner, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at April term, 1826. Nov. 20, 1826, $1.00.

No. 208. Order issued to Wm. Heath, for one dollar, for services as grand juror at April term, 1826. (Cancelled and attached correction lost.) Nov. 20, 1826, $1.00.

No. 209. Order issued to George Conner, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at April term, 1826. Nov. 20, 1826, $1.00

No. 210. Order issued to Ruel Roebuck, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at April term, 1826. Nov. 20, 1826, $1.00.

No. 211. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for seventy-five cents, for his service as clerk of the annual election of Dublin Township for 1826 Nov. 20, 1826, $0.75.

No. 212. Order issued to Joseph Greer, for seventy-five cents, for his

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services as judge of annual election of Dublin Township for the year 1826. Nov. 20, 1826, $0 75.

No. 213. Order issued to Henry W. Hinkle, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at April term, 1826. Nov. 20, 1826, $1.00.

No. 214. Order issued to John Armstrong, for seventy-five cents, for his service as judge of the annual election of St. Marys Township for the year 1826. Nov. 21, 1826, $0.75.

No. 215. Order issued to Roswell Riley, for seventy-five cents, for his services as judge of the annual election of Willshire Township for the year 1826. Nov. 21, 1826, $0.75.

No. 216. Order issued to Horatio G. Blossom, for seventy-five cents, for his service as clerk of election of Willshire Township for the year 1826. Nov. 21, 1826, $0.75.

No. 217. Order issued to David Huber, for seventy-five cents, for his service as judge of election of Willshire Township for the year 1826. Nov. 21, 1826, $0.75.

Nov. 218. Order issued to Granville Edmenter, for seventy-five cents, for his service as clerk of annual election of Willshire Township for the year 1826. Nov. 21, 1826, $0.75.

No. 219. Order issued to John Greave, for seventy-five cents, for his service as clerk of election of Dublin Township for 1826. Nov. 22, 1826, $0.75.

No. 220. Order issued to John Greave, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Nov. 22, 1826, $1.00.

No. 221. Order issued to Judge John Manning, for two dollars and fifty cents, for his service as judge at April term, 1826. Nov. 22, 1826, $2.50.

No. 222. Order issued to Hamilton Major, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Nov. 28, 1826, $1.00.

No. 223. Order issued to Peter Opdyke, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Nov. 28, 1826, $1.00.

No. 224. Order issued to John Inglebright, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Nov. 28, 1826, $1.00.

No. 225. Order issued to James Leard, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Nov. 28, 1826, $1.00.

No. 226. Order issued to John Armstrong, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Nov. 28, 1826, $1.00.

No. 227. Order issued to John Murdock, for thirty dollars, allowed him by the court for extra service as sheriff for the years 1825-6. Dec. 4, 1826, $30.

No. 228. Order issued to Ansel Blossom, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Dec. 4, 1826, $1.00.

No. 229. Order issued to Benjamin Roebuck, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. Dec. 4, 1826, $1.00.

No. 230. Order issued to Wm. B. Hedges, for five dollars, for his service as judge at November term, 1826. Dec. 4, 1826, $5.00.

No. 231. Order issued to John Wyland, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at April term, 1826. Dec. 5, 1826, $1.00.

No. 232. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at April term, 1826. Dec. 5, 1826, $1.00.

No. 233. Order issued to John Evans, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at April term, 1826. Dec. 5, 1826, $1.00.

No. 234. Order issued to David Armstrong, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at April term, 1826. Dec. 5, 1826, $1.00.

No. 235. Order issued to Joseph Greer, for five dollars, for his services as judge at November term, 1826. Dec. 5, 1826, $5.00.

No. 236. Order issued to Joel Wood, for four dollars, for his services as commissioner at December term, 1826. Dec. 5, 1826, $4.00.

No. 237. Order issued to David Hays, commissioner, for four dollars, for his services at December term, 1826. Dec. 5, 1826, $4.00.

No. 238. Order issued to Hugh Miller, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at November term, 1826. Dec. 6, 1826, $1.00.

No. 239. Order issued to John Murdock, for one dollar and sixty cents, for a delinquent list allowed by the auditor. Dec. 14, 1826, $1.60.

No. 240. Order issued to Calvin Dennison, for five dollars and twenty-five cents, for his service as commissioner in a State road from Fort Amanda, in Allen County, to the State road in Mercer County, leading from St. Marys to Shanesville. Dec. 29, 1826, $5.25.

No. 241. Order issued to Samuel Hanson, for two dollars, twenty-five cents, for his services in carrying chain in a State road from Amanda, in Allen County, to Dennison Run, in Mercer County. Dec. 30, 1826, $2.25.

No. 242. Order issued to Lorenzo Roebuck, for two dollars and twenty-five cents, for his service as marker in the State road from Amanda, in Allen County, to Dennison Run, in Mercer County. Jan. 8, 1827, $2.25.

No. 243. Order issued to Joseph Greer, for five dollars and twenty-five cents, for his services as commissioner on a State road from Amanda, in Allen County, to Dennison Run, in Mercer County. Jan. 8, 1827, $5.25.

No. 244. Order issued to Leander Houston, for seventy-five cents, for his service as constable at February term, 1825. March 6, 1827, $0.75.

No. 245. (Incorrect; corrected in order 248.)

No. 246. Order issued to David Hays, for four dollars, for his service as commissioner at March term, 1827. March 6, 1827, $4.00.

No. 247. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for four dollars, as service fees as commissioner at March term, 1827. March 6, 1827, $4.00.

No. 248. Order issued to George Conner, for nine dollars and fifty cents, for his service as carrier of election returns of 1826 to Eaton. March 6, 1827, $9.50.

No. 249. Order issued to John Manning, for two dollars and fifty cents, for his service as associate judge at November term, 1826. March 6, 1827, $2 50.

No. 250. Order issued to John Chevington, for seventy-five cents, for service as judge of annual election of Dublin Township for 1826. April 9, 1827, $0.75.

No. 251. Order issued to Wm. E. Thomas, for twenty-five dollars, in part for service as State's attorney for the year 1827. April 10, 1827, $25.00.

No. 252. Order issued to John Wyland, for seventy-five cents, for service as judge of the annual election for the year 1826. May 9, 1827, $0.75.

No. 253. Order issued to John Murdock, for twelve dollars, for his service in summoning four juries. May 29, 1827, $12.00.

No. 254. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for six dollars and eleven cents, by order of the commissioners, to pay a tax on town lots in St. Marys. May 30, 1827, $6.11.

No. 255. Order issued to Wm Armstrong, for one dollar and fifty-five cents, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to pay the State tax on town lots in St. Marys which belong to Mercer County. May 30, 1827, $1.55.

No. 256. Order issued to Calvin Dennison, for one dollar, for his services as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 4, 1827, $1.00.

No. 257. Order issued to John Ingleright, for one dollar, for service as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 4, 1827, $1.00.

No. 258. Order issued to John Johns, for one dollar, for services as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 4, 1827, $1.00.

No. 259. Order issued to John Miller, for one dollar, for services as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 4, 1827, $1.00.

No. 260. Order issued to John Murdock, for three dollars and sixty cents, his percentage for collecting the county tax for 1826. June 4, 1827, $3.60.

No. 261. Order issued to John Murdock, for twenty-five cents, for carrying the election returns of an election for justice of the peace for St. Marys Township. June 4, 1827, $0.25.

No. 262. Order issued to John Manning, for five dollars, for service as judge at April term, 1827. June 4, 1827, $5.00.

No. 263. Order issued to Hugh Miller, for one dollar, for service as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 4, 1827, $1.00.

No. 264. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for six dollars seventy-five cents, for his service surveying a State road from Amanda, Allen County, to Shanesville, Mercer County. June 5, 1827, $6.75.

No. 265. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for fifteen dollars, for service as assessor for the year 1827. June 5, 1827, $15.00.

No. 266. Order issued to J. W. Riley, for an allowance made by the Court of Common Pleas at November term, 1826, for fifteen dollars June 5, 1827, $15.00.

No. 267. Order issued to Joel Wood, for one dollar and twenty-five

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cents, in part for service as commissioner on a State road from Amanda, Allen County, to Shanesville, Mercer County. June 5, 1827, $1.25.

No. 268. Order issued to Joseph Greer, for five dollars, for his service as associate judge at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $5.00.

No. 269. Order issued to James Watson Riley, for two dollars and twelve and a half cents, to be paid out of the stationery fund for expenditures. June 6, 1827, $2.12½.

No. 270. Order issued to Wm. B. Hedges, for five dollars, for service as associate judge at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $5.00.

No. 271. Order issued to Robert Edwards, for two dollars and twenty-five cents, for the use of a room to hold court in at the April term. June 6, 1827, $2.25.

No. 272. Order issued to Charles Murray, 2d, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 273. Order issued to Richard Van Ersdol, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 274. Order issued to Charles Smith, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 275. Order issued to Philip Hichner, for one dollar, for serving in capacity of grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 276. Order issued to John Helm, for one dollar, for service as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 277. Order issued to Smith Opdyke, for one dollar, for service as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 278. Order issued to Benjamin Roebuck, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 279. Order issued to John Armstrong, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 280. Order issued to Picket Doty, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 281. Order issued to Isaiah Dungan, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 282. Order issued to Isaac Applegate, for seventy-five cents, for serving as constable to attend the grand jury at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $0.75.

No. 283. Order issued to John Murdock, for three dollars, for summoning the grand jury at April term, 1827. June 6, 1827, $3.00.

No. 284. Order issued to Lucas Van Ersdal, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at the November term of 1826. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 285. Order issued to Jabez A. Goddard, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at the November term, 1826. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 286. Order issued to Samuel Dungan, for one dollar, for serving as grand juror at November term, 1826. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 287. Order issued to Christian Benner, for one dollar, for service as grand juror at November term, 1826. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 288. Order issued to John Hawthorn, for one dollar, for his service as grand juror at November term, 1826. June 6, 1827, $1.00.

No. 289. Order issued to Joseph D. Blue, for seventy-five cents, for serving as constable to attend the grand jury at the November term, 1826.

No. 290. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for fifteen dollars and twenty-three cents, as part of his year's account. June 6, 1827, $15.23.

No. 291. Order issued to Joel Wood, for four dollars and five cents, for serving as commissioner on a State road from Amanda to Dennison Run. June 6, 1827, $4.05.

No. 292. Order issued to John Price, for two dollars and twenty-five cents, for serving as blazer on road from Amanda. June 6, 1827, $2.25.

No. 293. Order issued to Joel Wood for six dollars, for his service at June term. June 6, 1827, $6.00.

No. 294. Order issued to David Hays, for six dollars, for his service as commissioner at June term. June 6, 1827, $6.00.

No. 295. Order issued to Joel Wood, for two dollars, for service receiving the contracts on several lots on State roads. June 6, 1827, $2.00.

No. 296. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for two dollars, for services receiving road contracts on the Shanesville road. June 6, 1827, $2.00.

No. 297. Order issued to Thomas McCumsey, for six dollars, for his services as commissioner at June term. June 6, 1827, $6.00.

No. 298. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for three dollars and twenty-five cents, for part pay for services as auditor the past year ending June 6, 1827. June 6, 1827, $3.25.

No. 299. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for seven dollars and ninety three and three-fourths cents, in part for services as auditor for the year 1826. June 26, 1827, $7.93¾.

No. 300. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for eight dollars, in part for his services as auditor for the year 1826. July 19, 1827, $8.00.

No. 301. Order issued to Richard R. Barrington, for seventy-five cents, for serving as clerk at the annual election of 1826. August 2, 1827, $0.75.

No. 302. Order issued to Richard R. Barrington, for seventy-five cents, for serving as clerk at the election of justice of the peace for 1827. August 2, 1827, $0.75.

Record of Wolf Scalps for 1840–41. *Orders granted.*

1839	December	27.	H. M. Smith	$8 50
1840	January	10.	D. Harner	4 25
"	February	6.	A. Worthington	4 25
"	"	26.	J. H. Hennybaker	4 25
"	March	2.	Thomas Davis	4 25
"	"	5.	James Schoonover	4 25
"	"	9.	M. Hamar	4 25
"	"	10.	W. Boyer	4 25
"	April	6.	Samuel Johns	8 50
"	"	17.	D. Freeman	4 25
"	"	21.	Jos. Harmer	4 25
"	December	24.	George Hines	4 25
"	"	25.	A. L. Freeman	4 25
"	"	31.	Wm. Brecker	8 50
"	April	25.	A. Worthington	4 25
"	May	5.	Geo. Picktner	4 25
"	"	7.	Thos. Dennison	4 25
"	"	12.	Thos. Davis	8 50
"	"	14.	D. Freeman, Jr.	4 25
"	"	28.	David Lucas	10 00
"	June	15.	Jacob Frysinger	4 25
"	August	10.	Thos. M. Harris	5 00
"	Sept'r	23.	H. Gillespie	4 25
"	October	8.	Azariah Trout	4 50
"	Nov'br	14.	Benj. Rupert	4 25
1841	January	10.	Wm. Harris	4 25
"	February	1.	Benj'n Cox	4 25
"	"	5.	Samuel Wheeler	4 25
"	"	6.	Thomas Sheve	4 25
"	"	8.	David Freeman	4 25
"	"	26.	D. Freeman, Jr.	4 25
"	April	15.	James C. Heath	4 25
"	May	19.	Geo. Freshower	4 25
"	"	25.	John Culver (6 wolves)	15 00
"	"	31.	D. Lucas	14 25
"	June	2.	Amos Dixon	12 50
"	"	4.	George Harris	25 00
"	"	8.	T. Miller	5 00
"	July	5.	John Vangundy	4 25
"	"	18.	R. Garmar	4 25
				$253 50

Each person presenting one or more wolf scalps was required to subscribe the following oath, which was entered of record:—

Personally came A. B., who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that the wolf scalp now produced by him is the scalp of a wolf taken and killed by him within the county of Mercer within twenty days last past; that he verily believes the wolf to have been over six months of age, and that he has not spared the life of any she wolf within his power to kill, so as to increase the breed.

MILITARY RECORD.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment originated in a company of thirty-two men, raised under the militia laws of the State, at Lancaster, Ohio, by Joseph A. Stafford. Four days after the attack on Sumter, Captain Stafford had his company filled. They were assigned as Company A, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Sergeants Nichols and Geisy, and Private Stinchcomb, were detailed to recruit another company, in Fairfield County. By the 20th of

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April, one hundred and eighty-five men had been recruited, and on the 27th two companies, instead of one, were organized, Sergeant Geisy being elected captain of one, and Private Stinchcomb of the other. The second call of the President for troops found these two companies in camp at Lancaster, Ohio. They were then made the nucleus of the Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three months' service. A few days later, Captain Acton, of Madison County, Captain Haynes, of the same county, Captain Lyman Jackson, of Perry, Captain C. A. Baker, of Hocking, Captain F. F. Pond, of Morgan, Captain Stone, of Mercer, Captain Thrall, of Licking, and Captain Tallman, of Belmont, each reported with a company, and organized a regiment by electing field officers. On the 20th of April, the regiment left Zanesville for Bellaire. At Benwood (across the river) they embarked, and reached Marietta on Sunday afternoon, and the next day started for Parkersburg, Virginia. The regiment was then brigaded with the Ninth and Fourth Ohio, General Rosecrans brigade commander. Its first duty was to guard trains at Clarksburg, Virginia. Company F was sent to guard two trains of provisions to Clarksburg and return. Companies A and B were detailed as guard to General McClellan. Companies I, F, G, and K, were sent down the river on an expedition, under Major Steele, with sealed orders, not to be opened until Blannerhassett's Island was passed. One company was put off at Larue, and the others proceeded to Ripley Landing, and crossed over to Ripley, the seat of Jackson County. Both detachments were to operate against guerillas. The two Wises—father and son—were operating in that section, and had boasted they would "annihilate the Yankees on sight," but took good care to avoid these same Yankees. O. Jennings Wise had attempted "cleaning out" the two companies of the Seventeenth, near Ravenswood, but failed ingloriously. The elder Wise, enraged that his son did not bring with him the two companies of Yankees, swore he would bring them himself. A young lady, of near Charleston, was advised by a mulatto boy of Wise's intentions, and on the evening of July 1st started on horseback for Ravenswood, by way of by-roads and cow-paths. At day-break she notified Captain Stinchcomb of the danger, and before Wise reached Ravenswood a courier arrived at Parkersburg, and reinforcements were on the march from Larue, Virginia, Hockingport and Gallipolis, Ohio. On learning of this, Governor Wise retired to Ripley, in great haste. The two companies garrisoned Ravenswood until July 10, after which they reported at Buckhannon, Virginia. The other five companies, under Colonel Connell, left the railroad at Petroleum, and marched to Buckhannon, where, on the 4th of July, they were surrounded by fifteen hundred Rebels, but by reinforcement by the Tenth Ohio, under Colonel Lytle, were able to hold the position. The regiment afterward occupied and fortified Sutton, Virginia. On August 3d, 1861, the regiment, having already served over time, started for home, and arrived at Zanesville, Ohio, August 13th, and two days later was mustered out of service. Efforts were at once made to reorganize the regiment, for the three years' service, and on the 30th of August it assembled at Camp Dennison, named in honor of Ohio's war governor, recently deceased. Through the efforts of Lieutenant Roop, one of Mercer County's best soldiers, we are enabled to give the muster-roll of Company I, of this regiment. This company was probably composed of as large men as any company in the service. Of the ninety men, rank and file, thirty-six were six feet and upward in height, while the average weight throughout the company was one hundred and sixty-one and a half pounds. Fifty-one of the men were violinists, and the captain was a minister of the gospel. This company enjoys the distinction of being the first body of men to enter the service from Mercer County.

Muster Roll of Company I, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered into service April 17, 1861.

William D. Stone,	Captain.	Theodore P. Towelle,	3d Corp.
Preston R. Galloway,	1st Lieut.	Flavius M. Black,	4th "
David J. Roop,	2d "	Elijah Colton,	Musician.
Alexander A. Knapp,	1st Sergt.	Willson S. Lipps,	"
John Swain,	2d "	Bobenmyer, Gideon,	Private.
James W. Carlin,	3d "	Bobenmyer, Martin,	"
John Prescott,	4th "	Butcher, David A.,	"
Jesse S. Clum,	1st Corp.	Butcher, John W.,	"
Frank Ely,	2d "	Boyle, William,	"
Cavender, Levi,	Private.	McMurray, Samuel A.,	Private.
Clark, William H.	"	Meeks, Thomas,	"
Davidson, William F.,	"	Mongar, Henry C.,	"
Dearworth, Philip,	"	Martin, Murphy,	"
Deiter, Isaac B.,	"	Myers, Nathaniel,	"
Dillworth, Charles,	"	Nesbit, Abraham,	"
Dunwoodie, Marion,	"	Nickerson, Samuel A.,	"
Dye, John A.,	"	Oaks, Elijah,	"
Edminston, William,	"	Overly, James,	"
Ellis, James,	"	Paine, Charles A.,	"
Ellis, Joshua,	"	Parker, Theodore,	"
Fair, William H.,	"	Pope, Mathias,	"
Falkner, Sylvester W.,	"	Porter, Theodore R.,	"
Ferrell, John,	"	Prichard, Finley,	"
Foster, Abraham,	"	Ramsbottom, William,	"
Franklin, Aaron,	"	Ratliff, John T.,	"
Franklin, Jasper,	"	Reeves, Lemuel M.,	"
Franklin, Jeremiah,	"	Ruling, Robert,	"
Franklin John W.,	"	Rulon, Nathaniel,	"
Frasier, George,	"	Sanborn, George,	"
Frasier, Henry,	"	Scott, Morron H.,	"
George, Joseph,	"	Sheppey, Jacob,	"
Gilbert, William,	"	Shipley, Daniel,	"
Herron, Jonathan H.,	"	Sneeds, James,	"
Hodge, Isaac,	"	Snyder, Nelson,	"
Hoover, John C.,	"	Steel, Zattu Z.,	"
Isenhart, Isaac,	"	Stowell, George H.,	"
Jackson, James,	"	Spillman, James A.,	"
Kintz, Miles,	"	Throp, Judiah W.,	"
Lipps, George,	"	Toner, Charles L.,	"
Lipps, Henry,	"	Tapping, William H.,	"
Loughridge, George W.,	"	Vankirk, Lorenzo D.,	"
Leseney, Samuel,	"	Wallingsford, Absalom,	"
Mann, William,	"	Welcher, Calvin,	"
Matchet, Levi,	"	Williams, Benjamin F.,	"
McDaniel, James,	"	Williams, John W.,	"

FORTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and left that camp for East Kentucky Dec. 11, 1861. It proceeded by rail to Paris, Ky., and then marched to Paintville and formed a junction with Col. Garfield, who was then moving up the Sandy. On Jan. 10, 1862, the regiment took part in the action with Humphrey Marshall at Middle Creek, and then went into camp at Paintville, where it suffered greatly from sickness. It then moved to Piketon, in February, where, connected with a Kentucky regiment, it formed an outpost until June 13th, when it moved to Prestonburg. About a month later this place was abandoned, and the Fortieth went to Louisa, but on Sept. 13th moved to the mouth of Sandy, and a few days later was ordered to Gallipolis, Ohio. In October it moved to Guyandotte, Va., and on the 14th of November received orders to return to Eastern Ky. It started for Nashville, Feb. 20, 1863, and on arrival was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, then at Franklin, which point was reached in March in time to join the forced march in pursuit of Van Dorn. On April 10th, while the Fortieth was on picket near Franklin, Van Dorn attacked the line with a strong force, but suffered a severe repulse by this regiment alone. In June the regiment moved to Triune, and on the 23d the Reserve Corps moved forward, forming the right of Roseeran's army in its advance on Shelbyville, Wartrace, and Tullahoma. The regiment was then stationed at the two latter places until September 7th, when the corps pushed forward to assist in the movement at Chattanooga. The regiment participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost heavily; and falling back to Chattanooga, encamped at Moccasin Point, near Lookout, but finally went into winter quarters at Shellmound, Tenn., where four companies re-enlisted.

On the 24th of November the regiment participated in the battle of Lookout, and won great distinction. It then returned to Shellmound. In January, 1864, it was again in motion, and on the 6th of February went into camp near Cleveland. On the 22d it reconnoitred Dalton, and returned to camp on the 28th. On May 2d it entered the Atlanta campaign, and was under fire almost all the time after reaching Dalton. At Pilot Knob, Ga., companies A, B, C, and D were mustered out on the 7th of October. The other companies remained with the Fourth Corps in the pursuit of Hood and the retreat before Pulaski.

At Nashville, in December, those who did not veteran were mustered

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out, while those who remained were consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During the Atlanta campaign, Capts. C. F. Snodgrass and Charles Converse were killed, and Lieut.-Col. Watson captured. The death of Maj. Thomas Acton in hospital, and resignation of Lieut.-Col. Jones, caused the promotion of Capt. James Watson to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. J. L. Reeves to major. Surg. Alex. McBride resigned April 1, 1862, and J. N. Beach was promoted to the vacancy. In August, 1862, an additional assistant surgeon was assigned to the regiment. This was Dr. A. E. Isaminger. Asst. Surg. Kalb resigned in January, 1863, and Dr. W. H. Matchett was appointed successor. At the battle of Chickamauga two gallant and meritorious officers fell in the persons of Lieuts. Cyreneas Van Mater and Benjamin T. Snodgrass. After the consolidation of this regiment with the Fifty-first, the combined regiment was transported with the Fourth Army Corps to New Orleans, and thence to Texas, where it performed guard duty at Victoria for several months. It was finally mustered out of service, Dec. 3, 1865, and was paid off at Camp Chase, Ohio, from which place the men returned to their homes.

R. S. McCARTNEY, Esq.—

SIR: After some delay I have succeeded in getting the old muster-rolls of my old companies. I got, in addition to the one you asked for, our three months' roll—the first company that was ever raised in the county to go to the last war.

This roll is the three years' roll, and was recruited at Fort Recovery in the fall of 1861, and mustered in the service at Camp Chase, Ohio, and was dubbed Company K, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Alexander A. Knapp,	Captain.	Houck, Michael,	Private.
David J. Roop,	1st Lieut.	Hunter, Elijah H.,	"
Byron B. Allen,	2d "	Hempsmire, Christian,	"
Charles L. Toner,	1st Sergt.	Kester, Michael,	"
Wm. H. Tapping,	2d "	Kester, George,	"
Geo. W. Williams,	3d "	Kester, David,	"
Obed H. Beardslee,	4th "	Kennard, John,	"
Benj. F. Williams,	5th "	Leseney, Samuel,	"
John P. Dearworth,	1st Corp.	Lipps, Joseph,	"
Daniel Leseney,	2d "	Lipps, George,	"
James B. McDonald,	3d "	Myers, Nathaniel,	"
David J. Galeanor,	4th "	McDonald, James H.,	"
Thomas McAfee,	5th "	McDaniel, John E.,	"
John E. Myers,	6th "	McFeely, Alfred,	"
David Miller,	7th "	McGee, John,	"
Henry Hoyd,	8th "	Mott, James Z.,	"
Joel S. Hoyt,	Musician.	Root, Hesekiah,	"
Francis M. Crouch,	"	Stickleman, Henry,	"
David J. Beardslee,	Teamster.	Stickelman, Andrew J.,	"
Butcher, Martin,	Private.	Stretchberry, James,	"
Bingham, Jacob,	"	Stretchberry, Robert,	"
Clum, Hiram L.,	"	Smith, Irvin I.,	"
Colton, Elijah,	"	Smith, Washington,	"
Carmack, Charles,	"	Smith, James,	"
Carmack, Ephraim,	"	Shatto, Adam,	"
Casebeer, Andrew J.,	"	Shatto, John,	"
Coon, Geo. W.,	"	Sutherland, John,	"
Crouch, David,	"	Steel, Francis,	"
Collins, Thomas,	"	Scott, Marion,	"
Clark, George,	"	Snyder, Oscar,	"
Cole, Nathan W.,	"	Tapping, George,	"
Denney, Thomas H.,	"	Williams, John W.,	"
Denney, William,	"	Wells, Benona,	"
Denney, Jasper,	"	Wells, William,	"
Dye, James R.,	"	Waldron, Daniel,	"
Ely, Frank,	"	Woodring, Jonathan,	"
Ely, Frederick,	"	Butcher, John,	"
Fought, William H.,	"	Arbaugh, Joseph,	"
Franklin, Aaron,	"	Schwartz, Asberry,	"
Franklin, Geo. W.,	"	McDonald, Wm. T.,	"
Franklin, Jasper,	"	Constable, John L.,	"
Granger, John,	"	Collins, Solomon J.,	"
Gaggen, Patrick,	"	Winters, John,	"
Gray, John C.,	"	Fox, Joseph H.,	"
Harry, William,	"	Snyder, Thomas,	"
Hedrick, James,	"	Dye, John A.,	"

Below are the names of twenty-nine as good and true soldiers as ever carried a musket during the last war, and are the names of the men of Company K, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, that veteranized.

Carmack, Charles,	Mott, James Z.,
Casebeer, Andrew J.,	Root, Hezekiah,
Clark, George,	Shatto, Adam,
Dearworth, John P.,	Scott, Marion,
Denny, William,	Steel, Francis,
Dye, James R.,	Snyder, Oscar,
Ely, Frederick,	Stretchberry, James,
Franklin, Jasper E.,	Toner, Charles L.,
Galenar, David J.,	Topping, George W.,
Hunter, Elisha H.,	Williams, John W.,
Lipps, Joseph,	Williams, George W.,
Lipps, George,	Williams, Benjamin F.,
Leseney, Samuel,	Wells, Benona,
McDaniel, John E.,	Woodring, Jonathan,
McFeely, Alfred,	

These vets were mustered into the veteran organization at Shellmound, Ga., on the second day of February, 1864.

Yours respectfully,

D. J. ROOP.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was largely recruited in Miami, Mercer, and Auglaize Counties by B. S. Kyle and G. W. Andrews. The organization was completed about the first of February, 1862. Rodney Mason was appointed Colonel by Governor Dennison (recently deceased). Early in February the regiment reported to General Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky. About the 25th of February General Sherman determined to make a reconnoisance toward Columbus, and took one-half of the Seventy-first Ohio and one-half of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, and with a large Mississippi steamer passed down to Cairo and was joined by two mortar-boats and three gun-boats. The rebels were found evacuating Columbus, and the Seventy-first hastened to occupy the summit overlooking the river and town. After three days the regiment returned to Paducah to join the general advance up the Tennessee. In this movement they were the first troops to reach Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was brigaded with the Fifty-fourth Ohio and the Fifty-fifth Illinois, and was commanded by Colonel Stewart. At seven o'clock on the morning of April 6, 1862, Colonel Mason was giving instructions to line officers when an orderly rode up with a written notice that the centre of the line had been attacked. In less than five minutes the regiment was in line of battle, and Colonel Stewart dashed up to consult Colonel Mason as to disposition of troops. General Sherman had located the brigade on the extreme left, and was himself near the right and centre, two miles off, when the battle began. Colonel Mason suggested that the line be at once formed and that the brigade be moved to the left where the enemy was apparently concentrating. This suggestion was acted out without any artillery assistance. The Fifty-fifth Illinois was placed on the left, the Fifty-fourth Ohio on the centre, and the Seventy-first on the right of the line. A heavy cannonade was opened on the line, and Colonel Mason ordered the regiment to retire three hundred yards, where it was slightly sheltered by an elevation. The enemy soon approached with two batteries. The attack was terrible, but the regiment held its ground stubbornly, grandly. About two o'clock in the afternoon, with the other regiments, the Seventy-first retired, but in the severest rally displayed such gallantry as to merit the commendation of the superior officers. On Monday the regiment was again actively engaged and behaved with daring and courage. In the battle one hundred and thirty men were either killed or wounded. On the 16th of April the regiment was ordered to hold the posts of Fort Donaldson and Clarksville. On August 8th Colonel Mason, with less than two hundred effective men, was asked to surrender Clarksville by Woodward at the head of a force four times as great as that of Mason. The surrender was a necessity, and a few days later the line officers were dismissed the service and Colonel Mason was cashiered. When the facts became more fully known the War Department revoked the order and the officers were all honorably discharged. After the troops were exchanged four companies, on the 25th of August, 1862, met and defeated Woodford's force at Fort Donaldson. The regiment then joined the forces of General Lowe, and went into winter quarters at Fort Henry. On the 3d of February, 1863, the regiment went on an expedition to Fort Donaldson, but the enemy retreated. During the

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latter part of the year the regiment was stationed along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with headquarters at Gallatin. In early 1864 it moved south, and behaved with great gallantry in several skirmishes. It next took part in the battle of Nashville and displayed great courage. Shortly afterwards it was ordered to Texas, where during the summer of 1865 Sherman thought their position less desirable than a place on the field of battle. It was finally discharged at Camp Chase in January, 1866. After the death of one officer in the first battle and the subsequent dismissal of the others, the rank and file proved themselves made of sterner stuff than that demanding dismissal, and attested their courage on several bloody fields.

Company H. 71st O. V. I.

Captain, G. LeBlond.
1st Lieut., J. N. Hetzler.
2d Lieut., Alex. Gable.

Privates.

Wm. A. Addie, Nov. 1861; three years.
Frederick Amrine, Dec. 1861; died June 8, 1862.
Geo. Andrews, Dec. 1861; three years.
Daniel Andrews, Dec. 1861; three years.
George Ashbaugh, Feb. 1862; three years.
John Apgar, Feb. 1862; three years.
Sebastian Boetenson, Jan. 1862; three years.
Abraham Beatle, Nov. 1861; died at Shiloh.
Joseph Bartle, Dec. 1861; three years.
Martin Bubmire, Dec. 1861; three years.
Geo. A. Blocher, Dec. 1861; three years.
Fred. Bryan, Jan. 1862; three years.
Jacob Cron, Oct. 1861; three years.
Wm. Campbell, Dec. 1861; three years.
Frederick Clatlie; Dec. 1861; three years.
John Cron, Dec. 1861; three years.
Clemons Cole, Dec. 1861; three years.
Daniel Caufman, Oct. 1861; three years.
Samuel Circle, Feb. 1862; three years.
Emil P. Doblerman, Dec. 1861; died April 16, 1862.
James Epperson, Nov. 1861; three years.
William Ellis, transferred to Company "A."
John A. Ehart, Nov. 1861; died Jan. 26, 1862.
Geo. W. Freshour, Feb. 1862; three years.
George Fredrick, June, 1862; three years.
Melton Franklin, Nov. 1861; three years.
Isaac Felver, Nov. 1861; three years.
John W. Franklin, Dec. 1861; three years.
Frank Fortman, Dec. 1861; three years
Jesse Freeman, Jan. 1862; discharged March 25, 1862.
H. M. Franklin, Nov. 1861; discharged March 25, 1862.
Moses Felver, Jan. 1862; three years.
Alex. Cobel, Dec. 1861; three years.
Henry Gohamire, Jan. 1862; three years.
John Gaul, Sept. 1861; three years.
Joseph N. Hetzler, Nov. 1861; three years.
Israel Hull, Feb. 1862; three years.
Jackson Hedges, Jan. 1862; three years.
Henry L. Johnston, Dec. 1861; three years.
John Jones, Dec. 1861; three years.
Stanton Judkins, Dec. 1861; three years.
J. G. Juell, Dec. 1861; three years.
Chas. Jones, Feb. 1862; three years.
Daniel Keller, Dec. 1861; three years.
Jacob Keller, Dec. 1861.
Miles Kentz, Dec. 1861; died Aug. 17, 1862.
Gideon LeBlond, Oct. 1861; three years.
C. E. LeBlond, Nov. 1861.
Robert Laramore, Nov. 1861.
James Laramore, Nov. 1861; died May 6, 1862.
A. H. Lacey, Dec. 1861; three years.
Lafayette LeBlond, Nov. 1861; three years.
Vitus Lime, Dec. 1861; three years.
Henry C. Mack, Feb. 1862; three years.
Samuel Miland, Jan. 1862; three years.
John Miller, Jan. 1862; three years.
Wm. Morrison, Dec. 1861; three years.
Lewis H. McLeal, Dec. 1861; three years.
Elisha Martz, Nov. 1861; three years.
Berry Miller, Dec. 1861; died April 7, 1862.
Allen McKee, Dec. 1861; died May 5, 1862.
James Mercer, Dec. 1861; three years.
Thos. Meeks, Dec. 1861; three years.
Michael Miller, Jan. 1862; three years.
Joseph C. McEntire, Jan. 1862; three years.
Isaac Nelson, Nov. 1861; three years.
John A. Nutt, Nov. 1861; three years.
Nicholas Oberinger, Dec. 1861; three years.
John Purdy, Nov. 1861; died June 15, 1862.
John Roberts, Dec. 1861; died March 26, 1862.
S. Runkles, Dec. 1861; three years.
Aug. Rhoman, Feb. 1862; died May 6, 1862.
N. B. Stretchberry, Dec. 1861; three years.
Wesley Simmons, Feb. 1862; three years.
Peter Seibert, Sept. 1861; three years.
George Schwable, Oct. 1861; three years.
Philip Stichler, Oct. 1861; three years.
William Shiveley, Nov. 1861; died.
Matthias Stickler, Nov. 1861.
David Stoner, Nov. 1861; three years.
Frank Slusser, Dec. 1861; three years.
Charles Stenvi, Dec. 1861; three years.
Barnard Studor, Dec. 1861; three years.
Martin Stuckee, Oct. 1861; transferred to Company A.
A. J. Slotterback, Dec. 1861; three years.
Thomas B. Spry, Jan. 1862; discharged March 25, 1862.
John Sunday, Dec. 1861; three years.
Job Thorp, Oct. 1861; three years.
Wm. Tester, Nov. 1861; three years.
Henry Taylor, Nov. 1861; three years.
John Trump, Dec. 1861; died May 11, 1862.
Paul Warkamp, Dec. 1861; three years.
Frank Walker, Dec. 1861; three years.
W. S. Wilson, Feb. 1862; three years.
David Widener, Feb. 1862; three years.
William C. Wilson, Nov. 1862; three years.
W. H. Winterood.

Company A.

Geo. A. Platt, Sergeant; enlisted Sept. 9, 1861; discharged Dec. 6, 1864.
J. W. Bennett, Corporal; enlisted Sept. 9, 1861.
J. S. Swartz; enlisted Sept. 9; discharged Dec. 6, 1864.
Wm. Beauchamp, Sergeant; enlisted Sept. 24, 1861; discharged Dec. 6, 1864.

Privates.

Josiah Shipman; enlisted Sept. 24, 1861; discharged Dec. 6, 1864.
Jasper Temple; enlisted Sept. 24, 1861; discharged Dec. 6, 1864.
Wm. Preston; enlisted May 20, 1864; died Aug. 20, 1864, at Telehoma, Tennessee.
Joshua W. Sprague; enlisted March 31, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.
Adam Mohl; enlisted Sept. 18, 1861; discharged Jan. 15, 1865.
Martin H. Fowler; enlisted Dec. 1864; discharged May 4, 1865.

C. W. Bodkins,
H. Beagier,
G. A. Blocker,
M. F. Hunter,
Lewis Plott,
Wm. Houser,
G. W. Laughridge,
A. P. Lehmen,
A. J. Lininger,
G. A. Plott,
J. W. Reynolds,
B. Robbins,
John Sprague,
Philip Smith,
J. Shipman,
Geo. Tonvelle,
J. Temple,
John Tilton,
Lewis York,
J. J. Philips.

Company D.

H. C. Rankins,
J. W. Smith.
G. W. Wooden,
Joel M. Whitley,
J. B. Wolf,
G. W. Wolf.

Levi L. Dysert, 2d Lieut.; enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; discharged Jan. 6, 1866.
Joel M. Whitley; enlisted Nov. 8, 1861; discharged Dec. 2, 1865.
Bernard Gaven; enlisted Nov. 17, 1861; discharged Jan. 18, 1864.

W. W. Cross.
H. A. W. Collins,
Jacob Fast,
A. O. French,
G. Koepple,
A. Kiser,
A. Lammire.

Company C.

Thomas Mitchel; enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

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Company H.

Wm. M. Morrison; enlisted Nov. 1861; died May 31, 1862.

Company G.

Wm. Boger.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment, eight companies strong, was sent to Cincinnati in September, 1862, as that city was then threatened by Kirby Smith. The ninth company was here formed, and the regiment mustered into the service. In late September it moved, under General A. J. Smith, toward Lexington, but at Cynthiana was detached to guard the railroad. Patrol and guard duty were performed, and rebel recruiting largely prevented. On Aug. 1, 1863, it went, by Lexington and Louisville, to Lebanon, Kentucky, and on the 20th set out on a March for East Tennessee. On November 10, Kingston was reached, and a few days later the rebels cut the communication between that point and Knoxville. Picket duty became arduous, to prevent a surprise from Wheeler's cavalry. The victories at Knoxville and Chattanooga relieved the Kingston garrison, and on December 9, the regiment reached Nashville, and from there went to Blain's Cross Roads, and finally to Mossy Creek, to support Elliott's cavalry. On the 29th, the rebel cavalry under Martin and Armstrong assaulted General Elliott, at Paultier's Creek, when he fell back to Mossy Creek. As the cavalry approached, the regiment took position in the edge of a piece of woods, when the rebel force moved directly upon them. When the enemy approached within a hundred yards, the regiment opened a rapid fire, which was kept up about two hours, when it charged the rebels, and drove them over the crest of a hill. In this action the rebels lost about forty, killed and wounded. It was disposed with great skill, by Lieut. Colonel Young, and commanded by General Elliott. While in East Tennessee, the regiment suffered great privations, and subsisted about six months on half and quarter rations. They had neither sugar nor coffee for four months. Clothing was also short, but with all this the troops never murmured, but were even cheerful. The regiment was then kept changing about until the campaign of 1864. One march of one hundred miles, to Charleston, was made in five days. May 4, the regiment encamped on State line. Here all baggage was sent to the rear. On the 7th, the regiment moved upon Dalton, and again advanced upon Resaca. On the afternoon of the 14th, it participated in a charge on the enemy's works, and lost one hundred and sixteen men, in less than ten minutes, out of three hundred actually engaged. On the 15th the engagement was renewed, but that night Johnston retired to Cassville, which in turn he abandoned, on approach of the national forces. After a few days' rest, the regiment went into the desperate battles of Dallas and Pumpkin-Vine Creek, and bore a gallant and honorable part. It was afterwards engaged at Kenesaw Mountain, at the Chattahoochie, at Utoy Creek, and in the final movements about Atlanta. In these operations, about seventy-five men were lost. During one hundred and twenty-one consecutive days, the regiment was within hearing of hostile firing every day except one. During sixty consecutive days it was under fire sixty different times, and during one week there was not a period of five minutes during which the whistling of a ball or the scream of a shell could not be heard. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment fell back to Decatur, where, after a short rest, it joined in the pursuit of Hood, as far as Gaylesville, Alabama. On the 25d of November, it went to Johnsonville, Tennessee, and then to Columbia, to join the army confronting Hood, finally reaching Franklin, on the 30th. The brigade was drawn up in single line, its right resting on the Williamsburg Pike, and its left at the Locust Grove, this regiment being second from the right. The enemy struck the line to the left of this regiment. The shock was terrific, but the line stood firm, and poured a terrific fire into the rebel column. The troops fought desperately, the men using bayonets, and the officers side-arms, over the very breast-works. By daylight the One Hundred and Eighteenth were across the river, and falling on Nashville, where it was again engaged. After the battle of Nashville, it participated in the pursuit of the rebels, as far as Columbia, and then went to Clifton. From there it proceeded to North Carolina, and on Jan. 16, 1865, it embarked for Cincinnati per steamer J. D. Baldwin, and from Cincinnati proceeded by rail to Washington City, which was reached Jan. 27, 1865. On February 11, it embarked on a steamer at Alexandria, landed at Smithville, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, moved immediately on Fort Anderson, captured it, and the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment was the first to plant its colors on the walls. On February 20, it engaged in a sharp action at Town Creek, in which three hundred horsemen and two pieces of artillery were captured, and then entered Wilmington, on the 22d. On the 6th of March, it moved to Kingston, then to Goldsboro', and joined Sherman's army on the 23d of March. It then camped at Mosely Hall until April 9, when it participated in the final operations against Johnston. It then camped near Raleigh until May 3, when it moved to Greensboro', and then to Salisbury, where it remained until June 21, when it was mustered out of the service. The regiment arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, June 2, was welcomed by Chief-Justice Chase, participated in a 4th of July celebration, and was finally discharged on the 9th of July, 1865, having first gone into camp at Lima, Ohio, in August, 1862.

Company C, 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Wm. D. Stone, wounded at Resaca May 1.
2d Lieut. John S. Rhodes, promoted to captain.
Jesse Clum, sergeant, promoted to lieutenant.
James W. McDaniel, sergeant.
James H. Ellis, corporal, died at New Market, Tenn., June 23, 1864.
James H. Johnston.
Enos Harrod, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, Jan. 1, 1863.
Henry Johnston, promoted to sergeant.
John A. Ellis, teamster, died at Falmouth, Kentucky.
Henry Bobenmeyer.
Ezekiel Brown, died at Townsend's Bridge, April 11, 1863.
Ira P. Burk.
John Burkle.
George O. Circle.
John Clemants, wounded by wagon running over him.
William Clemants.
John H. Collins, promoted.
James P. Dowens.
John A. Doner.
George Dunwoody.
Marion Dunwoody.
Mathias Fleighler.
Samuel Garber.
George Hedrick.
Francis M. Hinton.
Stephen Johnston, wounded at Resaca May 14.
Dinnis Kelley, " " "
Charles Kline.
George R. McDaniel.
Michael McDaniel.
John McGee.
George Martin.
James Meeks, died at Knoxville February 12, 1864.
John Myers.
George Patton.
Wm. Preston was in the Mexican war. He and his three sons were in the late war. He was in his 72d year while in Company C.
Milton W. Schroyer.
Joseph Steen.
J. Tebold.
Gideon Bobenmeyer, Co. I.
Daniel Crabtree, Co. D.
Edson Stowell.
Jacob Tawney.
J. S. Clum, Co. D.
James Frazer, Co. E.
C. A. Kelley, "
W. Sullivan, "
O. C. Lamond, Co. A.
N. E. Rice, Co. E.
M. Simson, "
John H. Murlin, Co. E.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison on the 4th of May, 1864, and was mustered into the United States service with a force of eight hundred and sixty-four men. On the 20th of May Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and H were placed on guard duty at Cincinnati, while G, I, and K remained at Camp Dennison until the Morgan demonstra-

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tions, when these companies were sent to Falmouth, Kentucky. In July the whole regiment was brought together at Covington, and then moved to Paris, Kentucky. It was soon ordered to Cumberland, Maryland, which place it reached on the 31st of July. The next day the regiment passed out the Baltimore Pike about three miles, where it met the enemy under McCausland and Bradley Johnson, and, although exposed to a severe artillery fire, maintained itself in a very commendable manner. The engagement lasted from four to nine o'clock in the evening. The regiment lay on its arms during the night, but the next morning the enemy had disappeared. After this engagement the regiment remained on duty about Cumberland until the 26th of August, when it was ordered to Ohio to muster out. On the 1st of September the regiment was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Collins, C. B.,	Captain.	Hitchens, J. C.,	Private.
Brookhart, Daniel,	1st Lieut.	Hall, C.,	"
Spangler, Thomas,	2d Lieut.	Hall, L. D.,	"
Hussey, J. M.,	1st Sergt.	Hussey, H.,	"
Townsend, Smith,	Sergt.	Harner, W. G.,	"
Presho, J. W.,	"	Harner, R.,	"
Brookhart, W. H.,	"	Hesser, J.,	"
Bogartt, G. W.,	"	Harner, B.,	"
Murlin, J. H.,	Corporal.	Harner, M.,	"
Rider, Miles,	"	Hager, J.,	"
Younger, H. T.,	"	Harris, W.,	"
Miller, James,	"	Keller, J. E.,	"
Brookhart, S.,	"	Lehman, J. B.,	"
Custer, J.,	"	Layland, P. D. F.,	"
Drury, W. L.,	"	Murlin, D. A.,	"
Welsh, E. C.,	"	McDermit, J. T.,	"
Albert, G. A.,	Private.	Miller, H. P.,	"
Bruggerman, G.,	"	Moore, G. C.,	"
Bowman, J.,	"	Murlin, S. D.,	"
Blosser, James,	"	Mussulman, A.,	"
Brookhart J.,	"	McDonald, J.,	"
Buck, William,	"	Nottingham, William,	"
Brookhart, L. T.,	"	Northrop, J. B.,	"
Craft, J.,	"	Parrott, G. G.,	"
Custer, J.,	"	Parrott, B. H.,	"
Copeland, W.,	"	Palmer, J.,	"
Clark, L. T.,	"	Patterson, H. L.,	"
Clark, H.,	"	Rackets, G. F.,	"
Clinsmith, J.,	"	Rhodes, M. B.,	"
Davis, J. C.,	"	Roebuck, G.,	"
Davis, J. B.,	"	Reider, William A.,	"
Didric, J.,	"	Shanklin, J.,	"
Didric, C.,	"	Stevens, B. F.,	"
Drury, W. H.,	"	Siler, J.,	"
Davis, Philander,	"	Springer, A. J.,	"
Davis, Peter,	"	Springer, William H.,	"
De Ford, William H.,	"	Shellabarger, A. G.,	"
Edwards, J. P.,	"	Smift, G. M.,	"
Eicher, William,	"	Thompson, A. J.,	"
Fast, A. J.,	"	Willett, E.,	"
Foreman, A. J.,	"	Willson, C.,	"
Fowler, E. D.,	"	Way, A. W.,	"
Felker, B. F.,	"	Wicks, J.,	"
Fent, G. W.,	"	Williams, J. E.,	"
Guy, Jacob,	"	Werts, N.,	"
Gruby, William,	"	Wagner, G. W.,	"
Ginter, A.,	"	Yost, Eli,	"
Grier, W. H. H.,	"	Younger, J. B.,	"
Gerard, J. H.,	"	Younger, B. L.,	"
Hankens, T.,	"	Van Gundy, W.,	"

Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth O. V. I.

Greenbery S. Buxton, enlisted May 2, 1864; died at Camp Dennison Jan. 15, 1864.
George Buxton, enlisted May 2, 1864; died at Camp Dennison Sept. 5, 1864.
James P. Bodkins, enlisted May 2, 1864; died at Cumberland Sept. 25, 1864.
Charles Frank, enlisted May 2, 1864; died at Cumberland Sept. 25, 1864.
John Sayers, enlisted May 2, 1864; died at Cumberland Sept. 25, 1864.
Isaac N. Buxton, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged at Cumberland Sept. 25, 1864.
Francis M. Buxton, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 25, 1864.
Oliver Black, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 12, 1864.

Company I, Twenty-seventh O. V. I.

Ira North.
Christian North.
Jonas S. Stuckey, enlisted Aug. 16, 1861; discharged Dec. 25, 1863.
Eberhart Zimmerman, three months.
Michael Weyne, enlisted 1861.

Company D, Twenty-seventh U. S. C. T.

Walter Lewis, enlisted Feb. 1, 1863; discharged 1865.
George H. Young, enlisted Sept. 24, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865.
Thomas S. Evans, enlisted January, 1864; discharged November, 1864.

Company B, Twenty-seventh O. V. I.

A. B. Craig,
Robert Cannon,
Lewis Haywood,
Thomas Haywood,
E. A. Jackson,
James Churchman,
Thomas Moland.

Company G, Fifty-seventh O. V. I.

George Flager, enlisted Oct. 2, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.

Company A, Fifty-seventh O. V. I.

Joseph F. A. Freiburger, enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged Jan. 23, '65.
Gideon Crabtree, Co. D.

Company K, Eighty-eighth O. V. I.

Reuben, T. Griffin, enlisted July 20, 1863; discharged July 3, 1865.
John Yoh, enlisted July 11, 1863, discharged July 3, 1865.
James Fefe, enlisted July 23, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865.
James Hattery, enlisted July 23, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865.
Franklin Yant, enlisted July 13, 1863; discharged July 3, 1865.
Jacob Wyandt, enlisted July 9, 1863; discharged June 30, 1865.
Josiah Waltz, enlisted July 4, 1863; discharged July 4, 1865.
P. B. Hawkins,
T. Hawkins,
Samuel Hawkins,
H. Hamilton,
Jacob Wertz,
J. J. Parrot,
W. W. Parrot,
J. P. Patterson,
C. Snavely,
Job Snavely,
E. H. Patterson.

Company C, Eighty-eighth O. V. I.

Charles Landon, enlisted January, 1864; discharged July, 1865.
C. W. McKee.
W. Barber, Co. K.
John Lorce, Co. D.

Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first O. N. G.

Amos Tong.

Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first O. N. G.

Peter Mell, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 27, 1864.

Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first O. N. G.

Samuel A. Shockey, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 1864.
John M. McCleur, enlisted May 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

David Small, private, Co. D, 102d Regt. O. V. I., enlisted May 11, 1862; discharged June 30, 1865.
James Williams, private, 6th Ohio Battery, enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Aug. 1865.
C. F. Hartzog, private, Co. A, 33d Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged July, 1865.
Solomon King, private, Co. A, 34th Regt. O. V. I., enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
John King, private, 34th Regt. Ind. V. I.
C. Byer, private, Co. H, 25d Regt. Ind. V. I., enlisted 1864, discharged July, 1865.
John Bolenbacher, private, Ind. Cav., enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Wm. M. Harper, private, Co. D, 51st Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Feb. 1865.
Gerard Bailey, private, Co. B, 86th Regt. O. V. I., enlisted June, 1862; discharged Sept. 1862.
John T. A. Bostwick, private, Co. K, Johnston Grays, Ga., enlisted 1863; discharged 1864.

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R. B. Miller, sergeant, Co. D, 193d Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; discharged.
Robert J. Kettle, 5th O. V. Cav., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged April, 1865.
James Cochran, private, 79th Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1863; shot by accident at Harrisburg, Pa.
Fred. Clatery, private, 70th Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Jan. 1861; discharged May, 1865.
Isaac W. Preston, 5th O. Bat., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Sept. 1864.
J. Preston, private, 5th O. Bat., enlisted Oct. 1861; discharged Aug. 1865.
William Preston, in the Mexican war.
John W. Johnston, private, Co. K, 5th Regt. Va. V., enlisted April, 1861; ran away and came North.
Alois Bailey, private, Co. A, 25th, enlisted 1861; discharged 1864.
Wm. Cannon, private, 42d Regt. O. V. I, enlisted Oct. 1864; discharged Nov. 1865.
G. M. Johnston, private, 44th Regt. Pa. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1862; discharged Jan. 1864.
Charles Behm, 37th Regt. O. V. I., enlisted May, 1862; killed at Flat Top Mountain in 1863.
J. W. Barber, private, Co. D, 62d Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Oct. 1861; discharged July, 1865.
G. B. Keith, private, Co. G, 3d U. S. Art., enlisted Feb. 1864; discharged March, 1865.
David Snyder, Co. D, 193d Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Feb. 1865; discharged Aug. 1865.
John Buehler, Co. M, 1st Regt. O. V. A., enlisted Sept. 1861; discharged Dec. 1864.
Albert Birkmeyer, Co. M, enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Abner Bone, 5th O. Bat., enlisted June, 1865; discharged June, 1863.
Elias Bone, enlisted April, 1864; discharged May, 1865.
F. Vagedes, 58th Regt. O. V. I.
W. H. Moon, Co. B, 55th Regt. Mass. V. I., enlisted Ma 1863; discharged Aug. 1865.
Peter Portz, 57th Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1862; discharged May, 1863.
Ephraim Miller, Co. B, 78th Regt. O. V. I., enlisted Sept. 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Martin Bobenmeyer, Co. I, enlisted 1861; discharged 1865.
Bush, John H., Company H, 23d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Bowers, Jacob, " F, 3d " "
Bark, A. V., " E, 2d " "
Beam, S. R., " A, 75th " "
Bevington, Joel, " F, 50th " "
Brown, Julius, " I, 100th " "
Cook, Israel, " F, 4th " "
Carr, George, " K, 62d " "
Carr, Joseph, " C, 50th " "
Croghan, Jesse, " C, 50th " "
Cannon, J. C., " K, 42d " "
Cannon, W., " K, 42d " "
Charter, John, " F, 4th " "
Andrews, A. C, " F, 4th " "
Ash, John W., " B, 47th " "
Adelsperger, W., " G, 9th " "
Archer, James M., " M, 2d " "
Adams, William, 2d Bat.
Augustin, Philip, " C, 32d " "
Aller, Peter, " A, 18th " "
Ayrers, David, " I, 60th " "
Ayers, Michael, " G, 152d " "
Akers, G. W., " B, 55th " "
Adams, Robert, " F, 4th " "
Black, C., 63d " "
Borders, Noble R., " I, 36th " "
Barrington, G., " H, 16th " "
Barrington, Jas. P., " G, 9th " "
Blatten, John, " M, 1st " "
Bowers, S., " E, 7th " "
Brown, Thomas, " B, 55th " "
Beardsley, D. J., " K, 10th " "
Banks, F. S., " M, 5th " "
Barthett, H., " D, 193d " "
Bush, Philip, " D, 69th " "
Coon, John, 5th Ind. Bat.
Cavender, J. W., " K, 1st " "
Covault, J. F., " G, 66th " "
Collins, Charles, " D, 193d " "
Coats, A. D., " D, 193d " "
Colton, George, 5th Ind. Bat.
Dixon, H., " A, 181st " "
Dickson, J. C., " B, 12th " "
DeLaney, Thomas, " C, 27th " "
Davis, W. C., " A, 46th " "

Dysert, G. W., Company I, 36th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Dellinger, W., " C, 50th " "
Dean, Walker, " C, 50th " "
Davis, Jacob, " C, 50th " "
Dull, Thomas, " C, 50th " "
Evans, G. W., " H, 15th " "
Edmundson, W, " K, 51st " "
Edwards, J. C., " F, 183d " "
Frysinger, W., " E, 197th " "
Fisher, B., 5th Ohio Bat.
Groves, W., " I, 36th " "
Gardner, Philip, " I, 47th " "
Grey, J. W., " G, 126th " "
Guy, James, " E, 12th " "
Graham, W. M., " A, 13th " "
Hughes, Joseph, " E, 34th " "
Hedges, James R., " I, 38th " "
Hight, Jacob, " G, 9th " "
Heis, Fred, " D, 62d " "
Hull, Eli, " B, 55th " "
Hackenberry, Jay, " A, 6th " "
Heath, Eli C., " A, 46th " "
Hoyt, J. S., " K, 40th " "
Haas, Cyrus, " K, 51st " "
James, D. A., " C, 90th " "
Kuhn, Adam, " F, 99th " "
Kelly, M., " I, 34th " "
Kindle, Joseph, " G, 2d " "
Kunkler, E., " M, 1st Ohio Cav.
Kuehl, A., " A, 46th " "
Kelly, E. H., " H, 120th " "
Koots, J. T., " I, 50th " "
Kuhn, F., " I, 8th " "
La Rue, C., " E, 48th " "
Lamond, O. C.,
Piper, B. N., " C, 50th " "
Ralston, W. B., " I, 36th " "
Rolther, W. B., " F, 99th " "
Roach, G. C., " C, 9th " "
Ruff, Wilson, " H, 110th " "
Roberts, Jacob, " C, 50th " "
Rue, J. S., " C, 50th " "
Raudebaugh, L., " E, 46th " "
Sutton, John, " I, 34th " "
Shipman, J. H., " H, 56th " "
Rittenhouse, H. H., " H, 69th " "
Roebuck, B. F., " F, 99th " "
Slife, John, " 1st Bat., vet.
Shultz, Adam, " H, 100th " "
Uhlman, George, " M, 1st " "
Goder, Joseph, " I, 34th " "

Soldiers of the War of 1812.

M. Berry, Joseph Watt, James Coe

Population of Townships and Towns, Mercer County.

	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Townships—							
Black Creek	..	..	340	490	913	1087	1411
Butler	..	..	178	210	850	1301	1595
Centre	..	..	..	491	1153	1255	1456
Dublin	..	..	705	913	1352	1599	2027
Franklin	..	..	1499	356	634	831	1015
Gibson	..	..	..	485	946	1100	1462
Granville	..	..	339	475	830	1234	1616
Hopewell	..	..	..	290	638	894	1185
Jefferson	..	..	368	482	990	1557	2406
Liberty	..	..	..	182	508	770	1196
Marion	..	..	1141	1155	1666	1876	1993
Recovery	..	..	298	596	826	1118	1272
Union	..	..	566	732	1225	1475	1820
Washington	..	..	214	456	957	1118	1384
		1110	8277	7712	14,104	17,258	21,808
Towns—							
Neptune	..	..	..	..	..	96	132
Mercer	..	..	..	..	..	73	124
Shane's Crossing	..	47	..	..	..	246	404
Ft. Henry	..	..	..	..	..	153	200
Celina	..	..	..	222	294	859	1516
Chickasaw	..	..	..	..	..	386	59
Macedon	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
St. Johns	..	..	..	..	..	105	127
Fort Recovery	..	..	..	..	..	89	892
Mendon	..	..	..	..	..	164	224
Coldwater	..	..	..	..	..	..	247

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Justices of the Peace.

Anthony, Christopher, Salem, Oct. 16, 1843.
Alexander, C. W., Dublin, April 17, 1880.
Armstrong, S. A., May 30, 1873.
Armoutrout, Nelson, Recovery.
Atkinson, John, St. Marys, Jan. 27, 1844.
Arbaugh, George, Washington, June 29, 1850.
Albers, John F., Butler, April 14, 1859.
Adams, Robert, Washington, April 10, 1860.
Albers, John F., Butler, April 11, 1862.
Adams, Jacob, Black Creek, April 11, 1876.
Armstrong, John, 1825.
Burris, Martin, 1836.
Bowdle, Thomas W., Washington, June 14, 1843.
Barrington, R. R., St. Marys, April 21, 1846.
Beckman, Henry, Granville, Jan. 11, 1838.
Blake, John G., Recovery, May 29, 1848.
Bennet, Landon, Granville, Dec. 10, 1849.
Borchers, C. F., Dublin, April 23, 1873.
Blake, R. G., Recovery, May 27, 1854.
Beach, Hiram, Liberty, Nov. 11, 1854.
Broadwell, Jacob, Jefferson, Oct. 21, 1856.
Bye, Joshua H., Butler, March 18, 1858.
Bennet, Landon, Franklin, April 10, 1860.
Blocher, W. L., Jefferson, April 11, 1862.
Barger, Andrew, Recovery, Oct. 19, 1877.
Bair, A. J., Centre, Nov. 6, 1877.
Beagler, H., Hopewell, Oct. 28, 1868.
Beckman, Frank, Granville, Dec. 29, 1869.
Beckman, John G., Granville, Dec. 29, 1869.
Beathler, H., Hopewell, Oct. 4, 1877.
Beckman, H., Granville, April 11, 1854.
Bryan, Daniel, Washington, Oct. 15, 1867.
Brubaker, William, Centre, June 14, 1872.
Barber, Lewis A., Union, April 13, 1878.
Beardslee, David, Recovery, 1828.
Crocket, Andrew, Jefferson, 1839.
Compton, Elihu, Dublin, Oct. 10, 1842.
Cox, Aaron, Wayne, Feb 8, 1843.
Cuttlebury, D., Granville, April 21, 1839.
Cross, Daniel D., Black Creek, Feb. 28, 1845.
Cross, Daniel D., Black Creek, April 11, 1864.
Crow, John, Centre, May 5, 1849.
Clark, Smith H., Dublin, April 13, 1854.
Collins, Peter M., Gibson, Nov. 5, 1855.
Clutter, Samuel, Hopewell, April 22, 1857.
Cross, D. D., Black Creek, April 22, 1857.
Cross, D. D., Black Creek, April 10, 1860.
Campbell, Isaac M., Gibson, Nov. 1, 1858.
Campbell, Isaac M., Gibson, Oct. 18, 1866.
Cole, Allen M., Black Creek, May 2, 1859.
Copeland, Wesley, Centre, Oct. 17, 1874.
Carlin, Joseph, Butler, Aug. 29, 1846.
Davis, Charles, Gibson, 1882.
Downs, Josephus, Black Creek, Oct. 29, 1842.
Downs, Josephus, Black Creek, Oct. 21, 1840.
Davis, Thomas, Salem, Oct. 16, 1843.
Darnold, Gustavus, Jefferson, April 15, 1846.
Denny, Solomon, Gibson, Feb. 7, 1845.
Drury, James, Centre, April 20, 1846.
Dunathan, Robert H., Union, June 26, 1847.
Dunathan, Robert H., Union, April 11, 1850.
Dugdale, Thomas G., Dublin, May 17, 1848.
Drury, H. M., Centre, April 21, 1852.
Dilbone, William, Dublin, April 13, 1858.
Dilbone, William, Dublin, Oct. 20, 1863.
Deidler, Charles, Hopewell, April 10, 1860.
Deidler, Charles, Hopewell, April 13, 1863.
De Hays, Isaac, Recovery, April 5, 1861.
De Hays, Isaac, Recovery, April 13, 1864.
De Ford, Wm. H., Hopewell, April 13, 1864.
De Ford, Wm. H., Hopewell, April 15, 1864.
Detmer, George S., Black Creek, Aug. 13, 1863.
Dumbauld, Jacob, Washington, Oct. 2, 1873.
Davis, John, Centre, April 13, 1878.
De Ford, Samuel, Jefferson, April 11, 1865.
Dillworth, Charles, Gibson, April 12, 1869.
Davidson, Joseph, Washington, Oct. 6, 1860.
Denniston, A. J., Jr. Recovery, April 5, 1880.
Elking, Frederick, Marion, Nov. 6, 1845.
Freeman, Daniel, Washington, Sep. 21, 1842.
Foster, Isaac, Recovery, April 15, 1845.
Finke, Wm., German, Apr. 28, 1846.
Ferguson, John T., St. Marys, Dec. 5, 1846.
Frank, George, Butler, Oct. 20, 1862.
Frysinger, Alfred H., Dublin, April 14, 1875.
Frazier, H. H., German, 1857.
Grant, James, Granville, Feb. 14, 1847.
Grant, Samuel T., Marion, Feb. 6, 1864.
Grant, James B., Granville, Oct. 25, 1841.
Grant, James B., Granville, Feb. 13, 1844.
Graves, John, March 4, 1844.
Goodwin, Joseph R., Union, Oct. 25, 1865.
Goesman, Jno. H., German, Feb. 5, 1848.
Graves, John, Dublin, 1820.
Goecke, Matthias, Marion, 1881.
Hamilton, Justin, Union, Nov. 26, 1842.
Hough, William, Liberty, Aug. 6, 1844.
Hamilton, William, Union, April 11, 1846.
Haverman, W. A., German, April 18, 1845.
Hedges, W. B., Dublin, May 5, 1849.
Harner, James, Centre, May 5, 1849.
Harrod, Daire, Washington, Sept. 12, 1848.
Hudson, William, Wayne, March 4, 1843.
Herrold, John, Liberty, Nov. 27, 1847.
Hunter, Anderson R., Dublin, July 16, 1850.
Herman, Andrew, Marion, Nov. 5, 1852.
Hays, Enos, Centre, Nov. 10, 1853.
Hussey, John M., Union, April 28, 1856.
Hussey, J. M., Union, Oct. 15, 1867.
Hamilton, William, Union, April 11, 1864.
Hurlep, George, Black Creek, April 12, 1870.
Hinton, H. U., Liberty, Oct. 18, 1870.
Harner, James, Centre, April 6, 1875.
Hair, William, Hopewell, Oct. 16, 1861.
Holtgraven, Charles, Marion, Jan. 25, 1868.
Hill, David, Jefferson, Oct. 25, 1869.
Howick, Stephen, Centre, Nov. 6, 1880.
Juneman, H. F., Greene, April 15, 1845.
Johnston, John, Franklin, April 4, 1850.
Johnston, J. W., Gibson, Nov. 25, 1854.
Johnston, J. W., Recovery, Mar. 7, 1861.
Judkins, James, Butler, Oct. 20, 1859.
King, Jesse, Black Creek, April 14, 1853.
King, Jesse, Black Creek, April 28, 1856.
Keith, Jacob, Dublin, April 11, 1862.
Kelly, Demas, Franklin, June 28, 1860.
Keuch, Mordecai, Liberty, Oct. 14, 1871.
Kutsch, Matthew, Liberty, April 11, 1865.
Kelly Edward, Centre, Oct. 16, 1868.
Lattimer, Wm., Wayne, Feb. 23, 1843. Also 1848.
Long, David, Franklin, Oct. 16, 1847.
Lyons, E. C., St. Marys, Oct. 12, 1839.
Lacey, Thomas, Franklin, July 1, 1845.
Tippie, M., Salem, Oct. 24, 1846.
Le Blond, F. C., St. Marys, Dec. 5, 1846.
Lipps, Henry, Gibson, June 4, 1849.
Lee, Amos, Liberty, April 1, 1862.
Lininger, John, Liberty, Oct. 20, 1863, Oct. 20, 1880.
Le Blond, Alfred, Jefferson, Oct. 20 1863.
Lennartz, Henry, Butler, April 11, 1865.
Lennartz, Henry, Butler, April 12, 1877, May 3, 1880.
Le Blond, Phil., Jefferson, Oct. 22, 1873.
Lacey, William, Franklin, April 14, 1872.
Lochtefeld, Lorenz, Marion, Oct. 16, 1876.
Landfair, Edward, Butler, April 10, 1869.
Lininger, Samuel, Liberty, April 10, 1869.
Lewis, L. T., Centre, Oct. 14, 1871.
Major, Caleb, St. Marys, April 21, 1837.
McDowell, James, Liberty, Aug. 6, 1844.
McDowell, James, Recovery, April 21, 1850, April 11, 1868.
McDaniel, James, Recovery, March 13, 1868.
McDaniel, George R., Gibson.
Middleton, Jonathan, Washington, April 25, 1844.
Miller, Abraham, Franklin, Nov. 7, 1854.
Munsell, W. A. O., Butler, June 2, 1845.
Munsell, W. A. O., Butler, Dec. 6, 1859.
McMahon, Lorenzo D., Jefferson, Jan. 2, 1845.
Martin, Isaac, Hopewell, April 19, 1848.
Meyers, Jacob, Gibson, April 21, 1852.
McDonald, John, Jefferson, Aug. 23, 1853.
McAfee, John, Liberty, April 21, 1857 to 1881.
McAfee, John, Washington, Oct. 19, 1875.
Miller, John, Hopewell, Oct. 19, 1858.
May, Joseph, Union, May 14, 1859.
May, Joseph, Union, April 11, 1865.
Miller, Thomas R., Black Creek, April 5, 1861.
Miller, Thomas R., Black Creek, April 5, 1864.
Morrow, William, Hopewell, April 15, 1864.
Murphy, A. J., Sept. 12, 1870.
Meinerding, Wesser, Granville, Jan. 13, 1868.
McDaniel, George R., Gibson, April 4, 1872.
Miller, C. G. O., Jefferson, Oct. 16, 1876.
Miller, R. B., Franklin, Oct. 16, 1876.
McGriff, Sol., Jr., Recovery, April 17, 1878.
May, Joseph, Jefferson, Oct. 15, 1866.
Macke, William, Jr., Granville, April 9, 1867.
Munro, J. H., Butler, April 10, 1869.
Mertz, J. D., Liberty, April 12, 1866.
Morris, George, Gibson, Oct. 15, 1878.
Nott, A. P., Black Creek, April 15, 1843.
Nichols, Wm., Washington, July 17, 1843.

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Nottingham, William, Centre, Oct. 21, 1856.
Nottingham, William, Centre, Nov. 7, 1859.
Nottingham, William, Centre, Oct. 20, 1862.
Nickerson, Samuel A., Recovery, July 10, 1865.
Nickerson, Samuel A., Recovery, April 10, 1867.
Oswald, John, Gibson, Oct. 15, 1867.
Petro, A. J., Dublin, Apl. 27, 1846.
Price, Isaac M., Liberty, Nov. 27, 1844.
Parcel, Philemon, Jefferson, July 8, 1848.
Parcel, Philemon, Jefferson, July 8, 1848.
Pomeroy H., Black Creek, Oct. 27, 1853.
Piper, Edward, Centre, Nov. 10, 1853.
Piper, Edward, Centre, Oct. 21, 1856.
Pyle, Ebenezer, Washington, Jan. 5, 1854.
Panning, G. H., Marion, Nov. 12, 1855.
Plants, Eli D., Liberty, Nov. 17, 1857.
Phelps, Elisha, Jefferson, Feb. 27, 1859.
Plants, Tobias, Liberty, Oct. 6, 1860.
Plants, Tobias, Liberty, March 28, 1848.
Panning Bernard, Marion, April 13, 1863.
Presho, J. W., Union, April 17, 1879.
Phillips, John J., Union, Oct. 22, 1873.
Pulskamp, H. H., Marion, Jan. 12, 1865.
Preston, I. W., Franklin, April 12, 1870.
Patterson, John H., Union, Oct. 10, 1870.
Parcel, Philemon, Jefferson, July 8, 1848.
Riley, James W., Jefferson, April 11, 1879.
Riley, James W., Jefferson, April 11, 1870.
Raudebaugh, G. W., Hopewell, Oct. 24, 1846.
Raudebaugh, G. W., Centre, Nov. 5, 1868.
Robinson, Persifer F. Dublin, April 17, 1879.
Rood, W. H., Gibson, April 14, 1858.
Rhodes, J. S., Recovery, Oct. 6, 1860.
Richard, Joshua, Washington, Oct. 15, 1860.
Richard, Joshua, Washington, Oct. 20, 1863.
Reinhard, Geo. A., Recovery, June 25, 1868, Oct. 20, 1880.
Romer, Henry, Jr., Granville, Jan. 7, 1877.
Roop, Thomas, Recovery, 1841.
Stenman, J. H., German, April 15, 1863.
Stansbury, Amos, Centre, May 10, 1846.
Stephenson, Saml., Hopewell, Oct. 25, 1843.
Smith, James, Union, April 25, 1837.
Simmons, Henry, Jefferson, July 8, 1848.
Stephenson, Philip, Jefferson, July 12, 1849.
Snyder, Saml. E., Butler, Feb. 5, 1848.
Snyder, Saml. E., Jefferson, April 11, 1868.
Simmons, H., Jefferson, July 8, 1848.
Suwalde, Bernard F., Granville, Dec. 10, 1852.
Suwalde, Bernard F., Granville, Jan. 9, 1862.
Spriggs, Wm., Washington, April 22, 1854.
Spriggs, Wm., Washington, April 13, 1863.
Stacey, Albert, Black Creek, April 13, 1858.
Schmuck, Christian, Marion, Jan. 23, 1856.
Schnack, Christian, Marion, May 28, 1859.
Sheward, James, Liberty, Nov. 1, 1858.
Smith, Joseph, Recovery, Oct. 20, 1859.
Stansbury, Stanley, Centre, Nov. 7, 1859.
Stansbury, Stanley, Centre, Oct. 20, 1862.
Scheid, Theodore, Gibson, April 5, 1861.
Schunk, Fred., Granville, Jan. 9, 1862.
Scranton, Nathan S., Gibson, Oct. 20, 1862.
Smith, E. C., Butler, Nov. 16, 1876.
Shaw, Hiram, Washington, Oct. 8, 1864.
Schmuck, Christian, Jefferson, Oct. 12, 1872.
Snyder, Monroe, Gibson, April 12, 1877.
Suwalde, Fred., Granville, Jan. 22, 1856; Jan. 25, 1859–62.
Taylor, Stacey, St. Marys, Nov. 21, 1843.
Timmonds, G. W., St. Marys, Jan. 22, 1844.
Tippie, Michael, Salem, Nov. 23, 1846.
Trenary, Hezekiah, Jefferson, July 27, 1850.
Tomlinson, John F., Union, April 14, 1853.
Temple, Zephaniah, Franklin, Apr. 11, 1862.
Temple, Zephaniah, Franklin, Apr. 28, 1856.
Temple, Zephaniah, Franklin, Apr. 28, 1862.
Touvelle, Theophilus, Washington, April 28, 1862.
Thompson, John, Jefferson, Oct. 18, 1860.
Thompson, J. J., Liberty, April 5, 1861.
Vantrees, Daniel, Recovery, Oct. 21, 1856.
Vantrees, Daniel, Recovery, Aug. 23, 1853.
Vanbuskirk, Samuel, Black Creek, March 3, 1848.
Work, David, Dublin, April 22, 1843.
Walker, Alex., Gibson, April 19, 1848.
Wolf, Sebastian, Black Creek, Apr. 11, 1850.
Wilson, Wm., Washington, June 18, 1855.
Wehrkamp, Bernard, Marion, Jan. 15, 1859.
Wehrkamp, Bernard, Marion, Jan. 9, 1862.
Wehrkamp, Bernard, Marion, Oct. 19, 1875.
Wehrkamp, Bernard, Marion, Oct. 15, 1878.
Weis, J. L., Butler, April, 1882.
Warnock, S., Recovery, April 13, 1863.
Warnock, S., Recovery, April 16, 1875.
Winkler, Martin, Black Creek, Apr. 11, 1876.
Winkler, Martin, Black Creek, Apr. 17, 1879.
Weurms, George, Gibson, Oct. 15, 1878.
Wirtz, John, Marion, Oct. 22, 1879.
Weichelman, C., Washington, Oct. 20, 1879.
Young, I. B., Hopewell, April 14, 1858.

ST. MARYS TOWNSHIP.

This township is the seat of the oldest permanent settlement within the original county limits. The surface is generally flat, broken only by the St. Marys River and Mercer Reservoir. The canal crosses from south to north, through the town of St. Marys. This village is the only one within the township, and is the site of an old trading point, but subsequently became an important storehouse of supplies during the years 1812–13. During this period it was the point of important military operations, as troops were concentrated and organized in preparation for the northern campaign.

Rich. M. Johnson was here elected colonel by a reorganized regiment, and in 1813 the regiment of Colonel Barbee built the fort which was named for the colonel. As the southern limit of Harrison's base of supplies, it was from here that provisions and munitions were forwarded to Forts Defiance and Wayne. Three companies of Colonel Johnson's regiment were here discharged, at the expiration of their terms of enlistment. As this matter comes within the scope of our general history, we turn to a period subsequent to the War of 1812, and find something of a settlement at this point, visited largely by traders and hunters. No material growth of population or enterprise was manifested by the isolated settlement prior to 1824, and even then the outlook was not promising, as will be seen by the exhibits of population and wealth which here follow.

Exhibit of taxpayers of St. Marys Township, as listed by Isaac Applegate in 1824:—

John Armstrong,	Isaiah Dungan,	John Manning,
Isaac Applegate,	Asa Hinkle,	Charles McCumsey,
James Bodkins,	James Hay,	Peter Opdyke,
Richard R. Barrington,	William Heath,	John Pickeral,
Joseph Blew,	William Houston,	Thomas Scott,
John Carter,	Nimrod Hathaway,	Henry Smith,
John Catterlin,	William Majors,	Ezekiel Swren,
Joseph Catterlin,	Hamilton Majors,	Jacobus J. Van Nuss,
Martin Cleland,	Charles Murray,	Lucas Vanosdoll.
George Conner,	John Murdock,	

Total taxable property and tax:—Horses, 33; cattle, 166; tax, $26.64.

List of taxable lots and value thereof, as returned by Isaac Applegate, Lister, and Isaiah Dungan, Appraiser, June 7, 1824:—

Charles Murray, lots numbers 3, 4, 22, 27, 28, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 63, 64, 67, 68.
James Lord, lot number 21.
Leander Houston, lot number 2.
James Miller, lot number 54.
John Manning, lots numbers 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 31, 30.
William A. Houston, lots numbers 1, 5, 23, 24, 25, 26, 41, 29, 47, 48, 51, 52, 61, 62, 65, 66.
Christian Benner, lots numbers 7, 8, 17.

The foregoing 68 lots in St. Marys Town and Township, valued at $68.00, were taxed $0.005 each, or a total of $0.34 (thirty-four cents). Total tax of town and township, $26.98.

State of Ohio, Mercer County, June 7, 1824.

Agreeable to the duties assigned to said county commissioners, they have called on the county treasurer for a statement, and it appears that no money had been received by him, and his bond was delivered up, and he released; thereupon the said John P. Hedges was appointed treasurer for the ensuing year, and gave bond, according to law. He appointed Samuel Hanson collector of taxes, who gave bond accordingly. The said Hanson agreed to collect for five dollars all the taxes of Mercer and Van Wert counties.

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The above business was done before David Hays and Solomon Carr, commissioners of said county; which I do certify is a correct proceedings of all business ordered by said commissioners to enter on said day's proceedings.

W. B. Hedges, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Mercer County, June 7, 1824.

No. 1. Order issued to John Dougherty for locating seat of justice, $12.

No. 2. Order issued to Asa Coleman for locating seat of justice, $36.

No. 3. Order issued to Samuel Newell for locating seat of justice, $33.

No. 4. Order issued to John Lillie for listing and appraising property, $4.

No. 5. Orders issued to Benjamin Roebuck for listing and appraising property, $1.25.

No. 6. Order issued to Peter Updyke for making election returns, $1.

No. 9. Order issued to Solomon Carr for his services as commissioner, $2.25.

No. 10. Order issued to D. Hays for his services as commissioner, $2.25.

October 12, 1824.

No. 11. Order issued to Isaiah Dungan for listing and appraising property in St. Marys Township, $1.

No. 13. Order issued to Judge James Wolcott for services rendered in opening last election returns, $2.50.

No. 15. Order issued to James Wolcott for services in last May court, $2.50.

No. 16. Order issued to James Wolcott for services in last September term, $5.

No. 17. Order issued to Benjamin Roebuck, grand juror, $1.

No. 18. Order issued to John McMilligan for two days as grand juror, $2.

No. 21. Order issued to Calvin Dennison for grand juror, $1.

No. 23. Order issued to Judge John Graves for sitting at May term, $2.50.

No. 24. Order issued to Judge John Graves for services at September term, $5.

October 20, 1824.

No. 26. Order issued to Michael Harner for services as grand juror, $1.

No. 28. Order issued to John Manning for services as grand juror, $1.

December 10, 1824.

No. 61. Order issued to Joseph Steward for surveying the State road from Sidney, Shelby County, to St. Marys, Mercer County, $6.12½.

December 10, 1824.

No. 62. Order issued to Asa Hinkle, commissioner, to locate State road from Sidney to St. Marys, $3.90.

No. 63. Order issued to John Johnson, commissioner, to locate State road from Sidney to St. Marys, $3.34.

No. 64. Order issued to John Bloks, as chain carrier on State road from Sidney to St. Marys, $1.67.

No. 65. Order issued to Henry Bryan, as chain carrier on State road from Sidney to St. Marys, $1.67.

March 5, 1825.

No. 69. Order issued to Judge Thomas Scott for two days' attendance at February term, $5.

No. 70. Order issued to W. B. Hedges, as auditor, $31.62.

No. 95. Order issued to John P. Hedges, late treasurer of Mercer County, for his percentage of business, $2.91.

No. 100. Order issued to Joseph D. Blew for carrying chain in surveying town lots in St. Marys, $0.75.

No. 101. Order issued to James W. Riley for surveying town lots in St. Marys, $1.50.

No. 633. Order issued to Robert Linzee for services as judge of Common Pleas in November term, 1835, $10.

No. 7. Order issued to Caleb Major for services as blazer on State road from Mrs. Flinn's to Waupaughkonetta out of Allen County funds, Aug. 16, 1830, $1.75.

Saturday, June 11, 1825.

The commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to take, from the proprietors of the town of St. Marys, a deed for the lots donated for county purposes. They also appointed Thomas Scott agent to sell and convey the lots Nos. 1, 7, 15, 25, 33, 35, 39, 44, 48, 52, 57, on the following conditions: one-third in one year, and one-third in two years.

Isaiah Dungan,
Ansel Blossom,
Solomon Carr,
Commissioners.

Asa Hinkle built the first county jail, for which he received lots Nos. 31, 34, 37, 42, 50, and $150 in cash. Sold Dec. 29, 1825.

Ansel Blossom,
Thomas McCumsey,
Commissioners.

The commissioners met and proceeded to examine an account laid by Leander Houston for the court as constable, at February term in 1827, and allowed for the same $0.75. They also allowed George Conner $9.59 for carrying the returns of the annual election to Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. Also directed the auditor to issue an order to Thos. McCumsey for $4, and to David Hays for $4, both for services as commissioners at the March term of 1827. No other business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday, June 8, 1825.

The commissioners met agreeably to adjournment, and appointed John Murdock collector of county tax for the ensuing year; they also appointed John Manning treasurer, for ensuing year, of Mercer County. The auditor was directed to take the bond of said Manning in the sum of five hundred dollars. The commissioners made a settlement with the auditor, his accounts amounting to $18.66¾. They, not considering that a sufficient compensation, allowed him $21.33¼ more, making in all $40, for his services for the year. They levied a tax on each horse, ass, and mule, three years old and upwards, of thirty cents; and upon each head of cattle, three years old and upwards, a tax of ten cents.

June 10, 1825.

Received eighty-three dollars and a half, for lots sold for county purposes, which was entered on the books, "Paid," and the order destroyed.

William Armstrong,
Dept. Auditor.

After a division of the lots by the commissioners, they set apart fifteen lots on which to build public buildings. These were Nos. 5, 13, 18, 23, 27, 31, 34, 37, 42, 46, 50, 55, 58, 60, and 63. The proceeds of the other fifteen lots to be used for other county purposes. This day the commissioners received the resignation of W. B. Hedges, and they appointed David Armstrong as his successor to the office of county auditor.

St. Marys, June 5, 1827.

The commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to settle with the treasurer for Mercer County levee, and received fifty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents ($52.57), leaving a balance of ninety-four dollars and five cents ($94.05), which could not be accounted for; also thirty-five dollars and eighty-three cents and seven mills ($35.83.7), the whole amount of the State and canal tax, for which he could not account.

On motion, the treasurer was allowed until the first day of the November following to prepare for final settlement. They then appointed Robert Bigger treasurer, who gave bonds in the sum of $1000 according to law.

The following is a list of tax-payers of St. Marys town and township in 1830:—

John Williams,	William McCumsey,	Robert Brownum,
William Crabb,	Robert Bigger,	Picket Doute,
Isaiah Dungan,	William Armstrong,	Charles Murray,
Lucas Vanosdoll,	R. R. Barrington,	Richard Warfield,
Martin Cleland,	Charles Smith, Sr.,	Jonathan Longworth,
Jonathan Wyland,	Maria Dennison,	Joseph Catterlin,
John Wyland,	Robert P. Brownell,	David Catterlin,
John Johns,	Isaac Applegate,	John Hawthorn,
Stephen Crabb,	Hiram Emanuel,	Joseph Doute,
John Crabb,	Thos. A. Armstrong,	Asa Hinkle,
John Matson,	Barney Murray,	Henry Hinkle,
Israel Johns,	Joseph D. Blew,	Henry Smith,
Jacobus J. Van Nuss,	Thomas Flowers,	Martin Reed,
David Woodruff,	Sloan Miller,	Albert Opdyke,
Thomas McCumsey,	John Miller, Jr.,	P. Vanmiddlesworth,
William Berry,	Alexander Miller,	Wm. Crabb, Jr.,
John Manning,	John Miller, Sr.,	George Easter,

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ALEX. WYCKOFF'S CARRIAGE FACTORY & RESIDENCE, COR. W. FAYETTE & WALNUT STS. CELINA, O.

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John Pickeral,	Wm. B. Winters,	James Bodkin,
Michael Gerard,	Benjamin Bennett,	Charles Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Nickols,	Amos Compton,	William Heath,
John Hollingsworth,	C. Vincent,	William Major,
James Gibson,	William Bodkin,	Samuel Hatfield,
William Murdock,	John Armstrong,	Joseph Sacket,
Christian Benner,	Caleb Major,	Samuel Sacket,
Charles Watkins,	Henry M. Helm,	Hamilton Major,
James Douglass,	James W. Riley,	Peter Oydyke.
David Armstrong,	John Helm,	

From the foregoing lists and exhibits it is evident that the years to which they apply form a period of struggles rather than of prosperity for the township and village. Still the village became the first seat of justice of Mercer County. This county was included with Montgomery, Miami, Shelby, Allen, and Van Wert in the old third judicial district until 1845. Hon. Joseph H. Crane, as president judge, held the first court at this place. During the following fourteen years Judge Holt presided, followed by Judges Helfinstein and Goode, who each presided seven years. The presiding judge rode around the circuit accompanied by the lawyers. There were no law-books in the circuit, and each lawyer was compelled to rely upon his legal ability independent of references. Judge Crane was in the habit of relating the following incident touching the first court held at St. Marys. The grand jury had retired to some logs under a large shade tree to hold a session. The judge was in the cabin court-room awaiting the report of the grand jury, when a large, burly fellow, wearing a red hunting-shirt, came forward, leaned his rifle against the side of the door, and, placing a hand against each door-cheek, he asked the court, "Do you know this old hoss?" The court took in the situation, and said, "Mr. Sheriff, put the 'old hoss' in the stable until further orders." The sheriff conducted him to the place used for a jail, and when he became sober the judge directed the sheriff to turn the 'old hoss' out.

A jail was afterwards built on the corner of Spring and Main streets, and the same building is now used as a dwelling and store-room. The township is now embraced in Auglaize County.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson Township is twelve miles on north line; a mile and a half on east line, which extends south to the Reservoir; nearly six miles on extreme south line, and three miles on west line. It is bounded north by Hopewell and Centre Townships; east by Auglaize County; south by the Grand Reservoir and Butler Township, and west by Washington and Liberty Townships. Owing to the indentations of the Reservoir the east half length of the township has an average width from north to south of one and a half miles, while the west six miles has an average width north and south of three miles.

Organization.

We find the following entry in the proceedings of the County Commissioners under date of March 5, 1839:—

On application, the Board do now erect and constitute a new township made up of the following territory, to wit: commencing at the southwest corner of Town 5 S., Range 2 E., and running north on the range line between ranges one and two, four miles to the northwest corner of Section 18, Town 5 S., Range 2 E., thence east on section line to east line of said township; thence south on range line to southeast corner of said township; thence east on the line between Towns 5 and 6 to the east line of said Township Range 3, and including so much of Town 6 S., Range 3 E., as lies north of the Grand Reservoir, and as much of Town 6 S., Range 2 E., as lies north of Beaver Creek. The township so erected and established will be known by the name of Jefferson, and it is ordered that the Auditor give notice of an election to be held on the first Monday in April next at Celina.

Valuation.

The township contains 16,526 acres of land which, inclusive of buildings, possess a value of $309,540. The lands are distributed as follows: arable, 7785 acres; meadow, 208 acres; woodland, 8535 acres. Celina Corporation embraces 293 acres, which, including buildings, are valued at $350,750. Of this acreage 162 are arable, 35 are meadow-lands, and 40 are timber-lands.

Surface Features.

The surface for the greater part trends southward, the eastern half length finding a drainage outlet directly into Grand Reservoir, while the west half length finds water outlet through the Beaver Creek, which leads west from the Reservoir through the township to its own outlet in the Wabash River.

Beaver Creek thus forms the direct outlet, but at the same time forms an extensive swamp or marsh of waste lands ranging in width from one-half to two miles. The fall of Beaver Creek is so slight that great difficulty is encountered in the effort to properly drain the waste lands which border it upon either bank. During the past year, however, a great effort has been making to reclaim a portion of these, the richest lands of the county, and in this direction a steam dredge has labored for months until it has nearly reached the final outlet, twelve miles west of Celina, which marks the point of easy and free natural descent.

Beaver Creek is thus at once the outlet of the Grand Reservoir, and that of the whole drainage of Jefferson Township, as it flows westward, drawing with it the trend from both the north and south sides of the township.

Election Statistics.

1880. Secretary of State: Charles Townsend, 147; William Lang, 442: total vote, 590.
President: James A. Garfield, 162; Winfield S. Hancock, 426; Neal Dow, 1: total, 589.
1881. Governor: Charles Foster, 155; John W. Bookwalter, 416; Abraham R. Ludlow, 24: total, 596.

Celina,

the county seat, or seat of justice, of Mercer County, is situated in Jefferson Township and on the northwest bank of the Mercer Reservoir, the largest artificial body of water in the world. The name was given by James W. Riley, one of the proprietors of the original town, because of the resemblance of location to that of Salina, New York, a town with which Mr. Riley was acquainted, and which was situated at the head of Onondaga Lake. The orthography of the name was changed to avoid any confusion which might arise by virtue of different towns bearing the same post-office name.

Description of Plat.

The town is laid out upon the west part of Section 6, Town VI., S. Range II. E., and the east part of Section 1., Town VI., S. Range II. E. upon a variation of four degrees to the west of magnetic north. The lots from one to one hundred and fifty-six inclusive, are each ten poles long by five poles wide. Main and Logan Streets are each six (6) poles wide, Centre Street is three (3) poles wide, and all others four (4) poles in width, crossing each other at right angles: each alley is one (1) pole in width, and the block marked Public Square (at the southwest corner of which is planted a stone of about eight inches diameter, with a sharp angular point, as the corner post) is set apart for public purposes, and is twenty-one (21) poles long by eight (8) poles wide: lots number twenty-three (23) and one hundred and nineteen (119) are donated for the use of schools, and lot number forty-four (44) for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church; number one hundred (100) for the use of the Baptist Church, and number one hundred and forty-nine (149) for the use of the Presbyterian Church, which are to be used for no other purpose.

I certify the above to be a correct plat and description of the town of Celina as laid out by me for the proprietors Sept. 6, 1834.

James Watson Riley, Deputy Surveyor.

State of Ohio, Mercer County ss:

On this eighth day of September, 1834, Rufus W. Stearnes, Robert Linzee, 2d, Peter Aughenbaugh, and James Watson Riley came before me, one of the associate judges of said county, and severally acknowledged that they had caused to be laid out within said county a town, which they have given the name of Celina; that the within plat and description are accurate; and that in addition thereto they will give three acres of land near said town for a burial-ground, on some eligible situation, free to all denominations.

Signed:	R. W. Stearnes.	[SEAL.]
	Robert Linzee, 2d.	[SEAL.]
	Peter Aughenbaugh.	[SEAL.]
	James Watson Riley.	[SEAL.]

Acknowledged and subscribed before me the eighth day of September, A. D. 1834.

Stacey Taylor, Associate Judge.

Entered for record, and recorded Sept. 8, 1834.

J. W. Riley, Recorder.

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Agreement.

This article of agreement, made and entered into by and between the undersigned as parceners in common, witnesseth: That for the purpose of mutual benefit we have each of us paid in the sum of one hundred dollars, to be laid out in the purchase of lands at the centre of Mercer County, for the purpose of laying out a town, to be called by name of Celina; and for the purpose of convenience in making sales of said town property, making deeds, etc., we hereby empower one of our number, to wit, Rufus Wilson Stearnes, to make, if possible, the entries of the land in his own name, to make sales, keep the books of the company, make all deeds, etc., etc., during the continuance of this article, and to make all necessary and proper arrangements for furthering the interests of the company in this matter. It is moreover agreed between the contracting parties that, as such tenants in common, each shall bear an equal proportion in expenses and share equal profit in dividends, and that when so much money shall be made as to pay the expense and purchase, each shall be entitled to take out his purchase money; and all moneys arising afterwards may either be taken out, or laid out in other speculations for the company's benefit, as may to the company seem most proper; and that this contract shall be as good in law, and to all intents and purposes as binding and valid, as if these presents had been in more ample and better form.

PETER AUGHENBAUGH. [SEAL.]
R. W. STEARNES. [SEAL.]
J. W. RILEY. [SEAL.]
ROBERT LINZEE, 2d. [SEAL.]

ST. MARYS, MERCER COUNTY, OHIO, Aug. 25, 1834.

Endorsements.

The lands bought by virtue of the within contract are the S. W. of N. W. qr. and N. W. qr. of S. W. qr. of section 6, Town 6 S., Range 2 E., in the name of J. W. Riley; the E. half of S. E. qr. and S. E. qr. of N. E. qr. of section 1, Town 6 S., Range 2 E., in the name of Robert Linzee, 2d; the N. W. qr of N. W. qr. of section 6, Town 6 S., Range 3 E.; the N. E. qr. of the N. E. qr. of section 1, Range 2 E., Town 6 S.; the S. E. qr. of S. E. qr. of section 36, Town 5 S., Range 2 E.; and the S. W. qr. of S. W. qr. of section 31, Town 5 S., Range 3 E., in the name of Rufus W. Stearnes; and are to be held in common for the benefit of all parties, in the same manner as if entered in each person's name, in equal proportions or in all jointly.

Extra costs, $69.60, making the whole sum paid $469.16, and each share actually paid in, $117.29.

PETER AUGHENBAUGH. [SEAL.]
RUFUS W. STEARNES. [SEAL.]
JAMES WATSON RILEY. [SEAL.]
ROBERT LINZEE, 2d. [SEAL.]

ST. MARYS, OHIO, Aug. 28, 1834.

State of Ohio, Mercer County ss:

On the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1834, Rufus W. Stearnes, Robert Linzee, 2d, Peter Aughenbaugh, and James Watson Riley, all of whom are personally known to me as the persons they represent themselves to be, personally came before me, one of the associate judges of said county, and severally acknowledged the signing and sealing of the within original and supplemental contract as their act and deed, and for the purposes therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal the date above written.

STACEY TAYLOR, Associate Judge.

Entered for record Sept. 8, 1834. Recorded same day.

J. W. RILEY, Recorder.

Out-lots.

The out-lots north of Celina are laid out on the S. W. qr. of S. W. qr. of section 31, Town 5 S., Range 3 E., and the S. E. qr. of S. E. qr. of section 36, Town 5 S, Range 2 E. The Willshire and Neptune roads have their starting-point at the township corner, and with a variation of 4° E., bear N. 45° W. and 45° E. Main Street, through the town of Celina, is six rods wide, and extends with the same bearing and width through the out-lots 96 links east of the township line, as is shown in the plat. The centre of the Neptune and Willshire roads terminates the lines of each survey. Reference can be had to the plat for the lengths of all the lines, etc. This survey commences two chains and sixty-six links north of the north line of present recorded plat of the town of Celina, and has been made to correct the error in survey of out-lots laid out upon the same ground by a survey on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1839, which plat was acknowledged for record and recorded on the 6th day of Jan. 1840, on page 458 of Book H, and by which no lots were sold in consequence of the error in laying the main street or road too far west.

I certify said survey to be correctly done to the best of my knowledge.

JOHN S. HOUSTON, County Sur. Mer. Co.

CELINA, OHIO, Sept. 5, 1840.

I acknowledge the above as a corrected plat of the out-lots above described according to the original plan, which was not properly understood by the surveyor.

J. W. RILEY for R. W. STEARNES & Co.

CELINA, Sept. 5, 1840.

State of Ohio, Mercer County ss:

On this 5th day of September, A. D. 1840, before me, the subscriber, a notary public in and for said county, personally came James Watson Riley for himself and as agent for Robt. Rogers and Rufus W. Stearnes, and acknowledged the within and description for record.

Given under my hand and official seal this 5th day of September, 1840.

JOHN S. HOUSTON, Notary Public. [NOTARIAL SEAL]

Entered for record Oct. 8, 1840. Recorded Oct. 15, 1840.

J. W. RILEY, Recorder.

The Town and its Founders, from Manuscript Memoirs of W. Willshire Riley, of Cromwell, Conn.

The seat of justice of Mercer County, Ohio, was surveyed by James Watson Riley, for himself and on behalf of Aughenbaugh, Stearnes, and Linzee, joint proprietors of the land. The name given the town was originated by Mr. Riley while on his way to New York to have the map of the town lithographied. While on this journey he paused at Salina, Onondaga County, N. Y., and was impressed by the similarity of location to that of the town he had just platted. The surface in each case was level, the one town at the head of a natural lake, the other at the head of an artificial lake. Still, to name his new town Salina might give rise to confusion of post-offices, and Mr. Riley resolved to avoid this, and yet secure the name. Both objects were secured by changing the orthography.

In August, 1840, I went out from New York to visit my brother, who was prostrated by congestive fever. He soon recovered, however, and as the political campaign of "Tippecanoe and Hard Cider" was opened he entered the campaign with great enthusiasm. His home was yet at St. Marys, although the court officers had already been removed to Celina, and so he rode back and forth between these towns, as he held the offices of clerk and recorder. Being a personal friend of Gen. Harrison, and an ardent Whig, he went to Dayton, I accompanying him, to attend the "great gathering" which assembled to hear the general speak. This was among the largest concourses of that memorable campaign. As glee-clubs were singing patriotic songs, my brother hurriedly composed the following panegyric, dedicated to the "Hero of Tippecanoe," and which was sung to the air of "The Star-Spangled Banner:"

Time: The Eve before the Battle.

"No sound broke the stillness, no breeze stirred the air,
And the moon on our white tents shone wan as in sorrow;
The worn soldier slept, but his chieftain stood there,
And watched by his war-steed, and thought of the morrow.

His soul-lighted eye was upraised to the sky:
In the dread hour of battle, O God, be thou nigh,
And teach us to thee and our flag to be true,—
To conquer, or perish, at Tippecanoe."

But hush, there's a footstep falls faint on the ear!
'Tis the sentinel's tread, for he only is waking.
Hark! another! a shot! Ah, the Indians are here!
Up! up! and to arms, boys; the war-cloud is breaking!

From summit and dell the night startling yell,
Like the howling of fiends, on the sleeper's ears fell;
Rose the voice of Tecumseh, the prophet's voice, too,
Their hosts had surrounded brave "Tippecanoe."

Upstarting, they sprang at their leader's commands,
And grasped their tried weapons in true patriot hands;
But the foremost in battle to dare and to do,
The bravest, the noblest, was "Tippecanoe."

Our shot fell like rain; Tecumseh was slain;
The Indians defeated; their dead strewed the plain.
The voice of the patriot will ever revere
The heroes who rescued our western frontier.

Now freemen are rallying, north, south, east, and west;
Have chosen for leader the bravest and best;
Their country they'll save from the Democrat crew,
And elect for our President, "Tippecanoe."

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But let us return to Celina. There had been a steam saw-mill erected near the reservoir on out lot No. 1, for the purpose of sawing lumber for the centre of the embankment which was there constructing, and also for the court-house then building by the town proprietors. This building was already under roof. The clerk's office was in a one-story frame building, about thirty by-twenty-five feet in dimensions, and in the north end of which was a store. It stood on the west side of Main Street, just south of the public square. The store was owned by Mr. Riley, and was the only one in the town. Mr. Rood was department clerk, and lived in a log cabin, built of round timber, on the south side of Fayette, near Ash Street. Franklin Linzee kept a hotel on the corner of Main and Warren Streets. It was a two-story frame, with an L kitchen. Another hotel was kept by a Mr. Simmons, on the southeast corner of Sugar and Warren Streets. It was a long hewed log-house of two stories. Benjamin Maurer lived in a log cabin on the southwest corner of Sugar and Logan Streets, and Christian Maurer in a small frame house on Market near Mill Street. Mr. Smith lived in a two-story frame house on Main Street opposite Linzee's. Sheriff Steadman lived in a small log-cabin next the clerk's office, and Mr. Magoon in a cabin near Rood's, on Ash Street. I think all these men had families. A German doctor lived in a little cabin between the office and Linzee's, and Dr. John W. Fulton moved from St. Marys and had his office in a two-story log-house on the northwest corner of Fayette and Ash. There was a cabin on the southeast corner of Logan and Sugar, but it was vacant, as were several others built by Giddings & Bickell, contractors, on the reservoir embankment. Esquire Trenary lived on a farm adjoining the town. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a family. There were several men boarding at the hotels who were engaged on the court-house. Among them were Henry L. Johnson and his brother, who were carpenters, and a Mr. Jacobs, who was a brick mason and plasterer. The latter were employed by my brother to build a brick hotel on lots 259 and 260, being the northeast corner of Market and Main Streets. An amusing incident is here inserted as illustrative of the prejudice against the negroes then recently located at Montezuma, this county, by the executor of the will of the Hon. John Randolph, of Virginia. My brother had tr. [illegible] for some time without success to get some person to take a contract for making brick. This contract was finally given some negroes, and they at once set about preparing the ground and moulding brick. At this juncture the very white men who had refused to do the work either for cash or in payment of debts made pretense of being anxious to work, and then determined to drive the negroes off by warning them out of town as paupers. I had bought the cabins already alluded to as vacant and rented them to the negroes, so that when the malcontents came to warn them out of town they were found to be householders, carrying out a valuable contract to the satisfaction of my brother. The charge of pauperism miscarried, and the negroes completed their work, unmolested. The house was completed by fall, and my brother and family then occupied it.

The trees yet stood in native grandeur, and consisted chiefly of stately white ash, walnut, hickory, sugar, and elm, the latter in the depression along the line of Walnut Street. The mud was tramped knee deep by the teams engaged upon the embankment, the only walk being a slab one extending between the office, the taverns, and Simmons'. I assisted my brother every way I could, attending to his store, recording deeds, and selling lots and lands. Sometimes riding through the woods to show land to purchasers—I had even to go with some to find the land they had already purchased. My father and brother having surveyed the lands, they were constantly sought for information, and when I could assist the inquirer I did so. Having so recently left the paved streets of New York city, the mud and water did not agree with my patent leather boots, but the mud could not be avoided, and the water was everywhere.

After the election, which had occupied so much of our thought and time, I proposed to my brother to have a chopping frolic or "bee," and just cut down the timber promiscuously and give the sun an opportunity to dry up the mud for once. I further suggested that the lumber be given to any one who would remove it, or else have it sawed into rail timber or firewood suitable for the mill. It was then intended to sow the whole plat in grass and so get rid of the mud. My brother was pleased with the idea, but was too busily engaged on the St. Marys Locks to give the matter his attention, but told me that if I would take the whole matter in my own hands he would pay all bills. I accordingly fixed upon a day in November and issued nearly one hundred invitations to a chopping "bee." Those at a great distance came on the day preceding the "bee," and were provided for as well as our accommodations would warrant. On the day of the "bee" all were to be provided with refreshments, consisting of eggnog, sandwiches, and doughnuts, and a grand supper in the new brick building, then floored and roofed, but yet unfinished. After supper a dance was to be given. As part of the preparations I sent to Fort Recovery for musicians, and to Piqua for two barrels of whiskey, six dozen tin cups, and the same number of plates, knives and forks, spoons, and tin pails. Venison, turkeys, pigs, and chickens were procured, and all the ladies engaged to do the cooking. Arrangements were made at the hotels for those who came the day before. The day arrived—a beautiful Indian summer day—and with it came about seventy experienced choppers to Celina, with axes sharp and glistening, reminding one of the descriptions of the axes of the ancient headsmen. These modern axes, however, were for better, holier use; they meant the welfare, not the misery of man, for they produced smiles and not tears. The woodsmen divided into companies of from fifteen to twenty, under a leader who selected trees in rows, so that by cutting them nearly off and moving in this manner to the east side, the last row was allowed to fall against the others, causing them all to fall with a thunder-crash, at intervals of about an hour. Eggnog was served in tin pails, with all the sandwiches and doughnuts desired. A barrel of whiskey was used, although a few of those present used coffee alone. Isaac Hanley commanded one of the companies, the other leaders were from a distance, and I have forgotten their names. The men commenced on the corner of Buckeye and Market Streets, and felled all the timber south of Market to the west line of the town plat.

Near the corner of Warren and Sugar Streets stood a white-oak giant eight and a half feet in diameter and towering to a lofty height. It was a grand old "monarch of the forest," and I tried hard to have the woodmen "spare that tree," but they craved the glory of slaying that giant, and I reluctantly yielded assent. It was attacked by eight men, working on four sides, and the whole company assembled near by to witness its fall. It stood in such erect majesty that there was doubt as to the direction in which it would fall, and it was almost cut clear off before it finally yielded to the ruthless axe and came toppling toward the south with a crash which was said to have been heard at St. Marys. It was sixty feet to the first limb, and in order to saw the trunk into timber it was necessary to split it into quarters. But the frolic ended, supper was served, and everything cleared away to give place to the dance. This was kept up by many until morning, when all partook of a hearty breakfast and returned to their homes. There was neither accident nor disturbance occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and all departed with pleasant thoughts of the memorable chopping frolic.

The sun looked down approvingly, and dried the mud, "a consummation so devoutly to be wished." The timber was first cut and rolled from the road, the brush was piled and burned, and fencing and fire timber were procured by all who needed either. Hanley was employed to cut wood for the mill at 31½ cents per cord, and piled up regularly each day five cords of firewood. By spring a large quantity of the timber had disappeared, and grass came "creeping, creeping everywhere."

During the fall and winter several new settlers arrived. Vincent Beebout, a merchant tailor, came from Ft. Recovery. My brother-in-law, John Jay Beach, brought his wife Phebe and their three children here about this time.

Being anxious to complete the court-house, my brother moved here, as already intimated, about the 1st of December. A severe winter ensued, and most of the timber calculated for firewood was used from that already fallen. The Public Square was heavily timbered, and the ground wet. Upon it grew a number of large elm, ash, and beech trees. The plat contained five acres, and was yet rather unsightly.

We Whigs concluded to celebrate the inauguration of Gen. Harrison by clearing off these grounds. Accordingly, Messrs. Beach, Beebout, Rood, Christian and Benjamin Maurer, Magoon, Henry L. Johnson, and myself concluding to:—

> Lay the giant forest low, chose the giants in a row;
> Cut them [illegible], nor spared a single tree;
> As they st[illegible] the ground below upward our glad shout would go,
> And the [illegible]ums kissed the square in soft but rapturous glee.

A few days later, without solicitation, my brother received, through the mail, the appointment as Register of the United States Land Office at Lima, Ohio, and to that town he moved in June. I accompanied him as deputy. The canal lands were now offered for sale at $2.50 per acre, and during the summer and winter nearly all the lands were sold. It is a well-authenticated fact that the signature to my brother's commission was the last official act of President Harrison.

When John Tyler succeeded to the presidency he reappointed my brother, but when the President joined the Democracy, James resigned the position of register. I removed to Mansfield, and my brother to Celina. This latter had then commenced to improve. Mr. Beach built a two-story brick dwelling on lots 238 and 255, fronting on Ash Street, and adjoining the alley.

Benjamin Linzee built a two-story brick on the northwest corner of Main and Anthony Streets. Several frame buildings were erected that spring (1841). In order to hasten the completion of the court-house, situated on the northeast corner of Main and Livingston Streets, I glazed the windows as my contributions to the county. It was finished in time to be occupied at the spring term of the court, at which Judge Holt presided.

My brother was elected to represent the district in the Legislature, and took the same seat in the old State House which our father filled in 1823–24. He accordingly moved to Columbus in 1843, where he resided about three years, when he returned to Celina, and devoted his energies to the development of the county. Afterwards he was nominated and

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made a gallant contest for Congress in a district hopelessly Democratic. His opponent was Hon. Wm. Sawyer. James stumped the district, and reduced the Democratic majority from 2500 to about 1000.

Not long after, his horse took fright, and he was thrown from his buggy and received spinal injuries from which he never recovered.

His busy life terminated at Celina Jan. 1, 1870. He was the proprietor of the towns of Van Wert, Paulding, and Celina, all now seats of justice. He was also associated with Horatio Curtis, Samuel Rice, and myself in founding the town of Antwerp in Paulding County. He left a widow and six children—three sons and three daughters. His youngest son, James W., still resides in Celina; the second, Calvin E., resides on a farm three miles east of Celina; and the eldest, Dr. Willshire, in Judsonia, Ark., where he has been elected senator.

The eldest daughter, Amelia, was twice married; her first husband, Captain McMurray, was starved to death at Andersonville prison, that more than a hell. Her second husband was Mr. Clark Williamson. Her death occurred about a year ago. The second daughter, Mrs. E. M. Ashley, resides at Denver, Col., and the third, Mrs. A. J. Hodder, resides in Cincinnati, O. Mr. Riley's widow is still in the enjoyment of good health, and spends most of her time with her daughter, Mrs. Ashley.

To the foregoing account of the life of Mr. Riley by his brother we only add the following observations:—

He was born Feb. 20, 1804. His life was a long and eventful one, and his name will be found identified with the foundation of towns, the survey of lands, public documents, official rosters, and legislative and executive duties. Associated with the seat of justice of Van Wert County, he also became associated in like manner with the seats of justice of Mercer and Paulding counties. Throughout these pages the local matter will exhibit his name, showing his activity and enterprise in multiform directions and capacities. To those records the reader is referred for the public services, as exemplified by the public spirit of this ever active man, for greater justice will be done him to all his public services to appear in connection with the enterprises and offices with which he was identified than if his life acts were compressed in one page of biography. To him the citizens of both counties are deeply and continually indebted, and his name will ever be found among the records of the territory as one of the leading, influential spirits who knew how to enter the wilderness and carve out villages which should serve as nuclei for growing, enterprising communities. His death occurred after a busy life of sixty-five years, Jan. 1, 1870. His remains lie in the cemetery east of Celina, on the line of the St. Marys road. A monument marks the spot of burial, and bears the following inscription:—

"In Heaven Rest.
Sacred to the Memory of our Father,
JAMES WATSON RILEY.
Died
Jan. 1, 1870,
Aged
65 years, 10 months and 11 days.
There never lived a better husband, a kinder father,
a truer friend."

Officers.

Mayors.

1861. J. N. Hetzler.
1862. Noah Boetz.
1863. Noah Boetz.
1864. Alfred Le Blond.
1866. Joseph May.
1868. S. S. Snyder.
1870. Hiram Murlin.
1872. J. M. Davidson.
1874. R. G. Blake.
1876. J. W. Riley.
1878. Joseph May.
1880. Joseph May.
1882. S. S. Snyder.

Councilmen.

1861. Adam Baker, John Luck, John M. Pohlman, S. S. Snyder.
1862. M. E. Baker, John M. Pohlman, Alex. Wyckoff, J. W. Baudabaugh, J. H. Day.
1863. W. E. Baker, John M. Pohlman, J. W. Baudebaugh, Alex. Wyckoff, J. H. Day.
1864. R. W. Small, E. U. Shepherd, Noah Bretz, J. W. Crockett, S. S. Snyder, Henry F. Junneman.
1865. Adam Baker, Jacob Winters, S. F. De Ford, Hiram Murlin, S. S. Snyder.
1866. Hiram Murlin, S. S. Snyder, Adam Baker, S. F. De Ford, Jacob Winters.
1867. A. P. J. Snyder, A. Fanger, Alex. Wyckoff, J. M. Pohlman, Adam Baker.
1868. Adam Baker, A. P. J. Snyder, J. M. Pohlman, A. Fanger, Christ. Schunck, R. G. Blake.
1869. M. Winters, A. P. J. Snyder, Alex. Wyckoff, Gideon Le Blond, Adam Baker, David Murray.
1870. S. S. Snyder, R. G. Blake, John Luck, Peter Schunck, J. K. Brandon, S. B. Shipley.
1871. A. Wyckoff, S. B. Shipley, William Dickman, L. D. Touvelle, Adam Baker, H. L. Johnson.
1872. Abner Davis, Alex. Wyckoff, William Dickman, Adam. Schunck, L. D. Touvelle, Kiefer Alberry.
1873. William Dickman, Abner Davis, Adam Schunck, Casper Smith, John Blake, L. D. Touvelle.
1874. A. Schunck, A. Davis, H. H. Klare, C. Smith, J. Blake, L. D. Touvelle.
1875. A. Davis, A. Schunck, C. Smith, H. H. Klare, Michael Fieldhiser, C. H. Hitchens.
1876. A. Davis, M. Fieldhiser, C. H. Hitchens, John Milligan, Conrad Hierholser, J. H. Day.
1877. A. Davis, J. H. Day, J. Hierholser, Charles Fanger, Luzerne Jones, J. A. Milligan.
1878. C. Fanger, J. H. Day, S. S. Snyder, H. H. Pulskamp, Alex. Wyckoff, Fred. Stedke.
1879. J. A. Day, Alex. Wyckoff, H. H. Pulskamp, Fred. Stedke, S. S. Snyder, C. Fanger.
1880. R. G. Blake, H. H. Pulskamp, D. J. Roop, Edward Landfair, J. F. Timmonds, S. S. Snyder.
1881. R. G. Blake, H. H. Pulskamp, S. S. Snyder, William Dickman, John Hopple, Peter Schunck.

Clerks.

1863. T. G. Touvelle.
1864–66. Philo Le Blond.
1867. Kiefer Alberry.
1868–71. T. G. Touvelle.
1872–77. Jonathan Shepherd.
1878–81. Charles C. Gable.

Present Officers.

Mayor, S. S. Snyder; Clerk, A. E. Murlin; Treasurer, Chas. Fanger; Marshall, Geo. Houser; Solicitor, A. D. Marsh; Council, Jacob Kreusch, T. G. Touvelle and Dr. F. C. Le Blond; School Board, Alex. Wyckoff and S. A. Armstrong.

Postmasters of Celina.

Samuel Ruckman.
Levi Dioble.
William McMurray, corner of Market and Main Streets.
John J. Rickley, opposite the St. Charles.
James Bell.
Thomas Williamson, where T. J. Godrey's banking house stands.
A. Le Blond, corner of Market and Main Streets.
J. Broadwell, Godfrey's banking house.
A. J. Linzee, corner of Fayette and Main Street.
William Dickman, corner of Walnut and Washington Streets.
Jacob Hite, corner of Main and Fayette Streets.
Charles McKee, Walnut and Main Streets, opposite the St. Charles.
P. Guffey, Walnut and Main Streets.
William Dickman, Walnut and Fayette Streets.

Court-House.

December 3, 1827. John Pickerel was allowed five dollars for the use of his tavern to hold the Court of Common Pleas.

March 3, 1828. Proposals for the erection of a frame court-house was ordered to be erected twenty by twenty-four feet, two stories high, and to be sold to the best bidder. W. McCluney received the contract for $291.49, part of which was to include Lot No. 57, to be valued by two disinterested men. The settlement took place March 2, 1829, and the lot was valued at $40.

The work on the court-house was sold to Joshua Warfield for $57.37½, which amount was paid May 5, 1831, and included seats, table for the bar, desk for clerks, etc.

September 12, 1839. The commissioners and auditor met to select thirty-four lots donated by the Proprietors of Celina to aid in erecting public buildings in Celina. Twenty of these lots were sold Nov. 5, 1839, for $327.25. November 7th eight additional lots were sold for $292.50.

September 13, 1839. The commissioners resolved to put under contract the building of a *court-house and jail* at Celina, and to receive proposals for that purpose. The court-house was let December 3, 1839, to Samuel Hunter and John McGee for $1350. The records show that the commissioners settled with Messrs. Hunter and McGee on June 8, 1841—the building having been completed according to contract.

June 7, 1843. Milton Miller received the contract for plastering the court-house at thirty cents per yard. The court-house was on the second floor, and was divided into three rooms, viz., a court room and two jury rooms.

The upper story was awarded to W. Brandt for $95 to be plastered, and the fence around the court-house to Franklin Linzee for $35.

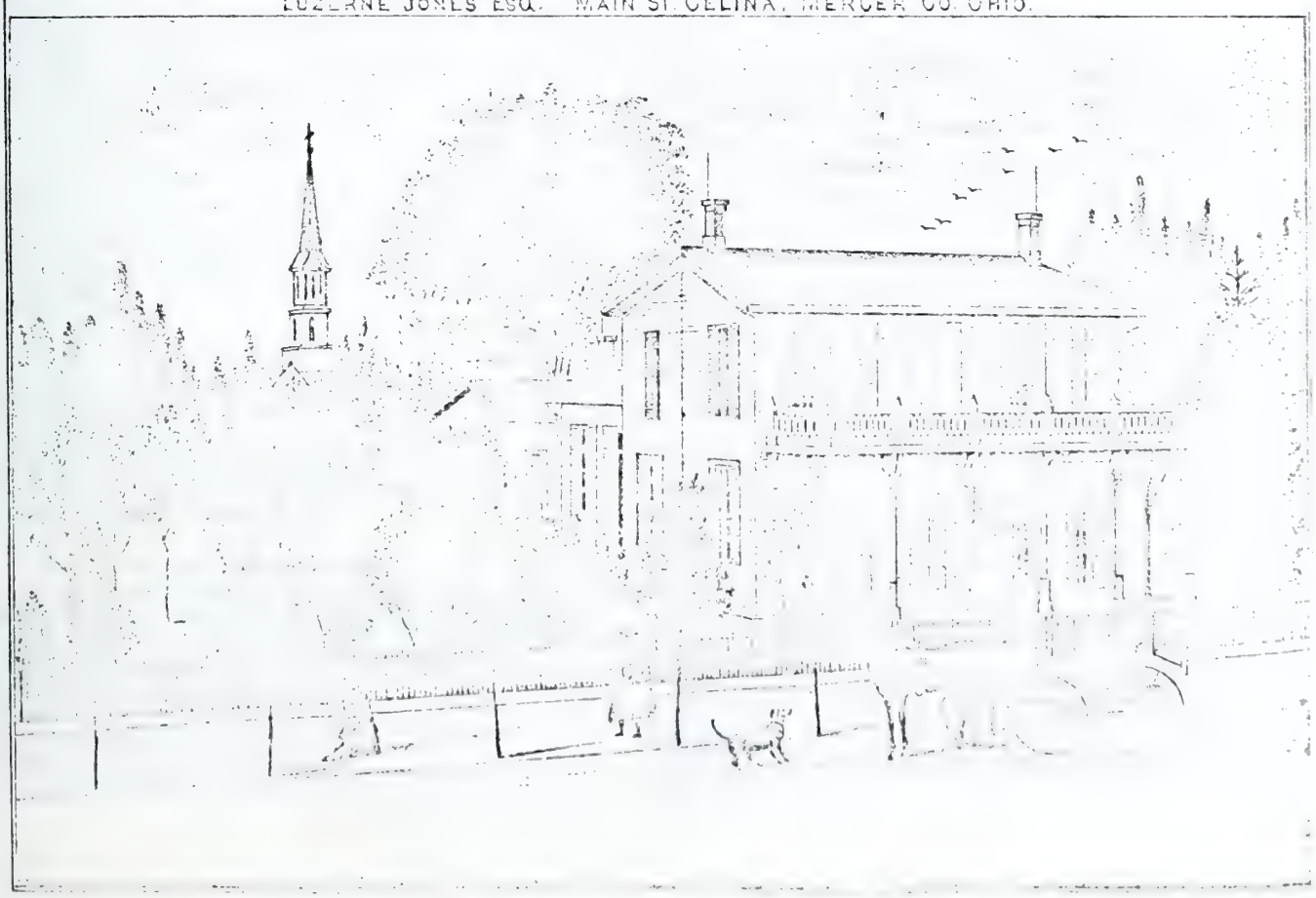
April 1, 1846. The rooms in the basement story of the court-house

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LUZERNE JONES ESQ. MAIN ST. CELINA, MERCER CO. OHIO.



J. W. DE FORD'S RESIDENCE, MAIN ST. CELINA, O.

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given to John Carlen and John Bulton to be plastered. In 1848 the Commissioners insured the court-house in Portage Insurance Company for seven years.

April 26, 1850. The court-house to be roofed with pine shingles, four inches to the weather. Contract awarded to Wm. Augustus for $110—and the finishing of the court room to Stephen McVicker for $110.

July 5, 1850. The painting awarded to Levi Dibble for $165, to be completed by October 1.

April 15, 1851. The underpinning of the court-house with stone was awarded to Abraham Miller, with walling and digging well.

1859. The court-house insured in the Hartford Insurance Company.

Treasurer's Office.

September, 1858. The Commissioners erected an office of brick for the county treasurer, sixteen by twenty-four feet, with stone foundation.

April 15, 1866. The commissioners resolved to erect a court-house fifty-eight by seventy feet, three stories high, including a stone basement—bids to be received until May 18.

April 30. The size of the building changed to sixty by ninety-seven feet.

On May 18 the bids not proving satisfactory no contract was awarded, but on March 13, 1867, Mr. Rumbaugh, artist of Lima, Ohio, submitted plans for a court-house, which were adopted; the size of the building to be fifty-six feet six inches by eighty-one feet four inches, two stories high, with main tower sixteen feet square four stories high—a small story, fourteen feet square three stories high—to be of brick work, with cut stone, plastering, stucco work, carpenter work, roof slating, court room, painting, clock, etc., according to plans and specifications, and to be finished by September 15, 1868.

There were ten bids ranging from $39,000 to $44,850, but the contract was awarded to Messrs. R. G. Blake and F. C. LeBlonde. This contract, however, was transferred by consent of the Commissioners to M. P. Guffey on the same conditions.

June 29, 1867. The Commissioners issued bonds to the amount of $25,000, payable in one, two, three, and four years in $100 and $500 bonds at ten per cent.

January 24, 1868. The Commissioners placed a guard over the old court-house and county treasury.

January 22, 1869. The Commissioners sold the old court-house lot (No. 276) to D. McMurray for $630, and the north part of the lot with the brick building, sixteen by twenty-four, which had originally been erected for the treasurer's office September, 1858, for $500.

April 17, 1869. The total cost of the court-house was $43,773.41, and insured in the Ætna Insurance Company for $20,000.

March 6, 1879. The court-house was insured for $20,000; $18,000 on court-house and $2000 on books and furniture.

October 7. John Raudabaugh was directed to place a time meridian in the front part of the public square.

Jail.

December 29, 1825. The Commissioners sold the building of a jail to Asa Hinkle, for which he received lots Nos. 31, 34, 37, 42, and 50, and one hundred and fifty dollars in cash. Settlement took place June 6, 1830. March 4, 1833, it was repaired by covering the inside of the door with sheet-iron, using wrought-iron nails with large heads, set apart at the distance of four inches. This contract includes both the inner and outer doors and frames.

Celina Jail.

July 1, 1842. The building of the county jail was awarded to Gustavus Darnold for $397, to be paid in part in town lots, and to be finished before September 28, 1842.

March 4, 1849. The Commissioners ordered an addition to the jail and debtors' room (which was a frame building), and awarded to H. L. Johnson for $630; the plastering to Levi Lapps at 23½ cents per yard, and Hezekiah Trenary the iron work at $30.

Sheriff's Residence and Jail.

On December 8, 1859, the Commissioners awarded to Valeau & Jacobs of Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 11, 1860, the contract for erecting a sheriff's residence on the northeast corner of the public square for the sum of $5000; the building to be 38½ by 29 feet, elevation 22 feet 8½ inches to the top of the cornice; to be built of brick with a stone foundation, and covered with sheet iron.

May 11, 1875. The Commissioners rented of Mr. Schuyler his house and lot on the corner of Anthony and Walnut Streets, for the sheriff during the erection of the house and jail.

March 24, 1875. Plans and specifications for a new county jail and sheriff's house was let April 30, 1875, which were prepared by T. J. Toland & Son of Delphos, Ohio, and awarded to E. W. Wilson of Van Wert, Ohio, for $25,500, on March 6, 1875. The Commissioners directed Mr. Snyder, Auditor, to procure $25,000 on county bonds of $100 and $500, payable in 1876-7-8-9 and 80, from Joseph A. Hemann & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

March 8, 1876. The jail was ordered to be heated with steam, and the contract was awarded to C. Buehler & Co. of St Marys for $935.

October 24, 1876. The Commissioners ordered $10,000 to be issued in jail building bonds, payable in two and three years.

Schools.

Sub-district No. 4, of Jefferson Township, was established at Celina, a public meeting being held for this purpose.

On March 13, 1859, John Brandon and John Lusk were elected school directors.

March 9, 1860, same school directors re-elected.

August 31, 1861. The qualified voters met and elected three directors, viz., Milton M. Miller for three years, Abner Davis for two years, and Hiram Murlin for one year.

The Sub-board of Directors and those of Celina having met, and after a full discussion entered into an agreement that the territory lying outside of the incorporated village should be attached for school purposes. They also entered into an agreement with regard to the Union school-house.

April 13, 1863. W. E. Baker elected for three years; Hiram Marlin April 11, 1864; A. W. Wyckoff and Abner Davis April 17, 1865; S. S. Snyder April 14, 1866. The Board was composed of S. S. Snyder, Abner Davis, A. W. Wyckoff, George Petre, J. M. Day, and J. K. Brandon.

September 14, 1866. S. F. De Ford was elected Superintendent and teacher of High School; April 15, 1867, A. W. Wyckoff and Joseph May elected Directors; April 6, 1868, F. C. LeBlond and S. S. Snyder; April, 1869, R. G. Blake and George Stuck; April, 1870, M. M. Miller and J. K. Brandon. August 20, 1870, S. A. Armstrong was elected Superintendent. April, 1871, George Petre and J. B. Perwessel.

June, 1871. The Board resolved to have the German language taught, and elected Theodore Gunthers, and J. F. Randebayht was elected the Superintendent.

April, 1872. R. G. Blake and T. J. Godfrey elected Directors on July 8, 1872; J. W. Williams elected Superintendent.

April, 1873. M. M. Miller and Dr. J. N. Hetzler Directors.

July 7, 1873. The Directors gave notice of the schoolhouse to be let, and to receive proposals for the same, and on August 16, 1873, it was awarded to Rouzer & Gill, bonds being given for the execution of the work.

April 10, 1874. Christian Schunck and Edward Landfair, Directors. April, 1875, R. G. Blake and T. J. Godfrey; April, 1876, M. M. Miller, Geo. Petre; J. F. Randolph, Superintendent. April, 1877, George Petre and Jacob Kreusch; April, 1878, H. H. Pulskamp and R. G. Blake; April, 1879, J. H. Day and T. G. Touvelle, 1880; S. S. Snyder and Davis Guy, 1881.

February 27, 1874. The Board of Directors passed a resolution to close the school for the purpose of building the schoolhouse, with the understanding that the present teachers should have the preference when the school should be resumed. Dr. J. N. Hetzler was appointed Superintendent, to see that the contractors take no privileges that the contract does not allow.

April 10, 1874. Messrs. Rouzer & Gill notified the Board that they had disposed of their interest to Messrs. Gable, Sanders & Company, and made an estimate of the work done to that date. The Board complied with the request, and the estimated work amounted to $4419, and directed four bonds of $1000 each to be issued accordingly.

It appears from the records that charges were occasionally made as the work progressed.

June 10, 1874. The Directors directed a slate roof with the best felting cloth, which was awarded to Bovinger & Brothers at $1 per square, and to receive bonds in payment.

The Board contracted for seats: Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, $420; Nos. 3 and 4, $385; Nos. 5 and 6, $350—bonds to be given for the same.

August 4. The Board paid the contractors [illegible] in bonds on account of work done.

September 19. They contracted for a fence [illegible] the one around the court-house, with Mr. Long.

October 5, 1874. The Board of Directors [illegible] the school-house from the contractors as being finished in a [illegible] with the plans and specifications, and bonds were accordingly [illegible]. The whole amount of bonds were $24,892.00.

June 21, 1875. An insurance of $10,000 was placed upon the building.

The Board designated the schools as follows: August 17, 1877, Primary, Nos. 1 and 2; Intermediate, No. 3; Grammar, No. 4 and No. 5; High School, No. 6.

The German Department scholars to be graded into classes.

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SOCIETIES.

Celina Lodge of True and Accepted Masons, No. 241.

The Masonic brethren residing in Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, believing it to be their duty as well as their desire, presented a petition to the M. W. William B. Hubbard, Grand Master, on May 28, 1853. The petition was signed by Smith H. Clark, R. L. McGinnis, E. T. Williamson, F. C. LeBlond, L. C. Finley, Daniel Hartroff, M. M. Miller, William Hunter, and granted by the Grand Master.

The first meeting under the dispensation was held June 16, 1853, in a hall prepared for the occasion. The officers named in the dispensation were Smith H. Clark, Worshipful Master, Robert L. McGinnis, Senior Warden, and E. T. Williamson, Junior Warden. F. C. Le Blond was appointed Treasurer, Wm. Hunter Secretary, L. C. Finley, Senior Deacon, M. M. Miller, Junior Deacon, and D. Hartroff, Tyler.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio being in annual session Oct. 20, 1853, at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, granted the charter prayed for in their dispensation on May 28, 1853, the charter being signed by the following Grand Officers: L. V. Bierce, R. W. G. M.; W. B. Dodds, R. W. D. G. M.; Matthew Carro, R. W. G. W.; M. D. Brock, R. W. J. G. W.; Jno. D. Caldwell, R. W. G. Secretary.

Under the charter the following brethren have filled the office of Worshipful Master, and accordingly rank as Past Masters: Smith H. Clark, 1853, U. D.; William Hunter, 1854; William Hunter, 1855; William Hunter, 1856; Smith H. Clark, 1857; Smith H. Clark, 1858; Smith H. Clark, 1859; Smith H. Clark, 1860; A. P. J. Snyder, 1861; W. E. Baker, 1862; Philo Le Blond, 1863; T. J. Godfrey, 1864; J. N. Hetzler, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868; A. Wyckoff, 1869, 1870; J. N. Hetzler, 1871, 1872, 1873; Thos. J. Godfrey, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878; D. J. Roop, 1879; Thos. J. Godfrey, 1880.

Celina Chapter, No. 120.

A dispensation was granted Dec. 3, 1869, to Companions F. C. Le Blond, Philo Le Blond, Joseph N. Hetzler, Theophilus G. Touvelle, G. Le Blond, John W. De Ford, A. P. J. Snyder, James Johnson, Hiram Shaw, S. R. Mott, J. M. Davidson, C. W. Alexander, John D. Ralston, John P. Dysert, and N. M. Shanklin. Officers under the dispensation were, Dr. Joseph N. Hetzler, H. P.; Gideon Le Blond, K.; James H. Day, S.

The charter was issued September 14, 1874, and signed by the following officers: Charles C. Keifer, G. H. Priest; J. A. Riddle, D. G. H. Priest; W. F. Rudensten, G. K.; J. A. Retteg, G. S.; John D. Caldwell, G. Secretary.

Officers installed under the charter: Companion Joseph N. Hetzler, High Priest; Companion F. C. Le Blond, King; Companion James Johnston, Scribe.

Celina Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Was constituted at Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, by M. W. Bro. John A. Lee, Grand Master of the State, on July 20, 1867.

The Grand Officers' names attached to the charter are John A. Lee, M. W. Grand Master; James A. Semple, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Henry Lindenberg, R. W. Grand Warden; G. D. Winshell, R. W. Grand Treasurer; W. C. Earl, R. W. Grand Secretary.

The hall is situated at the corner of Main and Fayette streets, in the third story of the building erected by William Dickman, and is handsomely furnished. The following constitute the list of Past Grands who have faithfully discharged the duties of the office of Noble Grand, and are consequently members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Ohio.

Past Grands.—M. M. Miller, Keefers Alberry, Jonathan Shepherd, S. A. Armstrong, M. M. Schuyler, J. F. Timmonds, C. Fanger, William Dickman, A. Fanger, S. P. McGriff, J. P. McAfee, M. Fieldheiser, George Smith, and M. V. Alberry. The present officers, Jan. 3, 1880, are J. F. Timmonds, N. G.; L. E. Prentiss, V. G.; M. Schuyler, Secretary; S. A. Armstrong, P. Secretary, and William Dickman, Treasurer.

Knights of Pythias.

A society of K. of P. was organized at Celina September 8, 1881, and instituted as Celina Lodge No. 129, K. of P., by C. D. Iddings, P. G. C. of Dayton.

Charter members: J. C. Porterfield, J. P. McAfee, Charles Winslow, J. W. De Ford, J. W. Loree, J. W. Dickman, J. W. Riley, G. E. Nungester, A. J. Knox, G. W. Williams, Edward Shaffer, S. R. Kimble, Wm. Snyder, C. H. Snyder, Harmon Myers, W. W. Timmonds, V. H. Estry, C. C. Gable, Eli Brison, G. W. Smith, John Nichol, P. A. Ellis, J. W. McKee.

Officers: J. W. Loree, C. C.; Charles Winslow, V. C.; G. E. Nungester, Prelate; C. C. Gable, M. A.; J. P. McAfee, K. of R. and S.; C. H. Snyder, M. of E.; J. W. Dickman, M. of F.; G. W. Williams, I. G.; Edward Shaffer, O. G.; J. W. McKee, P. C.

Although yet in its infancy, the order is in a prosperous condition and gives promise of future growth and energy.

Le Blond Post No. 175,

Grand Army of the Republic, was organized December 7, 1881.

Names of Charter members: D. J. Roop, Frank M. Work, J. W. Riley, I. B. Robbins, P. Cegrand, James Hedrick, Israel Cook, John A. Walter, L. S. Jameson, G. J. C. Winternute, J. H. Murphy, G. Le Blond, D. Rush, M. V. B. Greek, John Hess, J. F. Timmonds, S. R. Beam, S. C. McBarren, John Hopple, J. Charter, W. H. Smith, Hiram Long, C. H. Hitchens, C. W. Bodkin, C. R. Coats, D. D. Keller, Abraham Stephens, L. H. Clark.

Officers: D. J. Roop, Commander; J. W. Riley, Senior Vice-Commander; J. H. Murphy, Junior Vice-Commander; J. F. Timmonds, Adjutant; G. J. C. Winternute, Surgeon; L. S. Jameson, Chaplain; Peter Cegrand, Quartermaster; C. W. Bodkin, Officer Day; John Hopple, Officer Guard; I. Cook, Sergt.-Major; H. Long, Q. M. Sergt.; S. R. Beam, Aide-de-Camp.

NEWSPAPERS.

Western Standard, afterward Mercer County Standard,

was established in 1848 by Messrs. Hunter & Barrington. It was published as a weekly paper until the spring of 1850, when the partners sold it to Messrs. Blocher & Snyder. This firm published it until 1854, when it passed into the hands of Snyder & Brother, who published it until 1865, and then sold the establishment to D. J. Callan & Co. This firm published it for fifteen months, and in 1866 Mr. A. P. J. Snyder became sole proprietor and changed its name to "Mercer County Standard."

It was printed on a Washington hand press until September, 1880, but now on a Campbell power press. The office also has one of Gordon's and one of Allen's job presses, M. C. Hardy's paper cutter, six cabinets of every variety of type, with all the modern improvements. It was commenced as a 20-column paper, then 24, afterward 28, and by degrees as the interests of the community demanded, it has now reached a 32-column paper, with a capital of $3500. As an editor, Mr. Snyder devotes his time to the interest of his paper, and thereby promotes every interest of his county. Strenuously attached to his political principles, and endorsed as a good and true man, he labors earnestly for the promotion of the interests of the city and county.

The *Western Democrat*, now *Mercer Observer*, was established September 11, 1874, by J. B. Perwessel & Co., D. J. Callan being the editor, who was followed by J. G. Loughridge. J. E. Blizzard purchased and took possession April 27, 1876, changed its name to the "Mercer County Observer," and sold the establishment to L. S. Jameson & Co. in August, 1880. It has a Washington press, a Standard press, card cutters, six cabinets containing every variety of type, with cuts for all kinds of work. Capital invested, $2200.

It is Republican in its principles, and the present editor, with his accustomed zeal, energy, and perseverance, entered the field, believing that the principles he espoused were the true and correct principles of the American government, which alone could insure happiness and prosperity to the country. Since then the "Observer" has met with that encouragement which it deserves.

Celina Independent.

On retiring from the "Observer," Mr. J. E. Blizzard at once undertook the establishment of a new paper in Celina. The first number appeared under the title of the "Celina Independent," bearing date of Saturday, November 19, 1881, and under the motto, "Independent in all things, neutral in nothing." It is a 28-column paper, devoted to the dissemination of general news, the interests of the county, and under all circumstances to be "independent in politics." At this writing but one number has appeared, so that the enterprise is in its infancy, and has its history to make before it can be written.

CELINA BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Manufacturers.

Timmonds Tight Barrel Stave Factory; Schunck's Slack Barrel Stave Factory; Krennig Woollen Mills; Timmonds & Stedke Planing Mills; M. Alberry & Co., Planing Mill; J. L. Zenders Planing Mill; Wyckoff Carriage Works; Cron Wagon Works; Halter & Wertz Marble Works; Hole & Fanger Flour Mill; Struckman Wagon Works; Byers Tannery.

Dealers.

Lumber.—Whitney & Dougherty; M. Alberry & Co.; Timmonds & Stedke; J. L. Zenders.

Hardware.—Le Blond, Davis & Co.; McAfee & Snyder; Krensch & Fanger.

Store and Tinware.—G. E. Nungester, Michael Feldheiser.

Drygoods.—Davis Guy; Dickman & Hellwarth; A. Fanger; C. D. Hierholzer; Mrs. Ann Snider; I. W. McFarland; S. Campbell.

Clothing.—Sig. Bamberger; H. Corday; F. Schmidt.

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Boots and Shoes.—S. R. Beam; J. M. Pohlman; W. J. Machlmann; C. D. Hierholzer.

Groceries.—Stelzer & Schmidt; John Manor; J. W. Lyle; J. H. Gast; John Hatfield.

Millinery.—Maggie Shepherd; Emma McKee; Belle Pohlman.

Bakery.—Wm. Ungerer; John Stark; John Link; Wm. Myers.

Drugs.—David Rush; George Zay; J. C. G. Wintermute; Austin.

Jewelry.—John M. McKee; John P. Schunck.

Banks.—Citizens'; Godfrey & Milligan.

Newspapers.—Standard, A. P. J. Snyder; Observer, L. S. Jameson; Independent, J. E. Blizzard.

Restaurants.—L. D. Touvelle; M. Schmitt; Wm. Myers.

Furniture.—McDowell & Baker; H. H. Klare; Joseph Sanders.

Sewing Machines.—Charles Chenowith; D. H. Cordier; O. H. Wilson.

Saddlery.—Wm. Smith; Adam Schunck.

Agricultural Implements.—McAfee & Snyder.

Book and News Dealer.—J. W. Dickman.

Photograph Gallery.—H. Long; Conley Bros.

Meat Market.—Flanner & Duncan; John Hopple.

Barber Shops.—John Kistler; S. N. Touvelle; Charles Schunck.

Cigar Maker.—John Hamburger.

Confectioner.—J. Furscher.

Livery Stables.—Pifer & Kimmel; C. Buxton; Dr. Miller.

Gunsmith.—Lee Cassel.

Hotels.—Ellis House; National Hotel; St. Charles Hotel; Reservoir Hotel.

Warehouse and Grain Elevatar.—Le Blond, Davis & Co.

Professions.

Attorneys.—F. C. LeBlond; T. J. Godfrey; Wm. F. Miller; A. D. Marsh; Hiram Murlin; J. G. Loughridge; C. M. Le Blond; Randabaugh & Armstrong; S. S. Scranton; J. W. Conklin; J. W. Loree; J. W. DeFord; C. G. O. Miller; C. C. Brotherton; Z. R. Stoner.

Physicians.—J. N. Hetzler; S. N. Touvelle; David Rush; F. C. LeBlond, Jr.; A. R. Touvelle; J. C. G. Wintermute; Theophilus Taylor; James Andrews; H. A. Roudebaugh; M. M. Miller; G. Schuyler.

Dentist.—C. C. Scott.

Organizations.

Churches.—Methodist Episcopal; Presbyterian; German Lutheran; Roman Catholic; Reformed Lutheran.

Societies.—Celina Chapter, No. 120, R. A. M. Regular meeting first Thursday evening of every month. J. N. Hetzler, H. P.; G. LeBlond, Secretary. Celina Lodge, No. 241, F. A. M. Regular meetings Saturday night before the full moon, and every two weeks thereafter. Thos. J. Godfrey, W. M.; J. W. McKee, Secretary. Celina Lodge, No. 399, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday night. L. E. Prentiss, N. G.; J. W. Dickman, V. G.; Sig. Bamberger, R. Secretary. Celina Lodge, No. 129, K. of P. Meets every Friday night. C. Wenzlau, C. C.; C. C. Gable, K. R. S. Le Blond Post, No. 175, G. A. R. D. J. Roop, Commander; J. F. Timmonds, Adjutant.

Celina Handle Manufacturing Company

is the owner of three and one-third acres of land. The buildings are: one house 40 x 60 feet, two stories high, to which is added an addition of 30 x 60 feet of one story. The value of the buildings with the machinery is estimated at $10,000.

The company was organized by an act of incorporation, and is composed of the following members, viz.: Seth S. Snyder, T. G. Touvelle, F. C. Le Blond, C. M. Le Blond, R. G. Blake, Christian Schunck, A. P. J. Snyder, and James H. Day. Edie C. Snyder is the Superintendent.

Number of handles manufactured each year, 565,000. Kind of handles, 8′, 7′, 6½′, 6′, 5′, 4′, for hay; 4′, 4½′, 4¼′, and 4 for manure; 6′, 5½′ for rake; 4⅓ for hoe; 5½′ for broom.

Amount paid per day for labor $17.80; per annum, $5553.60. Number of hands employed, 13.

Since going to press this factory was destroyed by fire.

Physicians of Celina.

Dr. Herschel, 1842. Dr. S. Milligan, 1843. Dr. Fulton, 1844. Dr. J. Fulton, 1844. Dr. Hayes, 1848. Dr. Hutchinson, 1850. Dr. I. N. Hetzler, 1850. Dr. J. B. Finley, 1853. Dr. J. Taylor, 1850. Dr. M. M. Miller, 1856. Dr. Chr. Miller, 1860. Dr. A. V. Medbury. Dr. Bradford. Dr. Reed. Dr. A. J. Trairs. Dr. J. M. Hammond. Dr. W. E. Bell. Dr. Means. Dr. David Rush, 1865. Dr. Kirkpatrick. Dr. S. N. Touvelle, 1870. Dr. Noble. Dr. J. N. Brandon. Dr. Hussey. Dr. F. C. Le Blond, Jr. Dr. Wintermute. Dr. Andrews. Dr. Hetzler Le Blond. Dr. R. P. Langle.

Godfrey and Milligan's Bank.

In 1872 Dr. Dixon Milligan, of Fort Recovery, Thomas J. Godfrey, and John Milligan, of Celina, purchased the stock of the old "Celina Building and Loan Association," and surrendering the charter of the association, organized the banking house under the firm-style of Milligan, Godfrey & Co., in February, 1874. The subsequent death of Dr. Milligan caused the firm-style to be changed to Godfrey & Milligan, under which it still exists and is recognized in all commercial circles. The business of the house embraces all transactions and agencies incident to a full banking business, while the standing of the individuals comprising the firm is a full guarantee of the reliability and worthiness of the house. The community, having full confidence in the men themselves, has reposed a like confidence in the institution, as attested by the house transactions.

Citizens' Bank.

This bank was organized on the individual-liability plan in May, 1873. Within the range of its transactions it loans money, makes collections, buys paper, buys and sells exchange, receives and pays interest on deposits, and transacts such other business as pertains to a general banking business. Capital and deposits March 1, 1881, $90,000. The institution has proved itself reliable, and has earned the confidence of the whole community.

Officers: Christ. Schunck, President; F. C. Le Blond, Vice-President; John W. De Ford, Cashier; R. G. Blake, Assistant Cashier.

Planing Mill.

In 1875 J. F. Timmonds commenced the lumber trade in Celina, having entered into partnership with Messrs. Hight & Klare. This partnership lasted about two years, or until the death of Mr. Hight, at which time Mr Klare retired from the business. Messrs. Timmonds & F. Stelke purchased the establishment, and in November, 1880, Mr. Stelke sold his interest to Valentine Estry. The firm of Timmonds & Estry, as now operating, is doing business on Warren Street, and employs five workmen. Everything within the line of planing-mill work is done by the firm, while an extensive stock of lumber of all kinds and grades is kept constantly on hand.

G. Le Blond, Abner Davis, and I. P. Lake

entered into partnership April 3, 1869, in the hardware, machinery, and grocery business. Finding business increasing in 1879, and the necessities of the people requiring larger capital to be invested in these branches, the firm separated the grocery from the hardware business. To their business interests they have added a steam grain elevator, which is on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, with a capacity of about 20,000 bushels of grain. There is also a corn-sheller attached to run by steam. The number of hands employed, five.

Churches.

St. Paul's United Evangelical Church

was organized in Celina in 1868, but was not finished until 1872. It is a frame building, 26 by 40 feet, with a steeple and bell. It cost $1800. They have no regular pastor, but the pulpit is at present supplied by Rev. Mr. Bohren. The first pastor was Rev. Conrad Eppens in 1872, who served one year in Celina and in Liberty township. The second, the Rev. Mr. Burkhardt, now in Baltimore, Md. The third, the Rev. Mr. Crouse, who also preached at St. Marys. The fourth, the Rev. Mr. Bohren, who has served three years.

Presbyterian Church.

Having examined the original plat of Celina, we find the following language used by Messrs. Aughenbaugh, Riley & Co., proprietors of the town:—

"Lots No. 23 and 119 are donated for schools; and lot No. 44 for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church; lot No. 100 for the Baptist Church; and lot No. 119 for the Presbyterian Church; *which are to be used for no other purpose.*"

This lot is in the southeast part of the town, on the corner of Fayette and Ash streets.

Rev. J. N. Taylor was the first pastor of the New School Presbyterian Church, which was built in Celina in 1840. Eldership consisted of Andrew Crockett; and the members were Maria M. Crockett, Samuel Jackson, Nathan E. Mead, Abigail Mead, Ezra Hyatt, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Ruckman and wife, Mrs. C. Maurer and sister.

Rev. Taylor resigned his charge and moved to Indiana in 1841, having been elected to a professorship in Liber College.

The church building was occasionally occupied by Methodists and other denominations until 1847, there being no regular pastor, but occasionally a supply minister for the last three years.

In 1847 it was reorganized by Rev. Mr. Templeton. Elders, Samuel Ruckman and Stephen Hight. Members, Mrs. Catharine Timmonds and Miss Francis A. Timmonds, Catharine Hight and William Hight.

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Preaching was held part of the time by all denominations until 1854 by Rev. Mr. Boggs and Rev. Mr. Holliday. Rev. Smith remained with the congregation for one year, after which the organization was disbanded. June 12, 1870, the Presbytery of the Synod of Cincinnati, Ohio, appointed a committee of ministers to reorganize the Church at Celina, consisting of Rev. A. Telford and Rev. Samuel Cunningham Kerr.

The sermon was preached by Rev. A. Telford, and the following persons produced letters of dismission and recommendation for membership: William Hight, Teressa Hight, M. C. Culver, Helen H. Culver, Lydia J. Miller, Mrs. G. W. Timmond, of St. Mary's Church, who were organized as the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Catharine Miller, on June 4, 1871, Mrs. Mary Eriton, March 6, 1875, and Mrs. Susan Snyder, at the date specified, each produced certificates, and were received into membership. Messrs. W. Hight and M. C. Culver were elected and ordained Ruling Elders.

July 19, 1878, Rev. E. S. Scott, of Delphos, and Elders Oliver Jay, of St. Marys, and D. W. Roebuck, of Centre Presbyterian Churches, reorganized the church, which ceremonies were held in the Lutheran Church. The following persons were admitted: M. Schuyler, Mrs. M. Schuyler, Mrs. Eliza Schuyler, Miss Malala Stephens, Mrs. Helen Smith, and John P. McAfee, from the U. P. Church.

July 20, 1878, M. Schuyler and J. P. McAfee were elected and ordained Ruling Elders, by Rev. E. S. Scott and Rev. Thomas Elcock, on the following day.

October 2, 1879, James Broadwell, L. S. Jameson, and Mrs. Matilda Jameson, were admitted as members.

Sabbath School.

Organized June 23, 1878, with 80 scholars, and 5 teachers, by Rev. Mr. La Porter.

Jan 15, 1881, the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Celina met to organize. Present, Gideon Le Blond, Davis Guy, Thomas J. Godfrey, J. P. McAfee, and A. P. J. Snyder. Davis Guy was elected Chairman, and J. P. McAfee Secretary, and Gideon Le Blond Treasurer.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson took temporary charge as paster April 1, 1879.

We shall now give a history of the first Presbyterian Church erected on their lot No. 149, given by the proprietors.

The church was twenty by thirty feet, the ceiling finished with planed boards instead of plastering, and it was weatherboarded.

After the church was dissolved it was used as a school-house, and the following teachers occupied it as such: In 1842–3 Dr. Miller, in 1854 and subsequent years L. D. Carlin, Cynthia Prouty, Jemima Breckon, Annie Armstrong, and Miss Timmonds. After being used for school purposes, it was used as an engine-house. Mr. Shipley bought it of J. W. Riley, Esq., and moved it from its original location to the place where it now stands, on the rear of Mr. Pulskamp's lot, and used as a carriage-house and stable.

In this connection we may state that Mr. Ruckman owned a steam-mill, and furnished the lumber for the church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first Methodist class formed in Mercer County was in 1832, in a log school-house, and consisted of Isaac Forbes and wife, Samuel Hanson and wife, Joseph Rider and wife, and George Parrot, and of which George Parrot was the leader.

We next ascertain that in 1838 a Methodist class was organized at Celina, by Messrs. Armstrong and Vincent. The members consisted of Thomas Martin and wife, Enos Hays and wife, Susan Riley, Wm. Dibble and wife, Alonzo Hays and wife, William Allen and wife, Zapher Williams and wife, and Samuel Dellinger.

Another interregnum takes place until 1842, from which date we may definitely determine the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this year a missionary by the name of the Rev. Mr. Williams held a meeting, and upon this meeting the church was established early in 1843. David Gray was appointed class-leader and exhorter. The members were George Allen and wife, Ellen Culbertson, Mother McMahon, Levi and Eliza Dibble, and Mrs. Kable.

List of Ministers.

1842. Rev. Edward Williams and Rev. Joseph McNabb, of St. Marys circuit, were the ministers, with W. S. Morrow as presiding elder.
1843. Rev. Samuel Beatty and Rev. James Wilson, ministers, and Rev. S. P. Shane, presiding elder of Celina circuit. The balance of the year 1843–4, Rev. Mr. Hammond preached in lieu of Rev. Wilson.
1844–5. Rev. C. H. Owens and Rev. James M. Barr.
1845. Rev. Charles Thomas.
1847. Rev. Charles H. Bradbury and Rev. Elisha Black.
1848. Rev. Samuel Yuertee; Rev. Westly Brock, P. E.
1849–50. Rev. Samuel B. Gulbeson, and returned in 1851.
1852. Celina circuit formed.
1852. Rev. Joseph Wykex; Rev. Hiram Streeper, P. E.
1853. Rev. Gersham Lease; Rev. Westly Brock, P. E.
1854. Rev. Westly Brock.
1855. Rev. George O. McPherson; Rev. H. M. Sleeper, P. E.
1856. " " " Rev. Elanthus C. Garret, P. E.
1858. Rev. Samuel Boggs and Rev. John Smith.
1859. Rev. James F. Mounts and Rev. Amos Lee.
1861. Rev. Philip A. Drown and Rev. Caleb Lee.
1863. Rev. David Bulle and Rev. A. J. Frisby.
1864. Rev. David Bulle and Rev. Amos Lee; Rev. Franklin Maryette, P. E.
1865. Rev. Enos G. Longsworth and Rev. Hiram Maltbee; and Rev. Franklin Maryette, P. E.
1866. Rev. Palmer.
1868. Rev. Clemens.
1870. Rev. McKean.
1872. Rev. Rauch.
1874. Rev. Biggs.
1875. Rev. McPherson and Longsworth.
1876. Rev. Frisby.
1878. Rev. Hill.
1880. Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
1856. The first Methodist Episcopal Church was built in Celina.

Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church

Was organized January 6, 1868. Its erection was immediately commenced, and finished in 1870. The building is 26 by 40 feet, 20 feet high, with a steeple 45 feet. It was dedicated June 18, 1871.

The lot upon which the church stands was presented by that eminent Christian lady, Mother Maria Brier.

The trustees at its organization, and who took subscriptions, were John M. Pohlman, Frederick Schwaberon, William Dickman, H. H. Klare. The building cost $1800.

The present trustees are Charles Fanger, William Dickman, John M. Pohlman, and George Kercher.

Before the church was built in 1853, the Rev. Behrenz, of Bremen, Rev. Ahlered, of St. Marys and Celina, Rev. Seitz and Rev. Buntenthakel, officiated as pastors until 1871, the preaching being held in the school-house, private houses, and the Presbyterian Church.

The following ministers have filled the pulpit since the erection of the new church: Rev. Conrad Eppes, Rev. Newschmidt, Rev. Rehsteiner, (a Jewish convert), Rev. Krauser, Rev. Burkhart, and Rev. Charles Bohner.

BIOGRAPHIES.

James Riley

was born in Middletown, Connecticut, Oct. 27, 1777, and was the son of Asher Riley—his mother's name was Rebecca Sage—and was their fourth child. He worked on a farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he concluded to go to sea and visit foreign countries; up to which time he received but little schooling. His parents were opposed to his leaving, but finally gave their consent. His first trip was on board a vessel bound to the West Indies. At the age of twenty he had passed through all the grades, from cabin boy to chief mate. In stature he was six feet one inch, and built in proportion.

On going to New York he received the appointment to a good sailing vessel, and continued in that capacity, making voyages through all the empires of the world. The ship he prized the most highly was called the "Two Marys," but it was unfortunately seized by the French under the Milan Decree December 17, 1807, confiscated and condemned.

After this occurrence he returned in the latter part of 1809 to his family, with the loss of nearly all the property he had acquired. From 1809 to 1812 Capt. Riley was constantly on the ocean following his profession, but yet unsuccessful, and returned home and remained until April, 1815, when he was employed as master of the brig Commerce, of Hartford, Conn., 270 tons burden, and started from the mouth of the Connecticut River to New Orleans. From New Orleans he went to Gibraltar, and arrived there August 23, 1815. He left there and was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, when the natives drove the crew back to the wrecked vessel, but even then the situation of the crew was as critical, as we will show. After protracted sufferings for nine long wearisome days in their shattered boat they however went to sea again, and landed again on the frightful coast of the African desert.

Here they met a company of wandering Arabs, by whom they were seized as slaves, and stripped naked. Capt Riley and his crew were taken into the interior of the desert of Sahara, sold, and his crew distributed among the purchasers. Their sufferings were beyond the description or conception of man.

In his slavery he met with Arabian merchants, upon whom he prevailed to purchase himself with four of his companions. With them he set out for Morocco across the desert, and the company were hospitably entertained by the Arabs, and after many long wearisome days they came in sight

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RESIDENCE OF HON. F.C. LE BLOND, MAIN STREET, CELINA, OHIO.

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of the ocean. They travelled along the coast, passing small villages and meeting robbers on horseback.

Sidi Hamet was the name of his master, and he promised him that if he could get a letter to any place where there was a consul, he could pay him in money and goods for the relief of himself and his companions. A small piece of paper and some staining liquid was furnished to him, and Capt. Riley wrote a letter, directing it to any French, Spanish, or American consul, of his shipment Aug. 28, 1815, of himself and his four companions being in slavery, of their sufferings, and asking assistance. Sidi Hamet set out for Magadore, and on the eighth day a man, whose name was Rais bel Cassim, delivered to him a letter from *William Willshire*, an Englishman, who informed him that the bearer would render him every service which his misfortunes required.

Mr. Willshire also informed him that he had agreed to pay Sidi Hamet 920 silver dollars on the arrival of Capt. Riley, Adam Savage, Horace Savage, James Clarke, and Thomas Burns, although six more of the crew were yet in slavery somewhere. Mr. Willshire sent clothes, shoes, provisions, and spirits, to sustain them in their journey under Rais bel Cassim, in whom they could put implicit confidence. He also wrote to the United States Consul General at Zangor, and Horatio Sprague of Gibraltar, informing them of his proceedings and of Captain Riley's and his friends' release. So warm was the attachment of William Willshire that he directed Rais bel Cassim to wait at the garden of a friend, then go and tell him, and he would go out and meet them, and in the true language of friendship added, "God grant me the pleasure to embrace you, and it will be to me a day of true rejoicing."

It may be proper to remark that Sidi Hamet remained as a hostage for Rais bel Cassim's safety as well as for the security of Capt. Riley and his friends. After travelling many days and occasionally meeting with obstructions of Arab chiefs, they met with Sidi Hamet's brother with mules sent by Mr. Willshire about three leagues from Santa Cruz. From that point the party set out to Swearab, which they beheld in the distance, and Rais bel Cassim in the joy of his heart exclaimed, "*There is the town; there is the vessel to carry you to your country and your family. Soon, soon will you see the noble Willshire!*"

Slowly they approached Swearab, or Magadore, surrounded by four walls of stone, and over a distant part of the city Capt. Riley and his friends beheld the American flag floating to the breeze. When Willshire approached Capt. Riley he said to him, *Welcome to my arms, my dear sir; this is truly a happy moment!* and shaking hands with each of Capt. Riley's companions he welcomed them to liberty. They then marched into the city to the house of William Willshire, where they were clothed and fed.

Having recovered their health and strength Capt. Riley sent his companions in a ship to Gibraltar Jan. 4, 1815, and he set out the day following by land for Tangier, to visit the American consul residing at that place. He passed through Phabat, Salle, Marmora, Laresh, and arrived at Tangier on Jan. 19, 1816, and was received at the American consul's house by James Simpson, Esq., the American Consul General, with the request to consider it his home.

January 25, 1816, a schooner being ready to sail for Gibraltar he embarked on the 30th, landed in due time, and was received by the American consul. It so happened that the ship Rapid, of New York, Capt. Robert Williams, was ready to sail for that port, and he embarked with his men, who had met him there, to proceed to the United States by way of Cadiz.

Capt. Riley and his party set sail February 2, 1816, and was welcomed by friends and fellow-citizens. He hastened to his home, and found his family in good health. A meeting which we will leave the reader to imagine, rather than describe.

November 24, 1817, Captain Riley paid a visit to Fort Wayne, and in a letter of that date says, "The country around Fort Wayne is fertile, the situation commanding and healthy, and *here* will arise a town of great importance which must become a depot of immense trade. The Fort, he adds, is only a small blockade, and thirty dwelling houses occupied by French and American families. As soon as the land shall be surveyed and offered for sale, inhabitants will pour in from all quarters to this future thoroughfare between the East and the Mississippi River. He himself purchased at the Piqua land office this year a number of tracts of land at the rapids of the St. Marys (Willshire). May we not truthfully say that a man who could utter such prophetic words is destined to live in all coming time?

After remaining at home recruiting his health, we find him, May, 1820, removing with his little family to Chillicothe, and in June surveying on the Auglaize River, and continued this work between the Auglaize and Maumee rivers until the winter.

In September, 1820, he purchased of the United States at the land office at Piqua seven tracts of land at the rapids in the St. Marys River, called the "Devil's Race-Ground," adjoining the Indiana line. Capt. Riley commenced improving his purchase by erecting a dam across the river and building a log cabin for his family, to which he removed in January, 1820, the nearest inhabitant being twelve miles from his residence. In May, 1821, he began surveying at Fort Defiance, at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, and up Tulin's River to the northern boundary of Ohio.

In August, 1821, on account of the sickness of his entire family, he moved sixty miles to Piqua, accompanied by his son James and a surveying party. In November they returned to their old home, and in March, 1822, they were enabled to resume their old occupations.

In 1822 Capt. Riley built a two-story frame grist-mill. He was also engaged in surveying the lands on both sides of the St. Marys River to Fort Wayne, Ind., including Fort Wayne and the lands in Indiana between St. Marys and the Maumee River, including twenty townships of six miles square. He laid out a town on his own land, situated on the rapids of St. Marys, and called it Willshire, in honor of his friend and redeemer from slavery in Magadore. In 1822 he represented Darke and Shelby counties in the Legislature.

In 1825 Capt Riley removed from Ohio to New York, and in the same year sailed for a trading voyage to the West Indies, and returned early in 1829. In 1830 he took a cargo to Martinico, thence to St. Thomas, and returned to New York, and also made several voyages that year.

In 1831 he sailed for Gibraltar, and returned to New York in October following of that year. In 1832 he sailed again from New York by way of Gibraltar to Magadore, where he met his old warm-hearted friend, William Willshire, and returned in the fall.

In March, 1833, he again loaded two vessels for Gibraltar, Algiers, and Magadore, and returned in the fall, and for several years continued his commercial relations with the African free ports until 1836, when his health failed him, and his physician advised rest and relaxation from commercial and maritime pursuits.

Early in the spring of 1837 he proceeded to France and Spain, and returned in the September following. We pass over several voyages until March 4, 1840, when Capt. Riley sailed from New York bound for St. Thomas, but his health failed him, and the vessel was put under the care of W. R. Walworth, the first officer. His health failed him so rapidly that he remained in his cabin below until March 13, 1840, when he expired without a struggle or a groan, and his spirit crossed the river of death, but his mortal remains, on March 18, 1840, were committed to the seaman's sepulchre, there to repose "until the sea shall give up its dead."

As James Riley has been identified with the early history of Mercer County, we place upon record the following entry, which is in Record Book A, in the Recorder's Office at Celina:—

Mr. James Riley, Captain of the Ship Two Marys, in Account and Interest with Delaroche, Armand, Armand & Co.

Dr.

				Days.	No.
1800, July 15.	To amount paid to him	F.	237.05	320	758
" Nov. 15.	To amount paid Mr. Dupray, in Lorient		360.00	197	709
1809, Mar. 25.	To amount paid to him		493 83	67	331
" Apr. 28.	" " "		493.83	33	163
" May	" " "		987.05	20	196
" May 31.	Amount of bond at Lorient		9096.35	..	...
	" " "		.....	..	162
"	At his credit		5002.90	90	
	Contra credit		166.71	61	183.69
1809, April 12.	By net proceeds of 7 boxes sugar, six barrels and services beeswax, 20 barrels fish oil, and 5 barrels of potash, due from Feb 8, 1800		164 01.45	112	183 69
" May 31.	Interest in his favor		270.16	...	...
			166.71.61	...	183.61
" May 31.	By balance at his credit		5002.90		

Nantes, May 31, 1809. Delaroche, Armand, Delaroche & Co.
Recorded Sept. 15, 1836.

JAMES WATSON RILEY, Clerk.

CALVIN ERASTUS RILEY,

a son of James Riley, and grandson of Capt. James Riley, is a native of Ohio, having been born at St. Marys Oct. 9, 1830. About the year 1841 his parents moved to Celina, but his father immediately thereafter received the appointment as land receiver at Lima, and so removed to that town, where he remained about two years, when he returned to St. Marys. In 1844 the family moved to Columbus, but four years later returned to Celina. Their next move was to Toledo, but again we find they soon returned to Celina. Calvin was engaged from his youth in farming, but in 1846 entered the milling business at Celina, in which business he continued until 1860, when he moved to the farm he now occupies. In 1863 he moved to Deep Cut, Auglaize County, and engaged in the mercantile trade until 1869, when he returned to the old home farm, where he still resides, and has become one of the largest grain producers in the county. He held the position of assessor and collector of revenue of Mercer County two years under appointment of President Lincoln. In 1851 he married Miss Brandon, who is a native of Darke County, Ohio. They reared a family of seven children, of whom six are still living. The names of the children are as follows: Willshire (deceased), Fannie, wife of George Stearnes, Willshire, Robert Zura, Ashley, and Gracie.

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Hon. Robert Linzee

was born twelve miles above Harrisburgh, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and was the son of William and Mary Linzee. He settled in Mercer County in 1832, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. His first wife was Mary Jane Johnston, whom he married at Athens, Ohio, in 1823. His second wife was Electa Reynolds, who was born in New York City, in 1793. The names of his children are Julia, Franklin, Jane, Mary Ann, Benjamin, Caroline, Ruth H. Riley, Andrew Jackson, and George Washington; and of these Julia, Franklin, Jane and Mary, Caroline, and George Washington, are dead. The only remaining members of the family are Benjamin, Ruth H. Riley, and Andrew Jackson.

We desire to place upon record the history of so devoted a citizen, who fulfilled his mission on earth so agreeably, and departed this life January 31, 1849, amid the sorrows and tears of the community at large.

From commissions yet extant, it appears that during his life he held thirty-two commissions from the government. In 1801, when Ohio was a territory, he was commissioned ensign and sheriff by Governor Arthur St. Clair, and a marshal by Thomas Jefferson. In 1805 he was appointed sheriff of Athens County to fill a vacancy, by Gov. Edward Tiffin, and was reëlected to the same office in 1806, 1809, and 1811, successively. In 1811 was commissioned paymaster of the 2d Regiment 1st Brigade Ohio militia. In 1865 he was appointed by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio a commissioner to construct a State road from Athens to Chillicothe, and also from Athens to Marietta. Mr. Linzee at the same time was also a representative in the House of Representatives from the Athens district, which he represented four terms, the seat of government being at that time at Chillicothe. In 1818 he was elected associate judge for Athens County, his commission being signed by Thomas Worthington, governor, which position he occupied until 1830, when he was appointed marshal to take the census of Athens County.

After moving to Mercer County in 1832, he was in 1835 elected associate judge to fill the vacancy, and reëlected to the same position in 1836, to which situation he was successively elected, and which he held until his death, the Hon. Geo. W. Randabaugh being his successor.

Judge Linzee moved from Athens, Ohio, in the fall of 1832, intending to locate in the Mossamonany Valley, Indiana, but on reaching St. Marys, then in Mercer County, was overtaken by severe weather, where he rented a farm-house near the village of St. Marys for the winter. He and his eldest son Franklin went to Mossamonany reservation, where a treaty was in progress between the government officers and the Indians for the purchase of the reservation, but the Indians refused to sell. Mr. Linzee therefore was compelled to select some other location, and after a thorough investigation of the country around St. Marys he determined to locate on the north side of the Beaver Prairie, as it was then called, now the Mercer County Reservoir. He came to this conclusion, from the splendor of the forest and fertility of the soil. This he improved, and occupied the remainder of his life, and on this he was buried.

In his lifetime he gave the school district land, the deed for which is in his own hand-writing, specifying the fact that it was to be used for that purpose "as long as water runs and wood grows." Mr. Linzee also located what is known as the Huston farm for his son Franklin, and the Stearns farm for his nephew and namesake, Robert Linzee, Jr. The lands upon which he thus settled had been the site of an Indian village, called *Old Town*, which name the farm still holds.

The first improvement was a ten-acre field, which is in front of the graveyard in which Mr. Linzee is buried. When laying the fence on the north side of that field he remarked that this fence would be the line of a road leading from Bellefontaine, Ohio, to Bluffton, Indiana, and it has been for forty years. At that time there was only an Indian track westward from St. Marys. When the family moved from St. Marys in the spring of 1834 to the new farm, it was upon the ice and snow on its prairie.

For many years after Jefferson Township was organized it was his ambition to keep its inhabitants clear of litigation, as the present instance will illustrate. Messrs. Foster and Hanley had a disagreement in regard to a settlement of accounts, and both threatened to sue. The judge hearing of this, invited each without the knowledge of the other to come to his house on a certain evening, which they did, each embarrassed by the presence of the other. After leading a little while in conversation he suddenly remarked, I understand you have a difference between yourselves. Each state your case, and see if I cannot reconcile it. After both had made a statement, it was discovered that Mr. Foster was indebted to Mr. Hanley one dollar, which amount Foster declared he would not pay. Very well, said Judge Linzee, friendship is worth a dollar, and I will pay it. He took a silver dollar from his pocket and gave it to Mr. Hanley, and requested them to shake hands in friendship. This they did, and were ever afterwards good, true, and devoted friends. Thus did Judge Linzee in many kind acts, and kept the people from litigation for many years.

At the time Judge Linzee settled on his farm the nearest person to it was at St. Marys on the east, and Bluffton, 40 miles on the west. Soon afterwards half a dozen of his friends settled near, and within four years a school-house was erected, with an attendance of from 18 to 24 scholars. A young man by the name of Westley Herbert was the first teacher employed in the first log school-house ever built in Jefferson Township, and Andrew Jackson Linzee recited the first lesson in said school-house, the afternoon of the day on which it was finished.

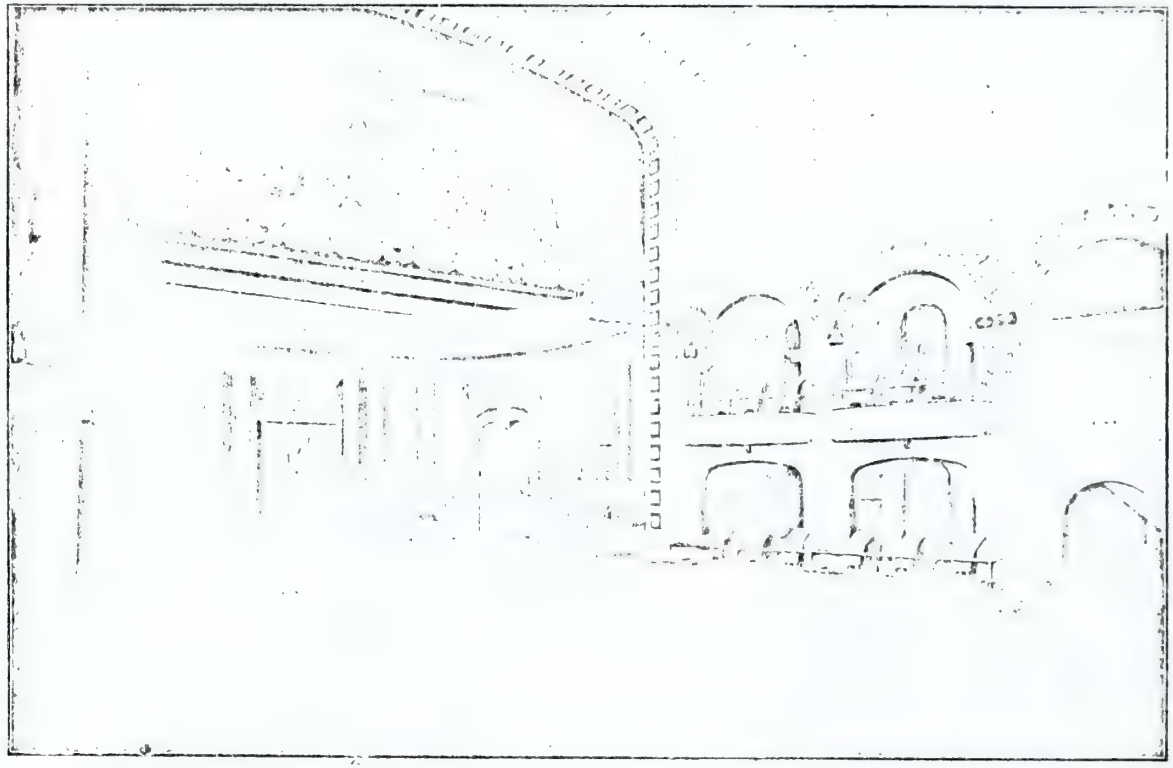
Hon. Thomas Jefferson Godfrey.

Hon. T. J. Godfrey, a leading spirit, not only of the county, but also of Western Ohio, was born in Darke County, Ohio, June 6, 1831. His parents, E. B. and Sarah Elliott Godfrey, are still residents of the old home-farm in Darke County. To their son they gave a good common-school education, after which he attended two seminaries, and completed a scientific education at Asbury University, Green Castle, Ind. At the completion of his education he began teaching school, which profession he prosecuted in different Ohio and Indiana counties for a number of years. At length he began reading law with Messrs. Allen & Meeker, of Green Castle, Ind., and finally closed his law studies by graduating from the Cincinnati Law School in 1856–57. He was then admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbus. A few weeks later he located at Celina, and began the practice of his profession, to which he has since adhered, and in which he has merited and won distinction. In 1863 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mercer County, and in 1865 was nominated to the same office. Pending the election he was nominated to the State Senate by the district comprising Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams counties. So successful and satisfactory were his services during his first term that he was elected again in 1867. At the organization of the General Assembly, in January, 1868, he was elected President of the Senate, which office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the body. At the close of his senatorial career he received the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor, with Hon. George H. Pendleton, now United States Senator from Ohio, as candidate for Governor. The ticket was defeated, but in 1873 Mr. Godfrey was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served with that eminent body during its sessions in 1873–74, and acted as a member of the Judiciary Committee. The convention completed its labors, but the people failed to ratify its action when the question was submitted at the polls. In the Presidential campaign of 1880, Mr. Godfrey was a candidate for elector on the Democratic (Hancock) ticket for the Fifth Congressional District, but of course suffered defeat with his ticket, the State declaring at the election for Republican (Garfield) electors. In October, 1881, he was elected State Senator with the Hon. Elmer White, of Defiance, the senatorial district comprising the counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Auglaize, Allen, Paulding, and Defiance. For a number of years he has been a diligent and active member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, an institution of which any State might feel proud, and in the prosperity and success of which Mr. Godfrey takes a deep and abiding interest. But it is characteristic of the man, his inclination of mind being towards educational interests and institutions, to which he has devoted largely of his time and contributed liberally of his means. In home affairs of education he is ever a leading and enthusiastic worker: and after all the political honors and distinctions he has won, it is probable he takes more pride in the efforts he has contributed to educational interests, and the modest credits he has earned in this field, than is afforded by his whole political life. He is distinctly an educator, and not a politician by tastes and habits of thought. He would labor with much more enthusiasm to advance the cause of education, even in his own county, than to secure an election to the State Senate. The teachers, parents, and children owe him a debt of gratitude for his labors towards the elevation of the schools which will be appreciated by the children, if not by the teachers and parents. In this direction he is building for to-morrow, and that life which leaves a hallowed imprint upon the to-morrow of men and women is the life best and noblest in its fruits. Mr. Godfrey has taken special pride in the teachers' institutes of the county, and has thereby done much to elevate the standard of the schools, by broadening the ideas and capacities of the teachers. More than any man in the county he has devoted time and effort to education, to which he well looks for the best and proudest results to posterity, for in education he recognizes the hope of the government, as it is of the people. He is right, and whatever honor he may gain in politics, as such, will never to a man of his tastes and hopes equal the honor to be derived from devotion to the cause of education.

Aside from these labors, he was associated with the first building and loan association organized in Celina, the other stockholders being R. G. Blake, G. W. Randabaugh, E. M. Piper, A. P. J. Snyder, T. G. Touvelle, William Dickman, Ch. Schuneck, and S. S. Snyder. The company was chartered as the "Celina Building and Loan Association," Feb. 2, 1870. On the 12th of March the stockholders held a meeting for the election of officers, and Mr. Godfrey was chosen President. In 1872, Dr. D. Milligan, of Fort Recovery, Mr. Godfrey, and John Milligan purchased the whole stock of the association, surrendered its charter, and organized a banking-house, under the style of "Milligan, Godfrey & Co.," in

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From a Flash Light Photograph by Agler

THE AUDITORIUM

C. B. PEARSON, MANAGER

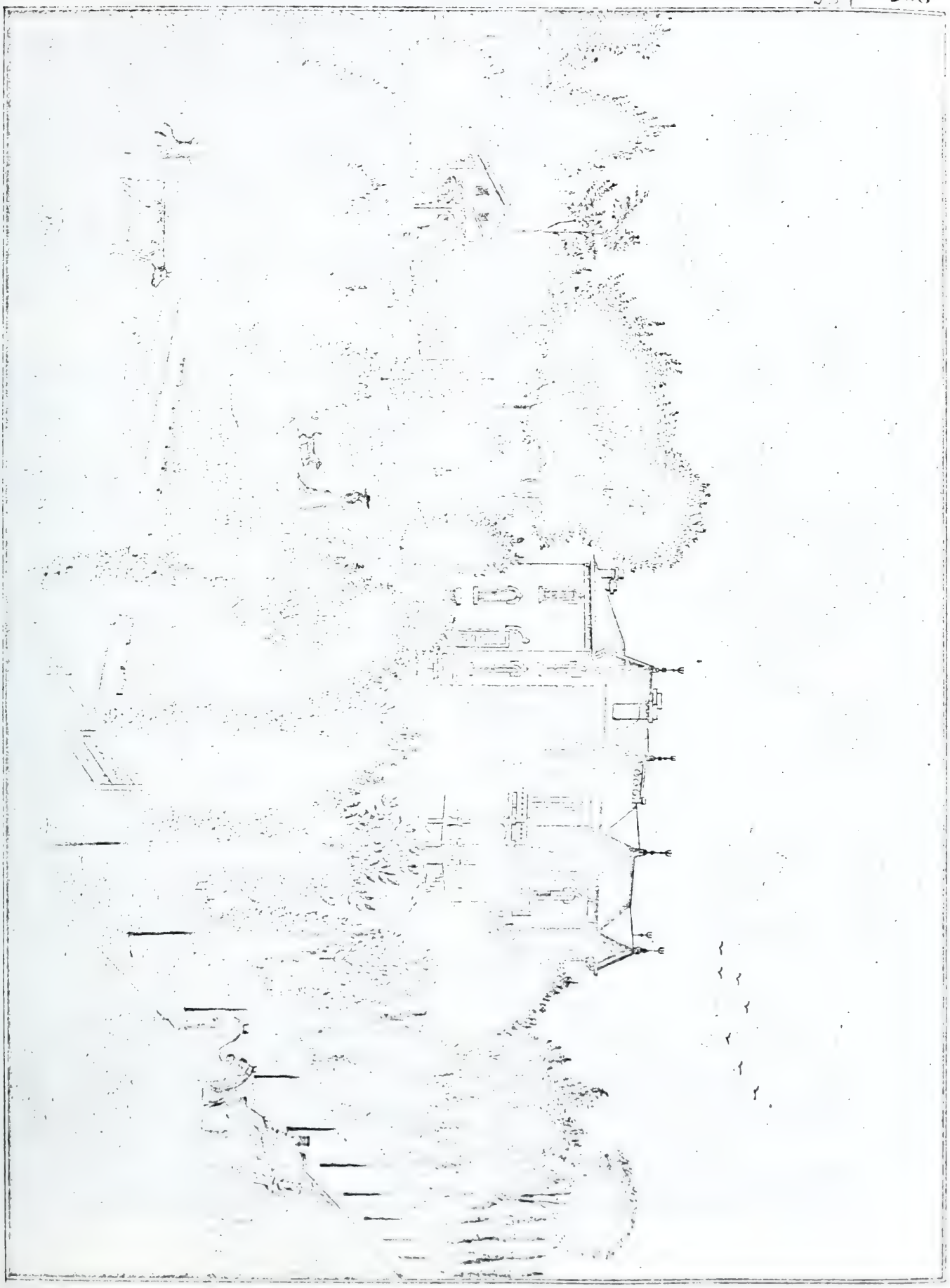
A MONUMENT TO ITS BUILDERS

GEO. H. MARSH. MARVIN WOODRUFF

JOHN STRANDLER G. M. SALTZGABER

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HON. THOS. J. GODFREY'S RESIDENCE, FAYETTE ST., CELINA, OHIO.

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February, 1874. On the death of Dr. Milligan the firm-style was changed to "Godfrey & Milligan," which is the present style, the house being recognized and quoted in commercial circles as reliable and trustworthy.

Mr. Godfrey, aside from professional and commercial duties, finds great pleasure in agriculture and stock-raising, and during the past few years has devoted considerable attention to fine cattle, and has now a number of Jerseys on his home-farm. He has thus labored in legal, educational, and political professions and positions, and in commercial and agricultural transactions and pursuits. He has been true to his life profession, but has also been a friend to schools and colleges. Neither has his interest in educational or benevolent institutions been circumscribed by county lines. His work has gone beyond the county, and is even worthy of special recognition as associated with the growth and prosperity of the Ohio State University, of which every intelligent citizen of the State is justly proud.

In September, 1859, Mr. Godfrey married Miss Lorinda Milligan. They have one child, a daughter, Miss Lou, who has just completed her education, and returned to her home from the seminary. As a young lady of fine education and womanly traits, she is highly esteemed and even loved by all who enjoy her acquaintanceship.

Touvelle Family.

Compiled and prepared by Mary L. Touvelle.

The name and ancestry of this family are of direct French origin on the paternal side, and of English and Scotch on the maternal.

Robert Touvelle, the great-grandfather, and the first ancestor who came to America, was born in Paris, France, and emigrated to America with a portion of his family in 1760, settling in the city of Baltimore, Md.

Robert Touvelle, his third son, was born in Baltimore in 1770, and married Elizabeth Martin, daughter of David Martin, and soon after removed to Frederick County, Md.

George W. Touvelle was born in Frederick County, Md., in February, 1806, and with his parents moved into Pennsylvania. He was married to Mary W. Hall in 1830 near Waynesburgh, Pa.

Mary W. Hall, his wife, was born near Martinsburgh, Va., in 1803; her ancestors were directly Scotch and English. Samuel Witherington, her maternal grandfather, came from England about 1730, and settled in Virginia, owning a large landed estate.

Thomas J. Hall, her paternal grandfather, emigrated from Scotland to the United States during the American Revolution and settled in Maryland. The Witheringtons were all established in Virginia; the Halls in Maryland.

George W. Touvelle and Mary his wife removed to Jefferson County in 1830 and lived in and near Bloomfield. In 1847 they came to Macedon, Mercer County, Ohio, where they remained until 1865, when they removed to Celina. George W. Touvelle, although over age exempting from military service, enlisted during the rebellion and served nearly two years. He was wounded in the hand at the battle of Pittsburg Landing and was discharged in 1863, having contracted disease of which he died in Celina April 24, 1879.

George W. and Mary W. Touvelle had nine children. Ann, eldest child, born in Bloomfield, Ohio, in 1831, removed with parents to Mercer County, married to John Mellinger in 1849, and who died in 1854, leaving two children, who died in infancy. She was married to Adam Langel in 1855 and died in 1856, leaving one child, Josephine F. Langel.

Theophilus G., second child, was born in Bloomfield, O., September 17, 1832, received rudiments of education as the best schools that county afforded, and at fourteen years of age came with parents to Mercer Co., O., attended school taught by Rev. W. F. George, minister of Covenanter church, and under his instruction was qualified to teach; taught six terms, and then engaged in mercantile business in Macedon, O.; was married in October, 1855, to Sarah Pauline, daughter of Adam Langel. In 1861 was by Commissioners of Mercer County appointed Recorder of said county, to fill unexpired term of John Johnson, deceased; was elected Recorder in 1862. Sarah Pauline Touvelle, his wife, died September 2, 1862. He was re-elected Recorder in 1865, and in 1867 elected Auditor; was re-elected in 1869, and serving the extension of time held the office of Auditor nearly five years. Was married to Mary L. Phelps, daughter of Edward M. Phelps, at St. Marys, O., September 26, 1865. He was elected Clerk of Common Pleas Court in 1872; was re-elected in 1875, and elected for third term in 1878, filling the office at present, and term expiring February, 1882; no other county officer ever having held office so long continuously; he being in office over twenty-one years. He at present owns and resides in the old "Riley homestead," on north end of Main Street, Celina. His children are: Albert Ross, born Aug. 10, 1858; William Ellsworth, born November 23, 1861; Louise Belle, born September 25, 1867.

David Martin, third child of George and Mary Touvelle, was born in Bloomfield September, 1834; died September, 1835.

Lewis Dunn, fourth child, was born near Bloomfield September 23, 1836, and came with parents to Mercer County; was married to Mary E. Robbins, daughter of Amos and Mary Robbins, in Camden, Indiana, October, 1859; settled in Macedon, and in 1866 removed to Celina and engaged in business, in which he is still engaged; owns handsome home on ——— Street, where he now resides. His children are: Emerson, born December 28, 1860; Charles, born June 19, 1866; Minnie, born June, 1872.

Theodore Parker and Shelby N. Touvelle, fourth and fifth children, were born January 16 and 17, 1839, near Bloomfield, and came with parents to Mercer County in early childhood. Theodore was married to Mary E. Myers, daughter of George Myers, near Recovery, Ohio, January 11, 1863. Moved to Celina in 1868, and removed to State of Kansas in 1869 and settled in Oswego, and afterward in Independence. Returned to Celina in 1876, and engaged in lucrative business. Owns a well-improved property on ——— Street, in which he now resides. His children are: Savella R., born October 7, 1864; Charles A., born November 1, 1869; Frank L., born March 13, 1870.

Shelby A. married Leonora Darnold 23d day of November, 1859, at Macedon, Ohio. Leonora Touvelle died Aug. 25, 1860. Went to California in 1863 and returned in 1865. Began study of medicine with Dr. Rush in 1867, and graduated at Starling Medical College, in Columbus, O., 1870; entered into partnership with Dr. Rush and began practice of medicine in Celina in spring of 1870. Married to Susan F. Inneman in Celina, O., April 3, 1870. His children are: Theodore Touvelle, born July 25, 1871; Blanche, born July 25, 1876. He owns and occupies a handsome home on Market Street.

Mary Athelinda, seventh child, was born near Bloomfield, O., 1840; married to Myer Beardslee in Macedon, O., August, 1858, and had three children, all dying in infancy. She died in Sullivan, Indiana, August 31, 1868.

W. W. Touvelle, eighth child, was born near Bloomfield, O., May 12, 1846, and came to Mercer County in infancy; received preparatory instruction from S. F. Deford, Supt. Celina Schools, and having received appointment to U. S. Navy from Hon. L. C. Le Blond, member of Congress from Fifth District, Ohio, entered Naval Academy at Annapolis in September, 1865; remained there one year, and began study of law with Hon. F. C. Le Blond in Celina, O., in 1866, and was admitted to bar in Celina, O., 1868. He was elected Enrolling Clerk of Ohio House of Representatives in 1868 and served two years; entered partnership with Hon. Amos Hill in 1869 at Ottokee, Fulton County, O., and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Fulton County in 1872 and served two terms; married Mamie, daughter of J. A. Reed, in Wauseon, O., Sept. 26, 1876; elected delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention which nominated General Garfield, 1880. Has one child, Arthur, born December 25, 1880.

George W. Touvelle, ninth and youngest child, was born in Macedon, O., August 4, 1850, and died September 10, 1853.

Hon. F. C. Le Blond

was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 14, 1821, and was educated at Norwalk, Ohio, under Edward M. Thompson, late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He studied law in Norwalk, under John Whitbeck, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1844.

On December 24, 1841, he settled in St. Marys, which was then a part of Mercer County, and in the spring of 1848 he removed to Celina, where he has since resided.

In the fall of 1847 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and again in 1849. In 1851 he was elected representative to the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1853, and had the honor of being elected speaker of the house by the Democrats. In 1856 he was nominated by the Democracy for Common Pleas judge, against A. S. Latty, and was defeated by the Know-Nothing party by a small majority.

In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1864, from the fifth congressional district of Ohio. He was honored with being a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met in New York in 1868, when Horatio Seymour was nominated for President. In 1876 he was a delegate from the fifth congressional district to the National Democratic Convention which convened at St. Louis and nominated Samuel J. Tilden.

From the date of his admission to the bar in 1844 to the present time he has been engaged in the active practice of the law.

With regard to his family we will state that Everah C. Le Blond, his father, was born in Paris, France, May 22, 1789, and was sent to America by his parents to avoid being pressed into the military service by Napoleon the first.

His mother, Elizabeth Habbeman, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1793, and married Everah C. Le Blond, in Knox County, Ohio. Their children were Mary Ann Le Blond, born Oct. 20, 1813, and afterwards married to Zephania Bell, who died in Whitley County, Indiana.

Christopher Le Blond born Nov. 9, 1815, who is married and lives in Van Wert County, Ohio.

Gideon Le Blond born June 29, 1818, who is married and resides in Celina, Ohio.

Alfred Le Blond born September 6, 1823, and now deceased

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John B. Le Blond born February 27, 1825, married, and now lives in Brownsville, Minnesota.

Miranda Le Blond born March 24, 1828, and is married to Dr. Joseph N. Hetzler, and resides in Celina, Ohio.

La Fayette Le Blond born January 21, 1831, was married, his wife deceased.

Philo Le Blond born May 19, 1837, married, and lives in Celina. Everah C. Le Blond (the father) died at Belleville, Ohio, January 16, 1857, and Elizabeth H. Le Blond (the mother) died at Celina April 28, 1861.

Francis Le Blond born February 14, 1821, and was married to Louisa E. McGurley, at St. Marys, Ohio, September 6, 1853. Three children, viz., Charles M., Emma L., and Frank C. Le Blond, are the result of this marriage.

Charles M. Le Blond after receiving a classical education studied law, and is engaged in practice with his father. He was married to Miss Annie Brennan February 4, 1880, and has a son called Luke F. Le Blond.

Hon. James H. Day.

Judge Day, son of Ezekiel P. Day, was born near Findlay, Ohio, February 10, 1840. The Days are of English descent, but the American branch came from the mother country, at a very early date, and settled in the colony of New Jersey. Here Ezekiel P. Day was born, in Morris County, April 10, 1798. His wife, Miss Margaret Barr, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1798, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction, that hardy race which has in America become proverbial for combination of brawn and brain. They were married at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830, and resided at the place of marriage until about the year 1834, when they moved to Hancock County, Ohio, and settled near Findlay. Here they reared a family of eight sons and two daughters, five of the sons and both daughters being still alive. Mr. Day died October 11, 1849, while his widow survived him twenty-eight years. Of their large family James H. was the youngest member, and to a great extent he found himself dependent upon his own resources at a youthful age. Still a kind mother provided for a fair English education, and he enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. In 1856 he went to Van Wert, where he remained until 1861. In 1858 he had entered upon the study of law in the office of Edson & De Puy, but twenty-one months later abandoned his studies for a time and engaged in other pursuits. In 1861 he attained his majority, and located in Celina, where he entered the mercantile business, but the civil war was soon inaugurated, and he found his immediate purposes changed in a moment. In July, 1862, he was appointed major of the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by Governor Tod, and so entered the service, remaining until late in December following, when he resigned on account of ill health. He then resumed business in Celina, but his business not realizing satisfactorily, he in 1868 returned to the study of law, and was admitted to practice August 20, 1869. He then practised in his profession until August 19, 1879, when he was elected to the Common Pleas bench, in the first subdivision of the third judicial district, comprising the counties of Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Shelby, and Van Wert. Being the Democratic nominee in an overwhelmingly Democratic district he was elected without opposition, and entered upon the active duties of Common Pleas judge on February 9, 1880, or the day preceding his fortieth birthday. Since his election he has presided at the various courts of the several counties of his district, and in all cases has won the respect of the fraternity and people generally.

On the 16th of June, 1863 he married Frances A., only daughter of Richard W. and Elizabeth Small, of Celina. By this marriage they have reared four children, named Margaret R., Annie L., Elizabeth S., and Frances Edna. Of these the two oldest are interesting young ladies, and graduated from the Celina High School at the last commencement, June, 1882.

Judge D. J. Roop.

David Junod Roop, son of Thomas and Elizabeth L. (*née* Junod) Roop, was born in Meadville, Penn., Aug. 14, 1831. His paternal grandparents were Swiss-Germans, while his maternal ancestry traced directly to the French. His father's family consisted of David, J., Margaret F., U. Amelia, Zimmy L., Mary, John B., Sarah Elizabeth, Benjamin Warren, Hattie E., Tellman Howard, and Maude, all of whom are living except Zimmy and Maude. David J. and Margaret F. were born at Jersey Shore, Penn.; the other children all in Mercer County, Ohio. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and coming to this country in 1837, lived in Recovery Township, where he worked at his trade. He served as county commissioner one term. His son, David J., received a common-school education, and devoted his youth to working on the farm, but later along learned the carpenter trade, at which he afterwards worked to a great extent. He married Miss Sarah E. Johnson, and has reared a family of four daughters, named Ella A., Delphemia, Maggie F., and Alice C., of whom all are living except Alice.

In April, 1861, Mr. Roop became a member of Company K, which was organized at Fort Recovery, and was made up of volunteers from Recovery and Gibson townships. The company officers were: Captain, William Stone; 1st Lieutenant, L. P. Galloway; 2d Lieutenant, D. J. Roop, the company being incorporated in the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment under command of Col. John M. Connell. After nearly four months' service the regiment was discharged in August, 1861. The next October another company was organized for the three-years' service, of which Alexander A. Knapp became Captain; D. J. Roop, 1st Lieutenant; and B. B. Allen, 2d Lieutenant. The company reported at Camp Chase, Ohio, and was assigned to the Fortieth Ohio Regiment under command of Col. Jonathan Cranor. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Lieut. Roop had the honor of commanding the regiment. The history of this regiment is associated with the whole history of the war, and is more generally treated under "military history." In February, 1864, Lieut. Roop resigned on account of impaired health, and returned to his home in Recovery. During his military career he persistently declined all offers of promotion, having agreed at the outset not to leave his own company. True to this pledge, he declined several honors which were fairly and gallantly merited. He still takes active interest in the home company of Ohio National Guards and the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, being captain of the one and commander of the other. In 1866 he engaged in the drygoods business at Recovery, in which trade he continued until May, 1875. In February, 1876, he was honored with a commission as probate judge by Gov. Hayes, *vice* Judge William Clay, deceased. In October, 1876, he was elected by popular suffrage to the same office, and secured a re-election in October, 1879. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that his services in office were highly appreciated by the people of the county, when it is remembered the county is overwhelmingly Democratic, while Judge Roop has ever been an unswerving and uncompromising Republican. Merit and popularity must combine in that man who thus defeats the regular nominee of the majority party. In the spring of the present year (1882), Judge Roop retired from office, carrying with him the esteem and approbation of a large and respectable constituency. He is now largely interested in mining operations, being a member of a mining association, operating with promise of great success, near Rosita, Colorado.

Joseph N. Hetzler, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1830. He is of Pennsylvania stock, both of his parents being natives of that State. His father, Rev. Adam Hetzler, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and removed to Ohio in 1804. His mother, Christina Naftygas, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in early childhood.

Rev. Adam Hetzler was for over fifty years an honored minister in the United Brethren Church. He was a man of great force and dignity of character. He died in January, 1860, near El Dorado, Darke County, Ohio.

Dr. Hetzler read medicine in the office of Dr. C. G. Espeigh, of Germantown; and after studying the prescribed time, entered the Reserve Medical College, in Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1850, and was afterwards married to Miss Miranda Le Blond.

During the Rebellion he entered the service in 1861, as captain of Company G, Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, under Col. Hamilton, commanding, but was soon after detached from his company, and served as quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Cooper. He was taken prisoner at Florence, Ala., and remained a prisoner nine months, and was exchanged at Columbus, S. C. Returning home after his exchange, he resumed the practice of medicine.

Dr. Hetzler is one of the oldest, as well as able and skilled, practitioners in the county, and with the experience and acquaintance of twenty-nine years has acquired an enviable reputation in his profession.

In 1875 he attended the lectures of the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he received the degree of M.D. Residing in Celina for such a period of years as to constitute him one of its oldest citizens, his name is honorably associated with every enterprise connected with the history and progress of the town.

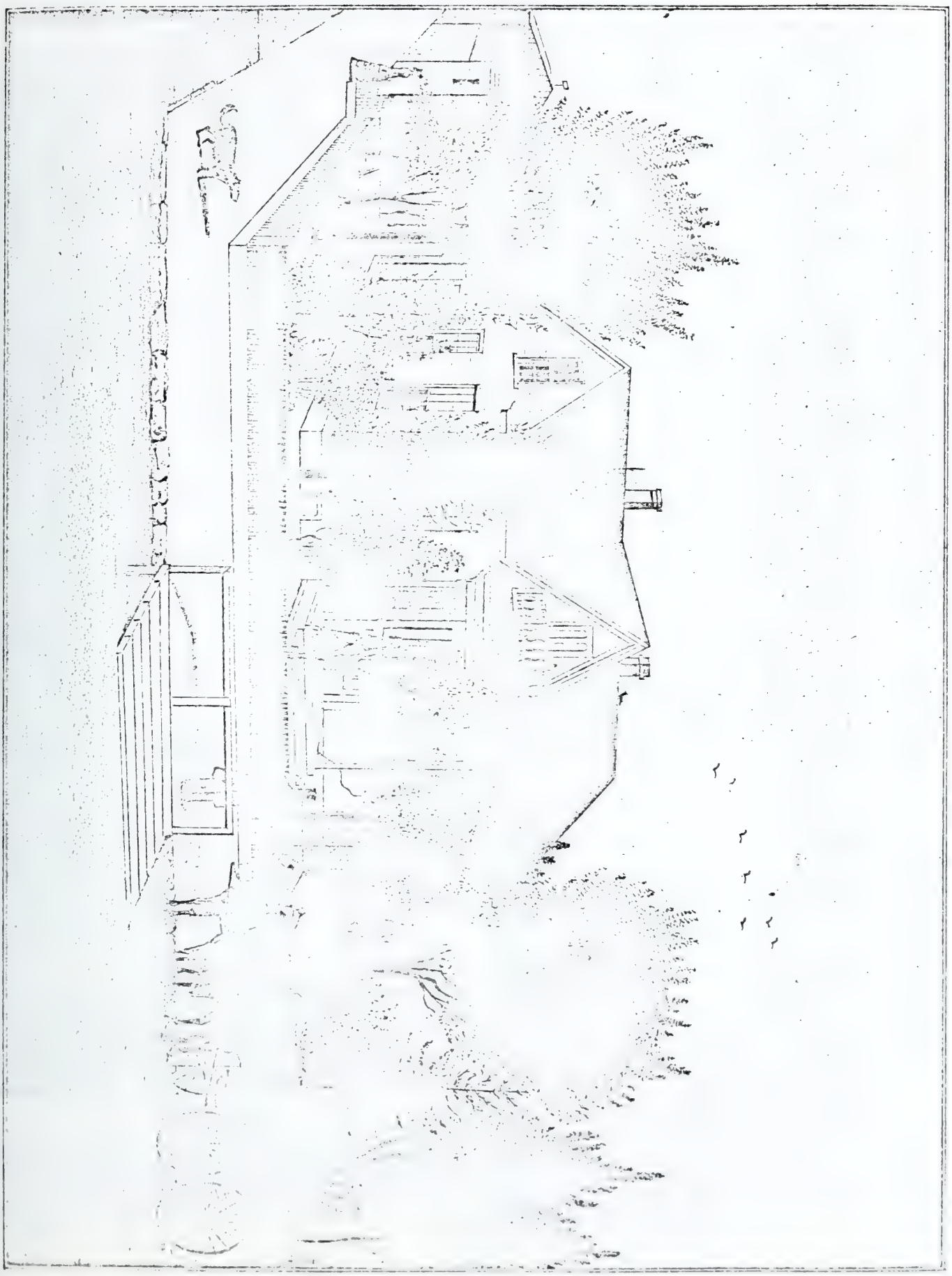
As a member of the School Board, during whose administration the present splendid school building was erected, he was one of the most energetic and efficient members. In all charitable and benevolent enterprises he is foremost, and his ready sympathy and cordial assistance are proverbial. No citizen of the town or county is more generally known, and among the representative men of Mercer County none would be more rightly recognized as such than Dr. J. N. Hetzler.

Andrew Crockett

was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died September 28, 1854. At the age of thirty-one he came to Hocking and Fairfield counties, where he lived twenty-five years. He also represented them in the General Assembly. In 1834 he removed to Mercer County, and occupied the land he had entered, until his death. He was also treasurer of Mercer County.

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Oliver Ellis.

John and Catharine Kinsheimer Ellis were married and lived in Orange County, New York, near Poughkeepsie. He was a cooper and tanner. They had ten children—Catharine, Maria, Nancy, Julie, Ensie and John (twins), Susan and Ann (twins), Oliver, Mahaleel. His father died in New Jersey in 1835, and his mother in Celina in 1851.

Oliver was born in 1808, and began the active duties of life at eight years of age. He was engaged in a distillery for two years in Ontario County, New York; then went to Genessee County, to which his mother had removed. There he resided with Mr. Beardslee, and married his daughter Eusee. Mr. Beardslee died in Illinois.

Maria married Mr. Calvin Dennison about 1803, and in 1815 removed to Mercer County, and settled on the land now owned by Jacob Keath.

Susan was married to James Watson Riley in Mercer County in 1820, and their children were named William, Willshire, Calvin, James, Amelie, Susan (married to Mr. Ashley, of Denver City), Mahaleel (married to A. J. Holder at Cincinnati, Ohio), and James Riley, of Celina.

In the year 1826, when eighteen years of age, a stage company was established for the accommodation of travellers. It was a pioneer line, and established by Presbyterians, and called the Pioneer line, to run from Buffalo to Albany, with a branch to Rochester, to run every day of the week except the Sabbath. It kept up its organization for two years, and he was one of the stage-drivers. Afterwards it was sold, and the United States Line was established, to run the same distance in thirty-six hours. It was called the Telegraph Line, and Mr. Ellis drove two years with it. He then went to Genessee County, and engaged with a company in a saloon, and after serving three years he relinquished the business, seeing its bad effects. Then he went to Jamestown, and engaged in the lumber business. From that point to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831.

Mr. Ellis removed to St. Marys, and Mr. Riley and himself went to the northeast corner of Indiana in April, and assisted him in surveying, but returned to New York about the last of July, 1831; then from Western New York to Philadelphia with cattle, which occupied seven days.

In 1832 he left Jamestown with lumber for Cincinnati, Ohio; from Cincinnati to Detroit, where he remained until August. This year the Black Hawk War occurred, and ninety cases of Asiatic cholera prevailed.

In 1833 he was married to Eleanor Stannard at Alexandria, Genessee County, New York. Their children are named Lyman, Rose Elsie, Susan, Amelia, Kate, Mahaleel, Preston Adelbert, John Preston, and John Oliver. Of these, Lyman, Rose Elsie, John Preston, and John Oliver are all dead.

Mr. Ellis moved to St. Marys in 1837, and commenced farming. He remained there two years, and afterwards moved to a farm on Shane's Prairie, between Mercer and Shanesville, where he remained for three years.

In 1843 he bought a half section of the Godfrey Reservation at three dollars per acre, being 320 acres, and moved on it, and cleared twenty-five acres, now owned by P. Frysinger.

In 1847 he moved to the town of Mercer, and was appointed Postmaster in 1849, and served two years under Taylor and Fillmore, and lived there six years. He moved to Celina in 1853, and had the mail contracts for twelve years through this region of country. He then commenced hotel keeping in a brick house on the corner of Market and Main streets, which was torn down. His hotel was this side of Miller's, owned by Mr. Brownwell, thus keeping hotel for thirteen consecutive years, or until 1866.

During these years he ran a hack to St. Marys, Van Wert, Greenville, and Sidney, and went to farming six miles north and toward Mercer. He farmed until 1869, when he purchased the hotel on Main Street, now occupied by his son, Preston Adelbert Ellis, although he kept it one year, and afterwards rented it to his son and son-in-law, Mr. Kelsey, who was married to Rose Elsie Ellis, now dead.

In 1871 he gravelled Main Street; but incessant labor brought on cataract of the eyes, and in 1872 he became blind; was required to go to Cincinnati, and was operated upon, and saved one eye. Since then he has deeded his property among his children, and erected a pleasant residence for himself and wife.

His first vote was for Gen. Jackson, and when he vetoed the Bank Bill he left the Jackson party, and has been a devoted Republican ever since the organization of the party. It may be said of Mr. Ellis that, during his eventful life, having passed his threescore years and ten, he was never intoxicated or under the influence of liquor.

John W. De Ford.

The great-grandfather of John W. De Ford, with his wife Mary, left Paris during the French Revolution, unable to bear the scenes of horror, bloodshed, and war which swept over France. Reading of the inducements which America held out for freedom of opinion in all things for conscience sake, he determined to leave the home of his ancestors and settle in the New World.

Shortly after his arrival in America he sickened and died, and his son John, the grandfather of our subject, was left a mere boy, homeless in a strange land. But he went to work with a will to build up for himself a character and a home, and at the age of twenty-one was married and settled near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., and resided there for over forty years. After life's cares and life's duties had been acceptably performed for the space of one hundred and three years, he passed away as silently as if he were simply starting on a new and delightful journey. Throughout a long and eventful life he adhered to the doctrines of the Bible, thereby leaving to his descendants the most valuable legacy. His family consisted of four sons—John, William, Daniel, and Nathan; and two daughters—Harriet and Elizabeth.

His son John was born on the farm his father had settled upon. He received a liberal and classical education at Madison College, Fayette County, Pa., with the view of entering the ministry, but on account of ill health he was compelled to relinquish the profession and become a farmer. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Matilda Littell, and removed to Carroll County, Ohio, and was blessed with eleven children, of whom was John W. De Ford, the subject of this sketch.

John W. De Ford was born Sept. 13, 1841, and resided with his parents in Carroll County, Ohio, until he was seven years of age; after which they removed and lived in Columbiana County until 1858. During these years of his minority he received a good common-school education; but not content with this, he entered as a student at Mount Union College, and spent three terms in order to qualify himself for the active duties of life. Since 1858 he has resided in Mercer County, Ohio. He taught school two terms in Hopewell Township and one term in Centre Township, in this county; after which the Board of School Directors of Fort Recovery, Mercer County, elected him superintendent of their schools, which position he filled acceptably for five years. During this time he was appointed county school examiner, which office he filled with credit to himself and to the educational interests of the county.

In 1866 he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County, and served acceptably for six years, and until the winter of 1873, and while thus engaged studied law with the Hon. Thomas J. Godfrey, and was admitted to the bar at the Supreme Court in Columbus, Ohio, in 1872.

After Mr. De Ford had retired from the office of clerk of the court, he organized the "Citizens' Bank" of Celina in the spring of 1873, and has held the office of cashier since its organization, and is regarded as very accurate in all his calculations, scarcely ever making an error. In every sense of the term he is regarded as a trusty and reliable self-made business man.

Alexander Wyckoff.

John, son of William Wyckoff, was married to Sarah White in Hocking County, Ohio. Their children were Dorothy, Sophie, Alexander, and Elizabeth. Alexander was born in 1823, and his father died in 1836, leaving the mother to raise and educate the children. In process of time, however, Dorothy married Jacob Kendle, Sophie married William Springer, Elizabeth married William Hays, and Alexander married Priscilla Grove October, 1854. Alexander Wyckoff has ten children—Pocahontas (a daughter), Frank Wallace, Tennessee (a daughter), John W., Charles Anderson, Rufus Judson, Harry, Rochester, Alexander, and Elizabeth Grace. Of these Frank, Harry, Alexander, and Elizabeth are dead.

Alexander was raised on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, then left for Lancaster City, Ohio, and apprenticed himself to Westley Moody, carriage manufacturer, for three years, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship worked one year in the city. He went to Mount Vernon, Knox County, and worked one year, then to Centreville, Piqua County, Ohio, and worked during the spring of 1855, but finally settled in Celina June, 1855.

When Mr. Wyckoff had determined to make this his final resting-place he determined that his life should be a success, and that in this growing country with him there should be no such word as FAIL; and without means he worked at his trade by repairing wagons, sleds, and everything in the line of his business, until new life was infused into the people and a demand was made for new work, such as substantial wagons and family carriages. Then he erected his shop, since changed into an extensive manufacturing establishment.

The factory is located on West Fayette Street, the main building being 36 by 50 feet, and two and a half stories high. A smith-shop in the rear, 40 by 28 feet, with commodious sheds for drying lumber. The carriage repository embraces three large rooms on the corner of Walnut and Fayette Streets, size 40 by 35 feet, two stories high. The number of hands employed are from twelve to fifteen. Seventy-five new carriages or buggies are sold annually, besides an immense amount of repairing, repainting, etc. etc.

Mr. Wyckoff's dwelling-house is a Gothic cottage, and the whole covers two lots. The value of all the real estate, with the shops and tools and personal property, is estimated at ten thousand dollars, being the fruit of industry, frugality, and persistence.

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Robert G. Blake

removed from Virginia to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1818, and resided there until 1833, thence to Darke County, and afterwards to Mercer County. He married Nancy Guy in 1820. Their children are Robert G., Samuel, John G., David F., Rebecca, Mary Jane, Perry W., and Margaret Ann. Of these Samuel and Rebecca are dead, the former dying in 1848 and the latter in 1835.

Robert G. was born April 22, 1822, and settled in what is now Gibson Township. He was educated in the common school, which was supported by subscription, the teacher boarding among the parents of the pupils. Of course in this day it would be called a limited education. Robert remained on the farm until twenty years of age, then went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and learned the cabinet-making business, by serving three years so as to become master of his profession. He worked journey work for some time, and then went to milling. In 1847 he married Sarah Broderick, and had one daughter, Adarme, who was married to Edward Landfair. She taught in the primary department in the public schools for many years.

In 1853 he married Miss Jane Anderson, whose father built the first mill in the County in the year 1832.

Mr. Blake first made the discovery with regard to the bones of the soldiers and officers who were buried near Fort Recovery and outside of it in the year 1858, and was assisted by Dr. J. S. Fair, D. Freeman, D. Beardslee, Henry Lipps, and others, who disinterred them and reburied them in the cemetery. Ten or twelve officers were buried in one grave.

The next bones found, in 1851, were buried on September 10, 1851. Mr. Blake and J. S. Rhodes made thirteen large coffins to hold the bones, and a large box which held ten bushels was also filled. We have given a full history of the proceedings on that occasion in the history of Fort Recovery. Mr. R. G. Blake was elected auditor in 1859 and 1861, probate judge in 1866 and 1869, and has served as school director in Celina and Recovery for twelve years. He moved to Celina in 1860.

He has taken an active part in the promotion of education, railroads, and all public improvements. The highest honor conferred upon him on account of his devotion to the public interests was at the time he drove the first spike in the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, on the east side of Mercer County, immediately across the line. He is engaged in private banking, its corporate name being the "Citizens' Bank." Names of the officers, Charles Schunck, president; F. C. Le Blonde, Vice-President; J. W. De Ford, cashier; R. G. Blake, assistant cashier. Mr. Blake was the first president of the bank, which was established in 1873; capital stock and deposits $80,000. In religious affairs he is liberal but uncompromising. In politics he is a Democrat, but liberal, while in social and business affairs he is recognized as a man of heart, and honor.

Rev. T. Wittmer

was born in 1848 in Switzerland, and came to America in 1861 with his parents. They settled at Egypt, near Minster, in Auglaize County, Ohio, and remained there until the spring of 1865.

In the fall of this year he entered the Catholic Seminary at Carthagena, and after devoting his time to a classical and theological education was ordained as a priest in January, 1872. In the fall of 1873 he had charge of Celina church, but afterwards moved to Winneposke, Pulaski County, Indiana, where he remained three years, he having had charge of two churches and two stations, and had the honor of superintending the erection of an academy for young ladies of the C. P. P. S.

In 1876 Rev. Wittmer returned to Celina, and through his zeal, energy, and perseverance, has erected a school-house for the education of the children of the church 36 by 40 feet, of which he is the superintendent, with two assistants of the order of C. P. P. S. To the church also he added an addition of 35 feet, and painted and repaired the whole church.

As a Christian gentleman and a man of culture he stands high, adorns his profession, and is beloved by his church and esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

A. P. J. Snyder

is the son of Henry and Sarah Jane Smith Snyder, and was born in Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, in 1828; his parents having settled there in 1816. His father was a miller, and had learned the business near Hagerstown, Md., and crossed the mountains on foot in 1810, and settled in Licking County. His father's family consisted of himself, his wife, and ten children—Corayda, Lydia, Joseph, Isaac, Sarah, Elizabeth, Letti S., A. P. J., Jonathan, and Mary, all of whom are living but Corayda, Jonathan, and Elizabeth.

A. P. J. Snyder received a common school education, and went to the printing business in 1846 with D. L. Wright & Snyder, of the *Ohio Censor*, in Bellefontaine, and remained eighteen months, then went to Urbana, and worked with Messrs. Vail & Updegrove as a journeyman until 1851, when he bought out Judge Blake's interest in the *Mercer County Standard*, and it was published by Snyder & Brothers.

In 1849 he married Miss Susan E. Sheer, by whom he had seven children, of whom four are living and three are dead.

Six Staeger.

His grandfather Jacob Six, on his mother's side, emigrated to America from Wurtemburg, Germany, and settled in Lancaster County (but now Lebanon County), Pennsylvania. He was married to Miss Stout, and had seven children, all girls.

His paternal grandfather, Frederick Staeger (originally written Steger), emigrated from Switzerland to Lancaster (now Lebanon) County before the Revolutionary war—acquired a farm, and the Staeger family lived upon it generation after generation from their arrival in Pennsylvania until 1846. His father, Frederick Staeger, married Anna Mary Six, by whom he had nine children, viz., Catharine, George, Susan, Six, Elizabeth, Mary, Priscilla, Leah, and Lucretia.

Six Staeger was raised on the farm and remained with the family until he was twenty-two years of age (having been born in 1818). He then became a clerk in a store in Lebanon County for some time, returned to the farm and remained nearly two years, then to Ohio for a season, and returned to a clerkship for two years, after which he taught an English and German school four miles east of Lebanon.

In the spring of 1841 he visited Richland County, Ohio, and remained until 1848, and then removed to Darke County, but in 1849 he settled permanently in Mercer County, Jefferson Township, Section 33, Township 5, Range 3, and entered eighty acres of land, which he cleared and worked, and by constant application to the duties of a farmer's life and keeping steadily in view that time, patience, and perseverance overcome every obstacle, he has increased the number of his acres until they now number two hundred and forty, with handsome modern improvements.

After he had erected the house he married Miss Margaret Heckert, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and the parents have been blessed with four children, Mary, Maria, James, and Calvin.

The people have honored him with the offices of school director for six years, supervisor five years, and on account of his high moral character elected him to the responsible office of county treasurer in October, 1879, which office he filled acceptably to the citizens of the county until his death. He died on Friday, October 28, 1881.

James Frederic Timmonds.

Frederic Boyer and Catharine Delancey Boyer were the father and mother of Catharine Boyer, who married George W. Timmonds. They had ten children, five boys and five girls; their names were Frances, Mary, Susan, James F., Maria, George, Jerome, William, Anna, and Charles. Frances is married to Benjamin Linzee, of Wapakoneta, Mary to John Finley, Susan to B. Roebuck, Maria to C. W. Williams, William to Julie Harney. Jerome and Anna are dead.

Geo. W. Timmonds came from Maryland, was a tailor, and settled at Dayton, and after some time removed to St. Marys. He was elected sheriff of Mercer County in 1846, and served four years, then moved to Twelve-mile Creek, on the Fort Wayne road, engaged in sawing lumber for the plank-road between Fort Wayne and St. Marys. He remained there until 1862, when he was elected and served four years, then moved to the Lindzee farm, two and a half miles east of town, adjoining the Grand Reservoir. He died in 1867. His widow still survives him.

James Frederic Timmonds, his son, received a good English education for the practical purposes of life in the town of Celina. He was with his father until 1860, went into the army in 1861, in Company D, Ohio Volunteers, Regiment 71, under Col. Rodney Mason, and served four years and four months, until the regiment was mustered out. He filled the office of sergeant, and for his faithfulness received the responsible appointment of color-bearer, and returned home. He was married in 1882.

He commenced the lumber and planing business in the town of Celina in 1875 with Mr. Hight and H. H. Klare. The partnership lasted two years, or until the death of Mr. Hight, when Mr. Klare also retired. Messrs. Timmonds and Frederick Stedke purchased the whole establishment as equal partners, and in November of 1880 Mr. Stedke sold his interest to Valentine Estry. This new firm of Timmonds & Estry are carrying it on with renewed energy and industry. The establishment is situated on Warren Street. It works five hands constantly, and with the aid of an engine does the following work: planing, flooring, and weather-boarding, and all kinds of turning, sawing, etc. etc.

William Dickman

was born in Westphalia, Empire of Prussia, in 1825, and emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to Celina, Mercer County, Ohio.

His father and mother arrived in 1859. His father died in Cincinnati during his sojourn there, and his mother in Celina. His mother's name was Mary Boltes; she was born in Hanover, Germany. His parents had twelve children, four boys and eight girls.

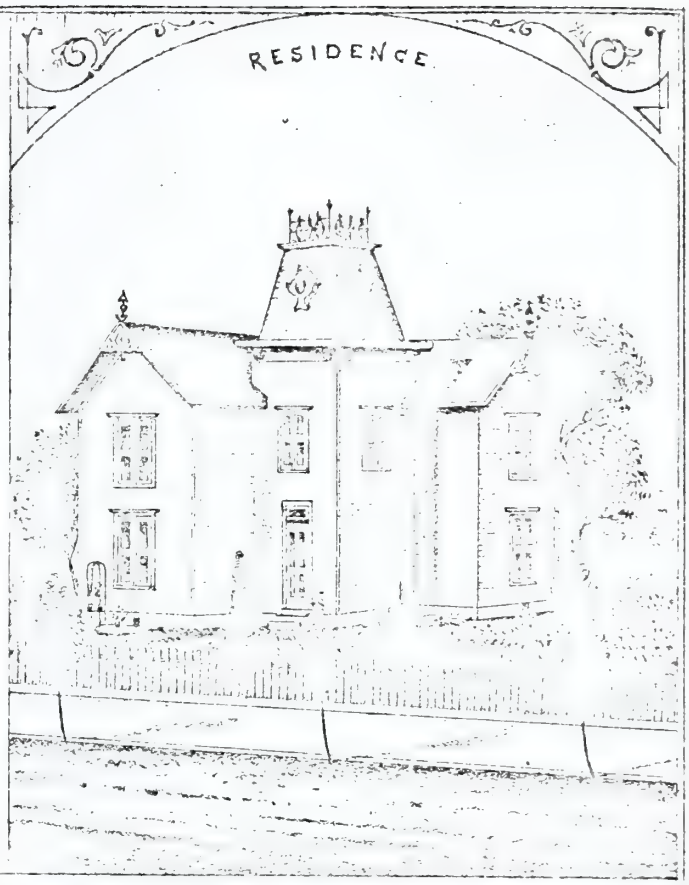
Mr. Dickman is engaged as a merchant in general merchandising, buying grain of all kinds and produce of every description, and carries the heaviest stock of goods in Celina. His house and store room cost ten thousand dollars, and were built in 1872.

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Abner Davis

is the son of Henry and Rachel (Craig) Davis, who resided in Washington County, Maryland. Mr. Henry Davis came from Wales when he was three years old to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and remained there until he attained manhood, and then removed to Washington County, Maryland. He learned the business of a tanner, but afterwards became a farmer. Mrs. Davis was born in Washington County, Maryland. Henry Davis moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, south of Zanesville, in 1831, and commenced farming. His children were named Sarah, William, Daniel, Nancy, Isaac, Abner, and Mary. All have died except Isaac, Mary, and Abner. Isaac Davis resides with his family in Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio, engaged in the grocery business. Mary married Hayes Barr, a farmer in Muskingum County, Ohio.

Abner married Lydie L. Briggs February 21, 1847, and settled in Celina April 5, 1854. He was brought up to the farming business, from that he went to coopering, then to engineering, and afterwards in the grocery and provision trade, but at the present time in the hardware and grain trade with farming. He was in the Pacific States as an engineer for eighteen months. When in California he determined that to understand the business of the world he must become acquainted both with the people and their industries. To accomplish this purpose he visited Mexico, Panama, South America, Central America, Kingston, Jamaica, Acapulco, New York, and finally returned to the State of Ohio, well satisfied in his mind that this State was the best place for commencing business, and accordingly entered upon a useful and inviting field, in which he has been successful.

In connection with the history of Mr. Davis we may state a fact worthy of being preserved to show his energy of character, that he crossed the plains of the Indian Territory with an ox-team, which took one hundred and sixteen days to accomplish the feat after he had left Fort Leavenworth. He made an average of twenty-two miles per day, but always rested on the seventh day from conscientious motives.

He has an adopted son named John Davis. Mr. Davis is one of the most active business men of Celina, devoting himself to its prosperity, and steadily keeping in view the duty of every citizen to amass sufficient means in manhood's days so that the evening of life may be passed in rest and quiet.

James E. Blizzard.

His father, Stephen Blizzard, emigrated from France to America, and married Elizabeth Sharp in the State of Delaware, twelve miles west of the Delaware Breakwater. They had six children—five sons and one daughter. John learned the trade of ship-building in Philadelphia, and settled in Georgetown, Del., and followed his trade until 1831, then left for Summerfield, Belmont County, Ohio, bought a farm, remained on it one year, sold it, and removed to Bellefontaine in 1833. He followed his trade until his death, which occurred in 1863. John Blizzard had four sons and two daughters, viz.: James, Philip, Mary Ann, S. R., Elizabeth, and John. Dr. S. R., Dr. John, and James are alive; the remaining ones mentioned are dead.

James E. received his education at Bellefontaine and Philadelphia, then went to Georgetown, Del., and took charge of a campaign paper for six months in 1848; then taught school at different places, and attached himself to the Philadelphia Methodist Conference, and continued therein for five years; then removed to Bellefontaine in 1861, and resided there until 1876, pursuing different avocations. On April 27, 1876, he took charge of the *Western Democrat*, and changed its name to *Mercer County Observer*, and successfully carried it forward to the summer of 1881, diffusing the principles of his political party. In 1881 he sold the *Observer*, and soon afterwards established the *Celina Independent*, which he is conducting at this time. It is ostensibly non-partisan.

James E. Blizzard in 1848 married Miss M. A. Rust in Delaware, and have five children—four girls and one boy.

Rev. Henry Drees.

The history of Catholicism in Mercer County would be incomplete did we not speak of Father Henry, by which name he is more familiarly known. Father Henry was born in 1833, and his parents left Germany in 1836, and settled at Minster, Auglaize County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, surrounded by the family circle, kind friends, and the church of his fathers.

At the age of twenty-four, believing himself to be divinely called, he began his theological studies, and so indefatigable and studious was he to attain the desired wish of his heart, that he made such rapid progress in his studies that in 1861 he was ordained. His first charge was at Copella, which was followed by a call as local Superior of the Monastery in Seneca County, Ohio, and the charge of a congregation at Cleveland.

In 1866 he was elected President of the Theological Seminary at Carthagena, and assumed charge of the parish adjoining, where he has faithfully performed the duties of pastor, professor, and missionary. As a true servant of the church, a devoted citizen, a kind-hearted, warm, and sympathizing friend, he stands in every relation of life unexcelled.

Rev. Lyman Edward Prentiss.

His father, Alonzo Thomas Prentiss, was born in Portage County, Ohio, and was married in the twenty-first year of his age to Miss Ruth Anna McConnell, whose father was one of the pioneers of Putnam County, and for many years a ruling elder in the Seceder Church near Leipsic. Mr. A. T. Prentiss settled upon eighty acres in the woods, and in the log house on that farm Rev. Lyman E. Prentiss was born Oct. 30, 1849, and he lived in that township until he was twelve years of age, or in 1861.

A. T. Prentiss enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Company I, and was elected the first lieutenant. In the winter of 1862–3 the family moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and L. E. Prentiss remained there until the fall of 1864, and came north and attended school at Leipsic for one year (during this summer he was engaged in the quartermaster's department). In the winter of 1864–5 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while at school. He returned to Nashville in the fall of 1865, and next winter was engaged on the railroad.

July 1, 1866, L. E. Prentiss entered the printing-office of the *Nashville Banner* as associate editor, and in the spring of 1867 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered Elm Street printing-office to perfect himself in the profession of printing.

On September 6, 1870, he was married to Miss Nannie M. Bernard (whose father was killed at Vicksburg; he was a commissioned lieutenant). They are blessed with four children—Paul, Le Roy, Parke Bernard, Ruth Eva. Le Roy died when two years of age.

In July, 1871, he purchased the one-half interest in the *Oxford Citizen*, of Ohio, was its editor, and remained in that office until March 1, 1873. In June of the same year he was licensed a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oxford. During his residence there he acquired a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, thus rendering him better prepared for the work at the Miami University.

March 1, 1873, he was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, as a missionary, and placed in charge of the High Street Mission, and remained six months. Sept. 21, 1873, he was removed into the Central Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, and was sent to Pioneer, Williams County, and remained two years, and thence to Liberty Centre, Henry County, and remained three years, thence to Fayette, Fulton County, and remained two years, and to Celina, Mercer County, Sept. 23, 1880—where he still remains.

Israel Franklin Raudebaugh.

His grandfather died in Fairfield County, Ohio, and his family consisted of Jacob, Samuel, John, and George W.

His father, George W. Raudebaugh, came to Mercer County in 1843, and married Catharine Roberts, of Mercer County. He was a farmer. His children were named Israel F., Melea, John, George, Albert, Mary, Edward, Joshua, Richard, and Lillie. They resided in Hopewell Township, but afterward removed to Celina.

Israel F. Raudebaugh was educated partly in Celina and Mount Vernon, Starke County, Ohio. Commenced life as a school-teacher, and taught three years in Centre County, Pennsylvania. Was superintendent of the Normal School three years in Berlin, Myersdale, and Somerset. Studied law under Messrs. Collum & Kimball, and was admitted to the practice of law in Somerset County.

Mr. Raudebaugh returned to Mercer County, and superintended the schools in Berlin in 1871–2, and Recovery in 1872–3. Was appointed County Surveyor, which office he held for three years, and settled permanently in Celina in 1872.

Israel F. Raudebaugh was born in 1844, and married Miss Julie Brubaker in 1871 at Berlin. Their children are named Ella, Samuel, and Bertie.

He has filled the office of School Director and of United States Deputy Surveyor for the Pueblo District of Colorado.

His maternal grandfather was Joshua Roberts, who was born in Virginia, on West River. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, and married Elizabeth Bigler. Their children were Margaret, Catharine, Mary, Ruth, John.

Mr. Roberts came from Wales, and settled in Virginia in 1863.

J. W. Conklin, Esq.

This son of Judge Jacob S. and Ellen J. (*née* Wilson) Conklin was born Aug. 7, 1848, in Sidney, Ohio, where he received a parochial education. He then engaged in the mercantile trade in Detroit, Mich., but in 1870 entered the law office of his father and N. R. Burress at Sidney, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. He then entered into partnership with his father, but in 1877 he formed a partnership with S. S. Scranton, at Celina, Ohio. Since that period he has devoted his energies to legal study and practice, in which he is still engaged. In 1880 he, with Judge Roop and J. E. Blizzard, engaged in the real estate business, but subsequently purchased the interest of both his partners, and managed the business alone. On Dec. 27, 1877, he married Miss Carrie E. McBeth, of Chicago, Ill. They have one child, Leonora, born June 30, 1879.

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Joseph May.

Daniel May and Elizabeth his wife immigrated from Cork, Ireland, to America about the close of the Revolution, and settled in Virginia, near Parkersburg. He was a farmer, and was blessed with fourteen sons and two daughters. Daniel May and seven of these sons were in the war of 1812, two of whom were killed. Joseph May was born July 20, 1817, and raised in Rockingham County, Virginia, and received a common-school education, and remained there until 1838, and then removed to Greene County, Ohio, and married Miss Margaret Johnston in 1846, and commenced farming. From this he removed in 1848 to Mercer, thence to Mendon in 1856, and commenced the mercantile business, and sold out in 1859 and went to farming. He was elected a justice of the peace for Union Township at Mendon; he also filled the office of commissioner of Mercer County.

Mr. May has been blessed with eight children, three of whom died in infancy; those living are Mary E., married to James Wilkinson, at Fort Wayne, William M., Eliza J., married to W. Moore, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Charlotte A., and Erastus Stanton.

Let it be said, his father and seven brothers marching to the battle-field in the war of 1812 in defence of the liberties which we enjoy, and two of these brothers dying on the battle-field, is an inheritance of which to be proud; for when years shall have rolled away and the living generation passed from the earth, the defenders of our country's liberty will live on historic page. The son may well be proud of a patriotic father, and that pride may well be transmitted to the son's son, as many American examples will attest.

Gideon Le Blond

is the son of E. C. Le Blond, whose history we have already given. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, and resided there until six years of age, and removed then to Belleville, Richland County, until 1847, and engaged in the mercantile business with his father.

Mr. Le Blond married Jane Patterson in 1843, who was born and raised at Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio. Their children are named J. P., Elizabeth, Francis C., James W., Ida, and Charles G. James and Ida are both dead, and Mrs. Le Blond died in 1868. In 1871 he married Mrs. Emily P. Ayres, and in subsequent years Miss Emily Pickerell.

Mr. Le Blond removed from Belleville to St. Marys in 1847, and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1856; from there to a farm adjoining Celina until 1863. In 1861 he entered the army as captain of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained until December, 1863, when, in consequence of ill health, he was required to resign so honorable a position. While in the service he was in the battles of Shiloh, Clarksville, and Fort Donaldson.

In 1865 he engaged in the drygoods business at Celina, and continued until 1868, then sold out, and went into partnership in the grocery and provision business with Mr. Abner Davis in 1869. He is also a member of the firm of Le Blond, Davis & Co., grain dealers.

Luzerne Jones.

His grandfather is of Welsh descent. Horatio and Elizabeth Starr Jones lived in Genessee County, New York. He was taken prisoner by the Seneca Indians, and remained in captivity four years, until the end of the war. He was then eighteen years old. Horatio Jones was interpreter for Red Jacket, and died in 1865.

Their children John, William, Hiram, Samuel, Dunn, George, James, Rebecca, Betsy, Jane, Nancy, and Sarah.

John and Lucy T. Jones were married in Bay City, Michigan, in 1846. Their children were Luzerne, George, Isabella, Mary, Lucy, and Elizabeth. John Jones was born in Saginaw County, Michigan. His father was a trader among the Indians, and never saw any white person until he was seven years of age. After this time he received a common-school education in Wayne, Michigan. His business was buying and selling lumber for shipping, especially ash and walnut. He owned several mills.

He enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Regiment, in Captain Brown's Company, under Col. Phillips, in 1863. After he was out on duty he was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to run a mill under Capt. Hade, and continued there eight months. He is engaged in the mining business, and is engaged as superintendent in a mine at Rosita, Colorado, one of the best and most celebrated mines in that region.

Levi Framby, the father of Mrs. Jones, settled in Michigan, and died in Bay City.

John Holt

was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1811, and raised in Darke County, Ohio. In 1847 he moved to Recovery and remained there until 1850, and finally settled in Celina, where he established a flouring-mill (the same year) on the west bank of the Reservoir, which mill runs both by steam and water. The engine is a 40-horse power, and can manufacture fifty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. In the mill are three pairs of burrs, two for wheat and one for other chops. It is situated on an acre and a half of ground, and valued at $1000.

Stafford S. Scranton

is the grandson of Nathan and Laura (*née* Miner) Stafford and the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (*née* Cummins) Scranton. Nathan the father of Stafford moved from Courtland, New York, to Guilford Township, Medina County, Ohio, and thence to Fort Recovery, and was engaged in the cabinet-making business. At the present time he resides in Union City, Indiana.

He gave to his son Stafford S. a common-school education near Fort Recovery, after which he entered the Academy at Greenville, and eventually, through his diligence, perseverance, and zeal, finished his education at the Normal School. Prepared by strict and laborious study to discharge the duties of a schoolmaster, he taught school very successfully, but believing he had a different mission to accomplish he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Thomas J. Godfrey, and was admitted to the bar September 14, 1875. Afterwards he entered into partnership with J. W. Conklin, Esq., and in October, 1879, he had the honor of being elected Recorder of Mercer County, which office he is filling acceptably to the people and with credit to himself.

In 1879 he married Miss Mattie E. Miller, and has been blessed with one daughter, named Zoa.

Jacob Kreusch.

Henry and Mary Christine Kreusch were the parents of Jacob. They emigrated from Prussia to America in 1844, settled in Seneca County, Ohio, and removed to Mercer in 1849. The father died in 1869, the mother in 1852. Their children were Jacob, Angeline, Joseph, and Matthias.

Jacob Kreusch was born in Prussia in 1840, and received his education in Seneca and Mercer counties. He learned the carpenter business in Texas, and resided there two years. When the war broke out he left Texas and returned home March 4, 1861. Engaged in the sawmill business for some years, or until 1868, when he went into the drygoods and grocery business in 1869 at St. Marys. In 1872 he sold out and removed to Celina, and commenced the hardware business. He has two clerks, J. L. Anthony and John Mikold.

In March, 1879, he entered into partnership with Charles Fanger. Capital invested $10,000. During his residence in Celina he has erected three houses—one brick house on Fayette Street for his residence, one frame dwelling-house on the same street, and one business house on Main Street which the firm occupies for their store.

Jacob Kreusch married Mary Hierholzer in 1864. Their children are named Elizabeth, Joseph, Julius, Frank, Matthias, Eleonora, and Carrie.

David Overly.

Martin Overly, the grandfather, was born in Germany, and emigrated to Darke County, Ohio. The children were named William, Martin, Daniel, Zachariah, Thomas, Polly, Nancy, Katie, and Susan.

David Overly was born December 24, 1831, and brought up to farming in Darke County. He received a common-school education, and eventually learned the blacksmith business in 1849 at St. Marys, [illegible] County, and remained there six years, he being at that time twenty-one years of age. He moved to Celina in 1856 and opened out a blacksmith shop and continued in business.

David Overly married Sarah J. Seaman, who was born in Morgan County, Va., in 1851, and they have no children, but they have adopted a son whom they have named Franklin Trotwine Overly. He has erected on Fayette and Sugar streets a cottage, house, and shop. By strict attention to business and living a correct moral life he has acquired considerable property, and is esteemed a good and exemplary citizen.

William Overly, the father of David, was born near Columbus—followed farming, and remained there until 1832. His wife's name was Ann Miller Bixler. Both his parents are dead.

Joseph Van Sidenbender.

His genealogical record is as follows: His grandfather, George Sidenbender, married Susan Brandle, who lived near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and who removed to Ross County, Ohio, about the year 1800. Their children were Henry, John, Margaret, Polly, George, Elizabeth, Joseph, Samuel, and Richard.

Joseph Sidenbender married Ann Van Gundy in Ross County, although the family of Van Gundys were from near Harrisburg. Their children were Mary, Ellen, Elvin B., Mille Ann, Elizabeth, Joseph V., Seymour B., and Maria Jane. He settled near Mendon in 1831. His funds were only $160. He bought eighty acres of land for $100; two horses, one cow, ten bushels of corn, and had $1.50 left. He brought with him one horse and wagon.

Joseph Van Sidenbender was born February 24, 1841, and was married to Mary Ann Whittley, of this county. He resided near Shanesville as a farmer. Has two children, Carrie and Etta.

He has filled the office of Assessor two terms, and also that of Auditor, which he is at present occupying.

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James Grimes Loughridge,

son of William and Elizabeth M. Grimes Loughridge. His father was the seventh son of Edward L. and Margaret Loughridge. The two eldest were killed in Ireland by the falling of a house, and the family emigrated to America in 1815 and settled in Wilmington, Delaware, where they remained four years, and then removed to Harrison County, Ohio, and in 1836 to Mercer County. Both parents died here. He was a weaver. The children of his father were Edward, Robert, James, Matthew, William, Joseph, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Jane.

James G. Loughridge was born December 29, 1839, in Washington Township, Mercer County, and received a common-school and also a professional education. He graduated at the Law School of Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 17, 1867, and was admitted as an attorney. He settled at Portland, Indiana, remained one year, and settled in Celina in 1869, and opened an office.

He married Mary J. Nickel in 1871, daughter of Benjamin and Julia A. Corkle Nickel, of Mercer County. Their children are Mertie May, William Benjamin, and James Leslie.

He was school examiner from 1870 to 1876.

John Q. Grimes, the grandfather, was in the war of 1812 at Bladensburg and at Baltimore and the killing of Gen. Ross.

Dr. David Rush.

His grandparents resided near Philadelphia on a farm, and had three children—Catharine, George (who lives in Lancaster, Pennsylvania), and Jacob.

Jacob married Hester Angle, of Big Spring, near Blair's Gap, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. Their children—John, Elizabeth, Rhodie, Sarah, and Daniel. He moved to Darke County in 1852, and received a good classical education, and studied medicine with Drs. Hetzler and Hammond, and afterwards graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1863.

Dr. Rush went to the army as surgeon of the 26th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Young, his services embracing two years. The first battle the regiment was engaged in was at Chickamauga; through the Atlantic campaign, the Franklin and Nashville battles, and returned home.

In August, 1865, he resumed the practice of medicine.

Dr. Rush married Elizabeth Le Blond, daughter of Gideon Le Blond, November, 1878. Has one child, Edgar David.

In 1870 he entered into partnership with Dr. S. N. Touvelle in the drug business. Capital invested, $3000.

David Hellwarth

is the son of Michael and Margaret Hellwarth. He came to America from Wurtemburg when a young man, and lived near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, engaged as a farmer; afterwards moved to Celina, Ohio. Was one of the first settlers, and bought his land from the government. There was no town here, but on a beach tree there was a blaze, upon which was written *Celina*. His nearest neighbor was eight miles distant, at Shane's Prairie, where he went to buy his provisions. He moved to this place with one yoke of oxen.

He married in Little York, York County, Pennsylvania, his wife, whose name was M. Lockmeyer, and by her had children—Caroline, John and Michael, Joseph, George F., David, Benjamin, Stephen, Lydia, and Louisa.

David received a good education, and was brought up to merchandising with William Dickman, with whom he afterwards entered into partnership, and the oldest firm in Celina, being established in 1867. He married Miss M. J. Adams, of Celina. Their children are Leroy, Washington, Agnes, and Kenneth Dennison. Capital invested in real and personal property, $25,000.

His father served seven years in the German army at Wurtemburg.

Rev. C. N. Belman,

although not a resident of this county, has been so closely identified with the history of one of the churches that he is justly entitled to recognition in this volume. He was born in Lucas County, Ohio, in 1842, and in 1865 was married to Emily L. Abring, who was a native of New York, being born in that State in 1847. They were married at Regor, Lucaway County, Michigan, at which place the family still resides. Their children are named, Charles N., Marian S., George S., and Mary R. Post office address, Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio. Mr. Belman served three years in the late war, one year being in the infantry service, from which on account of disability he was detailed as dispatch carrier at General R. S. Granger's headquarters. At the end of three years he was honorably discharged from the service. In 1868 he became connected with the Church of God, and in 1871 was ordained as a regular minister of this denomination. He has been the leading spirit of this denomination in Mercer County, and to his labors the church is indebted for the foothold it has secured in this county.

John Gillespie Blake

His father, John G. Blake, married Miss Nancy Guy, and he was born Aug. 7, 1825. His brothers and sisters were Robert G., Samuel, David F., Rebecca, Mary Jane, Perry, and Margaret. Of these, Samuel and Rebecca are dead.

His father came from Rockledge County, Va., and settled in Gallia County, Ohio, and thence to Mercer County, Oct. 20, 1833. He worked as a farmer, carpenter, and cabinet-maker until 1852.

Sheriff John G. Blake, who was born in 1825, married Miss Catharine Meek, of Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1850, and they have four children—John Wesley, Thomas J., George W., and Richard Warren, all of whom are living except Richard W.

In 1872 he was deputy sheriff, elected sheriff in 1879 and 1881, and served as marshal of Celina in 1877 and 1878. J. G. Blake, his father, was in the war of 1812. He resided in Recovery Township, and died in 1863, and often spoke of his remembering when there were but eight families in the township.

Augustus Fanger,

son of Christian and Henrietta Schroeder Fanger. Their parents emigrated to America in 1852. They were six weeks crossing the ocean. They took vessel at Hamburg, and landed at New York. Their children were Edward, Sophie, Christian, Augustus, Charles, Ferdinand, and Matilda.

Augustus Fänger was born October 16, 1840, in Germany. He received a German and English education. He was a clerk in Celina until the war broke out and he enlisted October 16, 1861, in Company F, Fortieth Ohio Cavalry, under W. Shoemaker. He served three years, and was discharged at Columbia, Tennessee, October 20, 1864.

He was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Kilpatrick's raid, around by Savannah, Georgia, the battle of Nashville, and many skirmishes.

After the war Augustus Fanger commenced the drygoods business. Capital stock invested $6,000. Real estate $7,000.

He married Julia A. Nickel, daughter of Benjamin and Julia A. Corkle Nickel, on May 16, 1865, and has the following children: Franklin, Benjamin, Marietta, Miller, William, and Charles.

C. D. Hierholzer.

Conrad Hierholzer and Catharine his wife emigrated from Baden to America in 1833. Their children are named Joseph, John, Martin, Julia Ann, and Mary.

Charles D. Hierholzer was born February 17, 1850, and married Mary Buscher, from Hanover, September 3, 1873. His son is named Edward. He received a good education in Seneca and Mercer counties, and was raised on a farm. In 1874 he entered the store of J. R. Churchill as a clerk, and remained two years. In 1875 he opened a drygoods store, with hats, caps, and notions, and engages four clerks, and has a capital of $12,000.

The building he occupies is owned by himself, built of brick, three stories high, on the corner of Fayette and Walnut Streets. The first floor is occupied by two stores and the post office; second floor, the dwelling part for the family, and the *third* the Masonic Hall.

The wife's parents settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843.

William Cron

is the son of John Cron. He came from Germany when about twenty-three years of age, and worked at blacksmithing at Canton, Ohio, and settled at Marysville, Marion Township. He married Theresa Meyer. Their children were John, Jacob, Mary, William, and Adam.

William Cron was born in December, 1848, at Marysville, and became a farmer. After his father's death he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Marysville, and thence to Indianapolis, where he learned his trade, having served four years. In 1869 he settled in Celina at his trade, on the lot where he now lives.

He married Lizzie Hierholzer in January, 1871. Their children are John, Albert, and Flora.

With his blacksmithing he has established a wagon and carriage factory. Number of hands employed, 7; capital stock, $8000. He owns a brick dwelling-house, factory, and two lots.

Martin Schuyler,

son of John B. and Eliza Turner Schuyler. His parents resided in New York, although he was a native of New Jersey, and his wife was the daughter of John Turner, of Maryland.

Martin Schuyler left New York in 1833, and settled in Seneca County, Ohio, and remained there until 1857, then removed to Mercer County, and devoted his entire time to his profession, that of land surveying combined with teaching. When he came to Mercer County he taught schools in many places. He has held the office of county surveyor for many years, his duties having been well and acceptably performed. Mr. Schuyler was born on the banks of Seneca Lake, eight miles from Geneva.

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Herman Henry Pulskamp

was the son of Henry and Maria C. Pul-kamp; was born July 25, 1830. He received a good education. Taught school in Franklin County, Indiana, and learned the wagon-making business in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1862 he moved to Mercer County, and carried on the business at Marie Stein P. O. He was elected justice of the peace in 1863, and served as such for eleven years; also school director and other offices. In 1875 was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1877.

Mr. Pulskamp was married to Maria Ann Sheaffer in 1854. Their children are Maria Catherine, Herman, John Henry, John, Bernard, George Frank, and Edward Henry.

He was drafted in 1862, but furnished a substitute.

His grandfather was in the Seven Years' War in Germany.

John Wallace McKee.

John McKee was married to Miss Landsdale and settled in Allen County, Indiana, in 1825, and followed the occupation of a cabinet-maker and farmer. His children were Thomas L., Reuben R., William J., and Nelson R. His first wife having died in 1855 he married Mary Wallace, and the children by this marriage were Annie E., Charles Westley, Martha, Mary, Sarah, and John Wallace McKee, who was born in Allen, Clarke County, Ohio, in 1851.

He received a good common education, and was instructed in the clock and watch-making and its collateral branches in Celina and Sidney. In 1877 he commenced business in Celina, and ranks as one proficient in his calling. Capital invested $2000. Mr. McKee was married to Miss Jane Kelsey, of St. Marys, on November 15, 1879.

Michael Feldheiser.

His parents, George and Johanna Waltriek Feldheiser, emigrated from Germany and settled in Butler County, Ohio, in 1839. Their children were Frederic, Mary, Michael, Catharine, Christian, Andrew, Jacob, and George.

The parents moved from Butler County to Liberty Township, and from there to Celina, in 1849.

Michael Feldheiser was born in 1845, and received a good common-school education, and learned the tinsmith business in St. Marys with Mr. E. F. Gross. After viewing many places to make a permanent settlement he opened an establishment in Celina in 1868, and has continued in the business. His real estate, personal property, and store are estimated at $5000.

He married Elizabeth Sommertinger—has two daughters, Lillie and Lewetta.

Thornton Spriggs

was the son of William and Mary Wilson Spriggs. They came to this county in 1840. William and Margaret Wilson are the parents of Mrs. Spriggs. Mr. William Spriggs died in 1875 and his wife in 1859.

Thornton Spriggs, their son, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1826, and was raised on a farm, and is also a stock-raiser. He married his wife, Jane Wilson, Oct. 21, 1858. She was born in 1838. Their children are William, Seth, Daniel, John, James, Henrietta, Lucretia, and Charles.

He served four years as assessor, and sheriff of Mercer County four years, from 1870 to 1874. He had three uncles in the Revolutionary war, one of whom was a colonel, another a captain, and the third a private.

His wife's brother and his own brother were in the Rebellion, and he was drafted; but furnished a substitute.

Preston Adelbert Ellis,

of Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, is the son of Oliver and Eleanor Ellis, who settled in this county as early as 1837, and may be ranked among its early pioneers. He was born in Shanesville, November 11, 1845, and received a good education.

June 14, 1871, he was married to Miss Harriet Hetter, daughter of Jacob and Pameter Hetter, of Greenville, Darke County, by whom a son was born, and named Frank Luzerne Ellis.

Mr. Ellis is engaged in the hotel business in Celina, and by strict attention to business, habits of economy, industry, and temperance, has secured the approbation and good-will of his fellow-citizens. His hotel is known as the Ellis House.

William H. Berry

is the owner of the Crockett Mill, which was built in 1863. It was originally built as a saw-mill, and changed to a flour and saw-mill to run by steam. The engine is 40-horse power with four pair of burrs. In twenty-four hours it can manufacture forty-five barrels of flour. It occupies three lots.

John Milligan,

son of Dr. Dixon Milligan, was born October 11, 1845, at Portland, Jay County, Indiana. He was raised at Fort Recovery, and received a part of his education at Newport, Rhode Island. After the war he went to Annapolis, Maryland, and graduated in 1867 at the United States Naval Academy.

He returned home in the fall of 1869, and entered into the banking business in 1871 as cashier of a building and loan association. Dr. Dixon Milligan and Hon. T. J. Godfrey and John Milligan bought it out and established the present bank in 1872. John Milligan married Rachel Fox June, 1869, and they have been blessed with a boy, whom they named Alviere.

Seth S. Snyder,

son of Henry and Sarah Smith Snyder, lived in Greene County, Ohio, and afterwards moved to Logan County. Their children were Joseph, Lydia, Isaac, Sarah, Seth S., A. P. J. Snyder, Jonathan, and Mary. Seth S. was born Nov. 10, 1825.

Seth S. Snyder was brought up at Bellefontaine, received a good education, and learned the printing business. He owned and edited the *Western Standard* in 1850, and continued therein until 1864.

He married Elizabeth Doke. Their children William, Jennie, Edmund, Charles, Eli H., and Bertha.

He has filled the following offices acceptably to the people: mayor, councilman, school director, justice of the peace, auditor, and township clerk.

Stephen Andrew Armstrong.

William Armstrong, his father, came to this country in 1827, settled in Philadelphia a short time, then went to Montreal, Canada. He was a machinist in England, and from thence to Mercer County in 1847, and died March 20, 1850.

Stephen A. Armstrong was born December 18, 1848, in Montezuma, Franklin Township, and received a literary and scientific education, studied law and graduated at the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1872, and settled in Celina.

He married Alice Shipley December, 1870. Their children were William B., Russel L., and Samuel Floyd.

He taught school in 1870–1, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1876–80, worked at printing for three years at the Standard office. He ranks as one of the self-made men of this county.

Charles Fanger

was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, in 1813, and emigrated to America in June, 1853. His parents were Christian and Henrietta Schroider Fanger. Their children's names are Edward, Christian, Augustus, Charles, Ferdinand, and Sophia. The family settled two miles west of Celina, on the turnpike. Christian Fanger was a cabinet-maker, but became a tanner. He died in 1863.

Charles Fanger received a good education, and learned cabinet-making. He has an interest in the Hole & Fanger grist-mill, also in the hardware store of Kreusch & Fanger.

Charles was married to Miss Susan Hole, and has four children—Lucinda, Henriette, Fanny, and the babe.

Van Buren Baker

married Miss Martha Martin, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Weaver Martin. She was born Nov. 4, 1840. Their children are William, Joel, Marion, Marcellus, Adela Regina, Antonietta Lora, and James Donnel Cameron.

He received an academic and collegiate education, and graduated at Jefferson College, Washington County, Pa., and since his graduation has devoted himself to teaching. He has been the principal of schools of the higher grades in Claysville, Burgettstown, East Liverpool, Beaver Falls, Sidney, and Celina, and had the honor of establishing the Claysville (Washington County, Pa.) Normal School.

Jacob Schuck,

a native of Germany, was born March 19, 1821, and came to this county in July, 1847. He was married April 8, 1846, to Caroline Alles, who was born in Germany in June, 1825. Their children are named Jacob, Margaret, Catharine, Caroline, Torranee, Joseph, Adam, and Mary.

Mr. S. has a fine farm near Celina, which gives evidence of his industry and energy.

Elisha Phillips

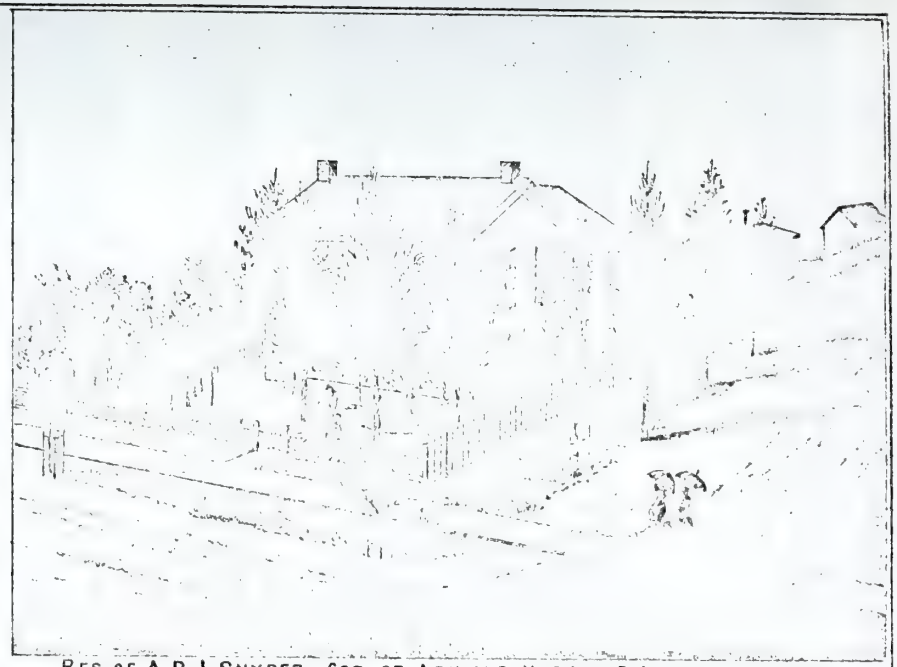
died October 16, 1861. From his entrance into Mercer County in 1841 until his death, he was identified with every step of Mercer County's progress. He was known to every citizen, and his standing in the community was unexcelled.

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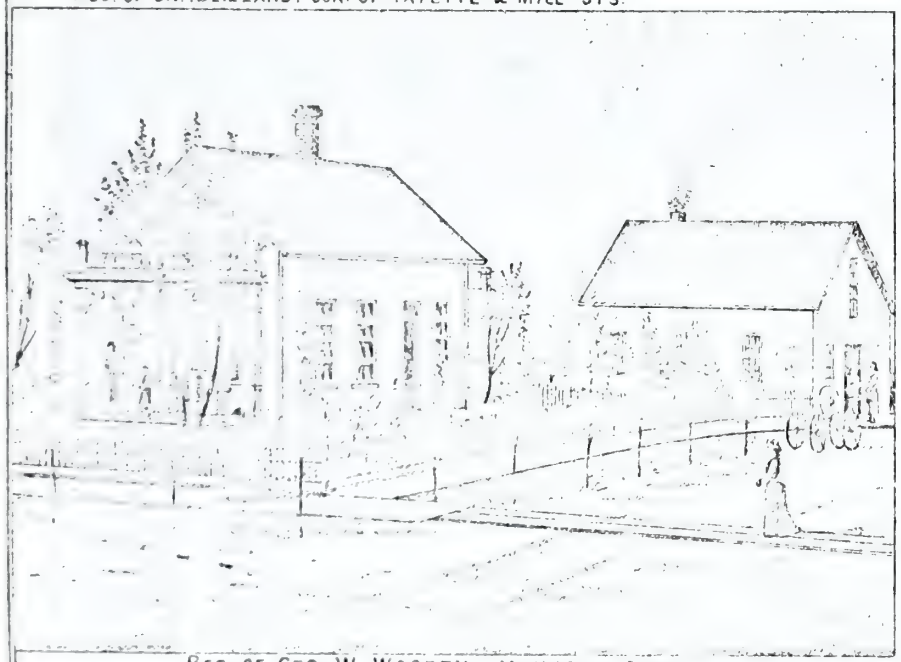
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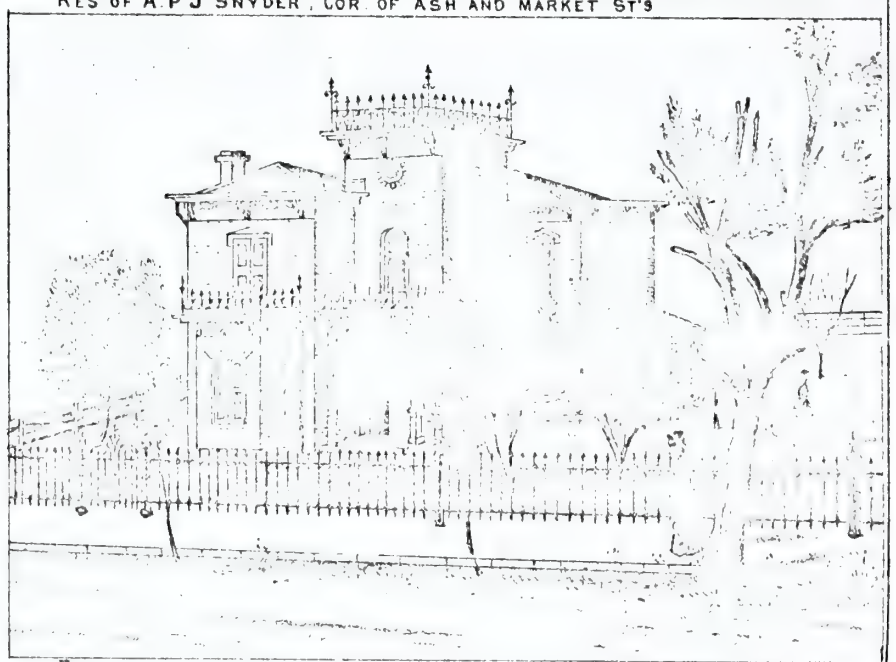
RES. OF J.F. BLIZZARD. COR. OF FAYETTE & MILL ST'S.



RES OF A.P.J SNYDER, COR OF ASH AND MARKET ST'S



RES. OF GEO. W. WOODEN, MENDON, OHIO.



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J. P. Le Blond,

son of Gideon and Jane Patterson Le Blond, was born April, 1843, and married Miss Belle Milligan. He received a good English education, and commenced business in 1865.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded north by Union, east by Auglaize County, south by Jefferson, and west by Hopewell Township. The surface is generally level, although rolling enough for drainage, which is largely facilitated by artificial systems. The land is fertile and highly productive of all the cereals, although corn is the principal product. The township is as a whole rather well improved, although some very heavy timber tracts may still be seen. The past few years have contributed richly to the development, and forests have faded away, splendid residences and comfortable schools and churches may be seen on every hand. The people are industrious, and to the new homes they set out to erect they gave a color of taste which adds to the home-likeness of each improving farm. With a knowledge of the importance of education school-houses have been erected and teachers employed, until for intelligence the township will compare favorably with any in the county. The people are largely, almost exclusively, of English descent.

Organization.

The township was organized June 2, 1834, in response to a petition by citizens of town 5 south, range 3 east, and the first election was by order of the county commissioners held at the house of Wm. Bonifield, June 21, 1834.

Statistics, 1880.

Acres of land 19,188; value $375,985. Arable land 9,957 acres; woodland 9,052 acres. Population 1,456.

Election: Secretary of State, Charles Townsend (Rep.) 186; Wm. Lang (Dem.) 176; President, James A. Garfield (Rep.) 154; Winfield S. Hancock (Dem.) 179; James B. Weaver (G.) 3. In 1881 the vote for governor stood, 117 for Charles Foster (Rep.), 134 for John W. Bookwalter (Dem.), and 19 for Abraham R. Ludlow (Pro.).

Neptune.

This village is conveniently located in the township, and serves not only as a post-office but also as a trading point for the immediate locality. It has perhaps passed the days of its greatest usefulness, and is probably more a monument of yesterday than a utility of to-day. Too close to Celina, too close to St. Marys, and too close to Mendon, location favored all these towns to its detriment, until the school-house and post-office have become its chief features. These are much, however, for the school-house everywhere, if properly or even half utilized, is worthy at all times and place of an obeisance on the part of every American citizen. From time to time a general store and grocery have largely supplied the home patronage, while a blacksmith shop is perhaps more liberally patronized than either of the stores. The town has a governing name, but sometimes "there is nothing in a name."

The village is located on section 14, in Centre Township, Mercer County, on the old Fort Wayne road, seven miles northwest of St. Marys. In 1827–8 William Bonifield settled on the land, made improvements, cleared away the forests, used the land for farming purposes for a number of years or until December 2, 1837, when he caused a survey of lots to be made, and gave the place the name of Neptune. Shortly after Mr. Bonifield's settlement where Neptune now stands he engaged in the hotel business, or kept what they called a travellers' home, for the accommodation of the extensive travel on the old Fort Wayne road, it being the only thoroughfare to the West. He also kept a small store in connection with his hotel.

About 1838 Benjamin Nichols came on from Pennsylvania and stopped with Mr. Bonifield for several years, and after the death of Mr. B. Mr. Nichols took charge of the hotel and store, and conducted the business for many years. In 1839 Jason Hall and family, and Atwater Hall and family settled in the village, and soon after came Mr. Keyser, better known as Doc. Keyser, who is still a citizen of the village. In 1865 Henry Lacamp engaged in the mercantile business in Neptune, and conducted the business a number of years. At present it contains a population of about one hundred and twenty-five, two drygoods and general stores, one grocery store, including the post-office, three wagon and three blacksmith shops, one steam sawmill, one mortiser shop, two physicians, two churches, Baptist and Church of God, and a two-story brick school-house, in which they have a graded school taught every winter.

Churches.

History of the M. E. Church in Mercer County. By T. Hankins.

In 1828, Robert Finley, after having served the Presbyterian Church twenty-five years, and the Methodist Church about the same length of time, came to St. Marys (then Mercer County), he being then on the superannuated list. It does not appear that he came by the authority of the church or voluntarily, but he was seeking "the lost sheep of the house of Israel." Here he found a few who had not lost their religion by emigrating, among whom were the families of Cuthbert Vinson and that of H. Major. In the year 1829 a camp meeting was held at St. Marys, at which there were a number of conversions, and the little society was greatly encouraged and built up. Bro. Finley was assisted at this camp meeting by Messrs. Wm. H. Raper and John F. Wright. He then extended his mission westward to Twelve Mile, Shane's Prairie, and Willshire.

In 1830 Abraham Millice was sent to do missionary work. He was succeeded by James B. Austin and John Wood. Then another camp meeting was held, which was conducted by Robert Finley, James B. Finley, and James W. Finley, after which the work was greatly extended. St. Marys Mission included Shane's Prairie, Willshire, and Sugar Ridge, Van Wert County, Kalida, Putnam County, and contained all there was of Methodism in the territories of Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Allen, and Auglaize counties.

In the fall of 1831 Joseph Hill and a Mr. Frey came as missionaries. The work then began to assume a more systematic form. A four weeks' circuit was formed, which included all the counties above named. Some of the appointments were a day's journey distant, and the minister was compelled to carry subsistence for himself and horse with him.

In 1832 Jesse Pryor was the missionary. Wm. H. Raper was the presiding elder. Up to this date no record of the missions have been found, and the report, thus far, is made up from the statements of those yet living. The work was then called "St. Marys Mission, Miamee district, Ohio Conference." That year a society was formed at or near the mouth of Twelve-Mile Creek, in a log school-house, consisting of Israel Forbes and wife, Samuel Hanson and wife, Joseph Rider and wife, and George Parrot, who was the leader. Mother Rider still lives in the same vicinity, and George Parrot has removed to Iowa. This, it is believed, was the first class formed in what is now Mercer County. But this earnest and faithful man, Pryor, was zealous in his labors, and the first year formed a class in the vicinity of what is now called Bethel. This society consisted of twenty-four members, namely: Abel Wright, Nancy Wright, James Wright, Sarah Wright, Wealthy Wright, Lawrence Wright, George Shepherd, Elmer Shepherd, Margaret Shepherd, James Watts, Charity Watts, Jonathan E. Dutton, Elizabeth Dutton, James Smith, Sarah Smith, Christena Smith, George Parrot, Nancy Parrot, Samuel Parrot, Jemima Parrot, Geo. Wilson, and Sarah Wilson. Of this number all but one or two are now dead. Abel Wright was the first leader and James Wright exhorter.

In 1833 James Finley and John Alexander were the missionaries. The first quarterly conference for that year was held on the 19th and 20th of October, Wm. H. Raper presiding elder. The years in this history mean the conference year and not the calendar year, hence 1833 commenced in the fall of 1833 and continued until the fall of 1834, and so of all the years in this history.

In 1834, Philip Wareham was the missionary and L. B. Gurley was the presiding elder; but whether the work covered all the territory and preaching-places it did at the beginning, does not appear from any records, and there is no certain report of the finances of those times; but, judging from the times a few years later, of which the writer has personal knowledge, the support of the missionary mostly came from the Missionary Society of the church.

In 1835, John O. Conway came as missionary, and L. B. Gurley was yet the presiding elder. Mr. Gurley was a good man, and died in full hope of a future reward.

In 1836, Isaac Bennett and Joseph Santhy were sent on the work, and John Jones was the presiding elder. At this time there was a division of the work, the northern part being assigned elsewhere, for the mission was in a different district, with a different elder than formerly.

In the year 1837, Jonathan Hudson and John F. Langman came as missionaries. Mr. Langman was an Englishman. At the close of that year a camp meeting was held at Twelve-Mile Creek, near Mr. Benj. Roebuck's. At this meeting there were a number of conversions and accessions to the church. There was a large amount of rowdyism shown, such as hooting, gobbling like turkeys, etc. But this noise came from a class to whom Christianity is an eye-sore, and which conduct would not be tolerated at this day and age.

In 1838, George Armstrong was the missionary, and Elmer Yocum the presiding elder. The work at this time included the following appointments: St. Marys, Mercer, Shanesville, Harper's, Willshire, Van Wert, Sugar Ridge, Tomlinson's, Pring's, Gotfford's, Duck Creek, Mendon, Eight Mile (now Bethel), and Roebuck's, and was called St. Marys Mission, Michigan Conference. Greenberry Vinson was placed by Elmer Yocum to assist Mr. Armstrong in the work. The class at

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Celina was organized in that year, or at the beginning of the year 1839, by Messrs. Armstrong and Vinson, and consisted of the following members, viz., Eben Foster and wife, Jane Foster, William Allen and wife, Mrs. McMahon, Christian Maurer and wife, Levi Dibble and wife, and Ira Foster and wife, with Mr. Ira Foster as class leader.

In 1839, Martin Welch and Liberty Prentice were the missionaries, with Elmer Yocum as presiding elder. The work was then called St. Mary's Mission, Mount Vernon District, Michigan Conference. That year another camp meeting was held at Twelve Mile, near the residence of Benjamin Roebuck, at which the disturbers were again present in force; but the Lord's people had now become a power, and would not tolerate rowdyism. But then this species of annoyance was more or less rampant for years after.

In that year the old Bethel Church was built, which was, I believe, the first Methodist Episcopal church built in what is now Mercer County. The first church building in Celina was commenced the same year, under the labors of George Armstrong. It appears that at this time there was a division in the work, and Celina was included in what was then called Recovery Mission, Bellefontaine District, Northern Ohio Conference. W. S. Morrow was the presiding elder.

In 1840, A. B. Wambaugh preached in this locality, which was then called St. Marys Circuit; but I cannot now tell who preached on Recovery Mission during the years of 1840 and 1841.

In 1841, Jacob A. Brown was assigned to St. Marys Circuit, which included Bethel, Mercer, Mendon, Tomlinson's, Roebuck's, and other places, and was then a three weeks' circuit. This year there was a wonderful revival of religion all over this part of the country, especially at St. Marys and Mendon. The Holy Spirit was manifest among the people, and it was not uncommon to hear shouting. Prayer meetings and class meetings were well attended, and many were added to the church. The protracted meeting at Mendon that year was truly a success. Many united with the Lord's people, some of whom have gone to their reward, while some yet remain with us, living witnesses of the power of God among men.

In 1842, Edward Williams and Jas. J. McNab were the ministers, and Wm. S. Morrow was the presiding elder. The work was then called St. Marys Circuit, Recovery Mission.

In 1843, Samuel Beaty and Amos Wilson were the ministers, but it appears Mr. Wilson only remained two quarters, for at the second quarterly meeting Ft. Recovery was again struck off, and Celina Mission was formed; but we find no record after this for several years, or until 1846, but know that Samuel Beaty and Amos Wilson were on the work when Celina Circuit was formed. S. P. Shane was at that time presiding elder. This was then known as Celina Circuit, Sidney District. After Wilson was removed, Alexander Hammount was placed in his stead, with Mr. Beaty, the remainder of the year.

In 1844, C. H. Owens and James M. Barr were sent to Celina Circuit, which then included all the northern part of Mercer County. But I have found no records of these times, and it may be that there are mistakes in names and dates, for it seems from the foregoing that many changes were made.

In 1845, we understand, St. Marys was included in Celina Circuit, and Charles Thomas was the minister at St. Marys.

During the Conference year of 1847, the work was called St. Marys Circuit and Willshire Mission, and Charles B. Brandebery and Elisha Hook were the preachers. The work then included all the north part of Mercer County; St. Marys, in Auglaize County; and Willshire, in Van Wert County, and was a four weeks' circuit, with ten appointments, as follows: Celina, St. Marys, Neptune, Bethel, Mendon, Tomlinson's, Twelve Mile, Mercer, Shanesville, and Willshire. In 1848, Samuel L. Yourtee was sent to the circuit, with Willshire, Shanesville, Mercer, and Tomlinson appointments cut off and attached to Van Wert Circuit. Yourtee did not fill all the appointments, for Neptune was entirely without a minister, and the north part of the county was only partly supplied, the preacher putting in the most of his time in St. Marys and Celina. Wesley Brock was then the presiding elder.

In 1849, Samuel B. Guibeson was the preacher, and was returned in 1850, in which year the parsonage in St. Marys was built, and a gracious revival of religion was general all over the work.

In 1851, the work was still a mission, and Ralph Wilcox was the missionary. He was a faithful and devout preacher, but failed to build up the waste places of Zion. Wesley Brock was presiding elder.

In 1852, Joseph Wykes was sent to the work, which was then called St. Marys Mission, with Hiram Shaffer as presiding elder. Rev. Wykes was an Englishman, a good preacher and pastor, and much good was done on the work.

In 1853, St. Marys was made a station and Celina Circuit was formed. Gersham Lease was sent as minister. And here it may be proper to define the difference between a mission and a circuit. A mission means a work where the minister receives a part of his support from the Missionary Society of the church, which was raised in the older and more wealthy portion of the country. At first it amounted to $200, and then less and less from time to time, as seemed necessary, until the work was considered able to support its preacher, and then it was called a circuit. So we see that at this time the Missionary Fund ceased, and Celina Circuit was expected to support its own minister. But in 1854 we find that Rev. Wesley Brock was the minister, and the amount paid being insufficient, Mr. Brock, aside from his pastoral duties, taught school and worked at farming. Hiram M. Shaffer was then the presiding elder.

In 1855, George O. McPherson was sent to Celina Circuit. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and there was a general awakening on the subject of religion, although the good people of Celina had to worship in the court-house. A camp-meeting was held that year near the Bethel Church. H. M. Shaffer was then presiding elder.

In 1856, Rev. George O. McPherson was returned, a second church was built in Celina, and a second camp meeting was held near Bethel, although enemies of the church tried to burn down the tents a few days before the time appointed for holding the meeting. Elnathan C. Gavitt was at that time the presiding elder.

It appears that in 1848 the work was divided, and the northwest part of Mercer County, including Mercer, Shanesville, Willshire, and some other appointments were formed into a Mission, with Rev. Elisha Hook as minister.

In 1849, Lafayette Ward and Reuben D. Oldfield were the preachers on this mission.

In 1850, Reuben D. Oldfield was returned as minister in charge, and J. K. Ward as junior. Wesley Brock was the presiding elder.

In 1851, Samuel B. Guibeson and Jacob F. Burkholder were the ministers.

In 1852, Nathan Taylor and Gersham Lease were the ministers, and Hiram Shaffer was the presiding elder.

In 1853, Nathan Taylor was returned, and Francis Duvall was the junior minister. This part of the work was attached to Willshire Circuit, part of the time to Van Wert, and finally to what was called Black Creek Mission, and in 1858 was again included in Celina Circuit, as we shall see farther on.

In 1854 the ministers on this part of the work were J. Fribley and N. B. C. Love.

In 1855, N. B. C. Love was the minister, and John Priddy, junior.

In 1856, John Price and D. P. Darling were the ministers, Elnathan C. Gavitt, presiding elder.

In 1857, George O. McPherson and E. G. Longsworth were on this mission. That year a society was formed at Black Creek, or what is now known as Fountain Chapel. The first society numbered fourteen, to wit: Chas. Ward and wife, A. Cole and wife, Moses Stover and wife, Robert McKissick and wife, Samuel Loree and wife, Anna Allison, Basil Dorango, Peter Martz, and Charles Ward, Sr. Samuel Loree was the leader.

In 1858 this mission was attached to Celina Circuit, and Samuel Boggs and Joshua Smith were the preachers. There was a Methodist society organized at Skeels' Cross Roads in 1854, by J. Wykes, consisting of seven members, namely: Joshua Lee and wife, C. Skeels and wife, Calista Way, Amos Lee, and Samantha Lee. Brother Amos Lee was licensed to exhort in February, 1856, and licensed to preach in July, 1857, and afterwards travelled Celina Circuit for two years as the junior preacher under the elder.

In 1859, J. F. Mounts and Amos Lee were on Celina Circuit; and in 1860, Lemuel Herbert and Jas. F. Mounts were the ministers, and H. M. Shaffer was presiding elder.

In 1861 and 1862, Philip A. Brown and Caleb Hill were ministers.

In 1863, David Bulle and A. J. Frisby were on the work; and in 1864, David Bulle and Amos Lee were the ministers, and Franklin Mariot was the presiding elder.

In 1865, Enos G. Longsworth and Harrison Maltbee were preachers on the Celina Circuit, and F. Y. Marlot was presiding elder.

It may be proper here to give the date and names of the first society in Mendon. The society was formed in 1836, under the labors of Isaac Bennett and Joseph Santley, and was composed of the following persons: Jacob Panabaker and wife, Mary Panabaker, Amos Barber and wife, a Mr. Baily and wife, Mr. Porter and wife, Barney Forbes and daughter, Jonathan E. Dutton and wife, Joseph Rider and wife, Elizabeth Parrott, Adam Panabaker, the local preacher, Louisa Rider, and Lucinda Baker. Jacob Panabaker was the leader. These, it is believed, are all dead now, excepting Mother Panabaker, Mother Rider, Lucinda Baker, now Lucinda Protzman.

In regard to the south part of Mercer County I have said but little, because I have found no record as yet from which to draw the necessary information. It has not been connected with Celina, as the north part of the county has been, in reference to this matter, being a part of the time in another district, as well as in another mission or circuit.

And now I wish to say that I have found it very difficult to get the proper dates for this history, on account of the manner in which the changes have been made from time to time. Consequently I may have made some mistakes in names and dates, as there are but few of the old residents living now from whom accurate information can be obtained. But I have done my best under existing circumstances.*

* A brief sketch of the different church organizations can be found in connection with the history of the township in which they are located.

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Centre Chapel, M. E. Church.

In 1843, at the residence of Enos Hays, of Centre Township, the Rev. David Gray organized a society, with ten members, viz: Enos Hays and wife, Rhoda Newcomb, Daniel Martin, Alanson Hays and wife, Charles Smart and wife, and Luther Newcomb and wife, with Enos Hays acting as leader and steward. Shortly after the church was organized, L. T. Lewis and wife, B. P. Layland and wife, and Mrs. Jane Parker connected themselves with the society, and thus raised their membership to fifteen in number. They held their service at Mr. Enos Hays' house for several years, or until the erection of a log school-house in 1847, one-half mile south of where their church building is now located in Centre Township. They then changed their place of meeting from Mr. Hays' residence to the log school-house, where they held their meeting for a few years, or until the frame school-house was erected at Hays Cross Roads, in which they met and worshipped for many years.

They then erected their present church building, which was completed and dedicated in April, 1875. The Rev. J. T. Mounts preached the dedicatory sermon to a large audience. The building is located in Centre Township, on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (or, we might say, at Hays Cross Roads).

It is a frame structure, 46x35 feet, and was erected at a cost of about $1800, which amount was raised by subscription among the members and others living in the neighborhood.

The church now numbers about fifty members, and is divided into two classes with M. M. Newcomb leader of Class No. 1, and J. B. Newcomb leader of Class No. 2.

The stewards are B. W. Greene and David Howick. The trustees are M. M. Newcomb, J. B. Newcomb, Stephen Howick, John E. Yocum, A. W. Tracy, Benj. P. Layland, and David Howick. The names of the ministers prior to 1865 are mentioned in the general history of the M. E. Church of Mercer County, and since that time the names of some of the ministers are as follows: Miller, Longeworth, Parmer, McKeen, Roush, Biggs, Herbert, Bowers, Shoultz, Clemmons, and some others whose names have not been ascertained.

Copps Chapel, M. E Church,

was organized in 1851, at the residence of Jacob Copps, Centre Township, by the Rev. Wilcox, with seven members, namely, Jacob Copps and wife, Gilbert Sinift and wife, Mrs. Ezekiel Hitchens, Mrs. Horace Loomis, and Mrs. Cain, with Jacob Copps their leader and steward. Their regular place of meeting was at Mr. Copps' residence for several months, or until they could get leave from the school board to hold their meetings in the Copps school-house. Then they met and held services in the school-house until the erection of their present church, which is a frame building, 46 x 32 feet, located on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seven. It was erected at a cost of about $1800, and dedicated in July, 1873, by Rev. Wilcox. In this building the society has since met and worshipped.

During the second year of the society's existence, Geo. W. Wagner and wife, Samuel Brookhart and wife, Enoch Johnston and wife, Lewis Johnston and wife, and Matilda Johnston united with the church; and a few years later, John Johnston and wife, David Johnston and wife, and Daniel Brookhart and wife, thus increasing their membership to twenty-two in number. At this writing they have about thirty members in their church.

The present officers are J. Weast, leader; Jacob Brookhart and Geo. Rickets, stewards; and J. Weast, William Thomas, Jacob Brookhart, and George W. Wagner are the trustees.

This society belongs to the same circuit as the Centre Chapel M. E. Church Society, and the names of some of its ministers can be seen in the history of that church.

Neptune M. E. Church Society

was organized in 1875 by the Rev. Timothy Hankins, with thirteen members. They held their meetings in the Baptist Church until 1880, when they changed their place of meeting from the Baptist Church to the building erected by The Church of God, in which they have since met. Their membership is about the same now as when organized, with Henry Garwick leader and Michael Garwick steward.

Church of God at Beary Bethel.

This society was organized in 1853 by Elder Cump, with ten members, viz., Christian Beary and wife, Benjamin Beary and wife, Daniel Beougher and wife, Jesse Gile and wife, and Joseph Good and wife.

They held their meetings in the Beougher school-house for several years, or until in 1860, when they erected their present frame church edifice, 30 by 40 feet, at a cost of about $600. The building is located on the southwest corner of section 19, Centre Township, Mercer County, in which the society has since met and worshipped. They have been very prosperous, and although losing a great many of their members by death, and removals from the neighborhood, they still have a membership of about thirty good working members.

The first officers of the church were Jesse Gile elder, and Benjamin Beary deacon. The present officers are John Gile and Valentine Rough elders, and Daniel Beougher and Benjamin Beougher, deacons. The names of the ministers are as follows: Elders Camp, Hickernell, Dobson, Bolton, Snell, Warner, Oliver, Mowen, Gaskell, Bellman, Stiner, Poling, Neil, and McNut, who remained with them three years; then Elder Bellman returned, and has been their pastor the past year. At this writing the society is repairing and painting their church building, which adds greatly to its general appearance, and to the comfort of its members and others who meet with them.

The Church of God at Fairview.

The society was organized at the residence of Jesse Keyser some time during the fall of 1866 by Elder Small, with about twelve or fifteen members. They met and held their services in Mr. Keyser's house for several months, or about one year. In the spring of 1867 they began the erection of a frame building, 46 by 30 feet, which was completed at a cost of about $800, and dedicated in the fall of 1867 by Elder J. W. Awkerman. The building is located on the northwest quarter of section 17, in Centre Township, where they have since met and worshipped. From Elder Warner's labors among them up to this time, the same pastors preached to this society that were at the Church of God at Beary Bethel.

The Church of God at Neptune.

In 1869, there being quite a number of persons in the neighborhood of Neptune who had formerly been members of different church organizations, but were then without a home in a church society, Elder D. S. Warner, a minister in the Church of God, was called upon to preach in Neptune, the services being held in the Baptist Church building; and after a series of meetings for four weeks, held by Elder Warner, assisted by Elder J. M. Cassell, this church society was organized by Elder Warner, with forty-three members, some being new converts, and the remainder old members of other churches. They continued to hold their meetings in the Baptist Church for several years, or until May 25, 1878, when their present building was completed and dedicated by Elder J. W. Awkerman, in which they have since met and worshipped. Their building is a frame structure, 44 by 30 feet, and was erected at a cost of about $1000. The present membership is about forty members in good standing in the church.

When the society was organized A. J. Fast was elected ruling elder, with D. F. Doty his assistant, and Edward Kelly was chosen deacon. The present officers are: Ruling Elders, A. J. Fast and Oliver Grafis; Deacons, D. F. Doty and John Allen; Trustees, A. J. Fast, John Dutton, and Henry Fast; Clerk, Aaron J. Bair. This society, the society at Fairview, and the society at Beary Bethel all belong to the same Conference, and the same elders have preached to the three congregations since the organization of the last-named society at Neptune.

Mount Gilead Baptist Church at Neptune.

In 1860 Rev. Blodget organized this society, with about thirty-five members. They held their meetings in the Baptist Church near Timothy Hankins', in the northern part of Centre Township, for about one year, or until 1861, when they erected their present frame building in Neptune, 40 by 30 feet, which was completed and dedicated in the fall of that year by the Rev. Frazie, in which they have since met and held their services.

The names of some of their ministers are as follows: Revs. W. Thomas, Drury, Manning, Graham, Gregg, and some others whose names cannot be ascertained.

The Mt. Zion United Brethren Church.

In September, 1850, Rev. James Lay organized this society in the school-house on the banks of Twelve-mile Creek, with eight members, viz., Michael Harner and wife, James Harner and wife, Lewis Bolton and wife, and Sylvester Rider and wife.

They held their meetings in the school-house above mentioned about fifteen years. Then in 1865 they erected a hewed log church building near the centre of section 8, in Centre Township, which has since served them for church purposes. The membership numbers forty, with John Siler their leader and James Harner steward. This society and the Old-town United Brethren Church belong to the same conference, and the same ministers have preached to both societies, the names of whom can be seen in the sketch of the Old-town Society.

The Old-town United Brethren Church.

In the Old-town school-house, March 29, 1857, this church society was organized by the Revs. William McKee and C. B. Whitley, with thirteen members, viz., Wesley Copeland and wife, John Emerson and

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wife and their two daughters (Mary and Clara Emerson), Margaret Kumpf, Aquilla Allen, Caroline Kumpf, Sarah E. Allen, Jane Bushnell, John Taylor, and Calvin Simmons. They held their meetings in the Old-town school-house for several years. Then, in 1861, they moved to the Hays school-house, in Centre Township, remained about three years, when they removed to the Lininger school house, in which they remained until the completion of their present church building in 1870; in this they have since held their services. The building is a frame structure, erected at a cost of about $800, and is located on section 34, Jefferson Township, near the line of Centre Township, with the majority of its members residents of Centre Township. Their present membership is about eighty in number.

The first officers of the church were Wesley Copeland leader and John Emerson steward. The present officers are David Springer leader and Wesley Copeland steward.

The names of some of their ministers are Revs. McKee, Whitley, Lea, Hendricks, Weigley, D. K. Bender, Parks, Abe Miller, Freisinger, Kendle, Wm. Miller, Mahan, Heiston, Hobden, D. F. Thomas, Beeber, T. Heiston, Wentz, Coats, Bay, Cost, Skaneck, J. Lutteral, and Abbot. W. A. Kendle is their present pastor.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Miletus M. Newcomb.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the following sketch of the life and success of one of Centre Township's go-ahead farmers and business men.

He was born on the 26th day of July, 1825, in Essex County, New York State. He is a son of Miletus and Rhoda Newcomb, who moved to Ohio with their family in 1831, and located in Granville Township, Licking County, where they lived one year; then moved to Harrison Township, remained about two years, and then removed to St. Albans Township, same county, where Miletus Newcomb died, Sept. 14, 1837, leaving a wife with five children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and indulgent parent.

A few months prior to his death, Mr. Newcomb came to Mercer County, entered the southeast quarter of Section 20, in Centre Township, and then returned to Licking County to make arrangements for moving his family to this county. He had the day named on which he was to start for this county to make some improvements and erect a cabin on his land in which to move his family; but when the appointed day came, it proved his last of life.

In the spring of 1841, Luther Newcomb, eldest son of Miletus Newcomb, came on, and made improvements on the land by erecting a cabin, clearing a small plat, and planting some potatoes. He then returned to Licking County to bring his widowed mother and her three other children, then at home (viz, Miletus M., Joseph B., and Miloann), to their new home in this county. When the family reached here, they moved into the cabin erected by Luther, which served them as a residence for a number of years. It was not long after their settlement in the county until Luther married and commenced life for himself, leaving the entire care of the home to his mother and her three younger children, the oldest, Miletus M., then only a boy sixteen years of age. It was then that he saw the necessity of hard work, when a mother with two younger children were depending on his labors for sustenance, in a new country, with but little of the forest cleared away. Yet faithfully and earnestly did he work at clearing land, building fences, and farming among the stumps; and by his energy and persistence he managed to make a living for the family, and at the same time clear off and prepare a good portion of the land for farming. His mother died on the 30th day of September, 1848.

Miletus married Miss Margaret C. Ellis in 1848. Miss Ellis was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 21, 1828, and came to Mercer County with her parents, William and Hannah Ellis, in 1835, and located in Franklin Township. After marriage they settled on a part of his mother's home place, which fell to him as his share of the land when it was divided among the children. In 1849 he erected a hewed log dwelling on his land, in which they lived until 1868, when he erected his present fine frame residence. They reared a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—all of whom are now living. He has given all of his attention to farming, in which business he has been very successful, and purchased land at different times, until he now owns a large farm in Centre Township, with good improvements, and the land under a good state of cultivation. He is considered one of this township's best and leading farmers.

He served about four months in the late war, in 1864, as second sergeant of Company K, 156th O. N. G.

Rev. Timothy Hankins

was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 8, 1813, and this day (March 8, 1881) is sixty-eight years of age.

He came to Mercer County in 1837, and settled in Liberty Township, on the northwest quarter of section 7. The cabin he built was the *third* which was built in the township, and there were no roads in the township except as they were made by an axe, wherever those early pioneers wished to go. There was a "trace" leading from Fort Recovery to Willshire through Liberty Township on the section line and one mile east of the Indian line and a cross "trace" crossing that from east to west, where Skeel's cross road now is.

In 1837 John Bolton and William Watkins settled adjoining him, and in 1838 Philip Dietch and Adam Bolenbaugh. In 1838 Rev. T. Hankins moved to Centre Township, where he still resides. He taught the FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL that was ever taught in the township, which was held in James Thompson's old kitchen. He was at the place now called Celina before there was a house in sight of it, and had the honor of sitting on the first jury. He had four children when he settled in Centre Township, and has now nine children living, twenty-five grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Mr. Hankins assisted in building the first church that was built in the county, which was the old BETHEL Church on Eight-Mile Creek in Union Township. Prosperity has crowned his efforts in life, having all that this world can supply, and looking forward to a glorious hope of endless rest in the life beyond.

Henry J. McKirnan, Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Centre Township; P. O., Neptune, Ohio.

Mr. Henry J. McKirnan is a native of Lucas County, Ohio, where he was born Feb. 14, 1842. His parents were of Irish descent. He was the only son of John and Mary McKirnan, late residents of Centre Township. In December, 1850, John McKirnan came to this county, entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 9, in Centre Township, and then returned to his home in Lucas County, Ohio. Then, in October, 1851, he returned with his family to this county, made improvements, and settled on his land in Centre Township, where he died July 2, 1863, highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His companion survived him until the 9th day of October, 1875, when she died in Celina. They reared a family of four children, viz., Mary, Sarah, Henry J., and Margaret J.

Mary married P. Bird in 1853, and died in 1854 in Lucas County, Ohio. Sarah and Margaret J. are living on the home-farm with their brother.

Henry J. McKirnan at the age of fifteen years was compelled to take charge of the farm on account of his father's sickness. He faithfully discharged his duties on the farm, looking after the business and assisting in the farming for several years, or until about one year after his father's death. He then left the farm in care of a trusty hand in 1864, and took a trip to Philadelphia, where he engaged at millwrighting and carpentering about one year, and then returned home and took charge of the farm again, which he has since conducted successfully. In 1867 he engaged in the marble business in St. Marys in company with Joseph Flanery, and remained a partner in the business about eight years. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Mercer County, and took charge of the office on the 4th day of January, 1875. In the fall of 1876 he was again nominated by acclamation, and elected to the same office by a large majority, served the second term faithfully, and retired from the office in January, 1879, with all the honors of having faithfully and impartially discharged all the duties devolving upon him as sheriff of the county. He then returned with his family to his farm in Centre Township, where he is now residing and giving all his attention to farming and breeding fine cattle.

In the spring of 1879 he was elected treasurer of Centre Township.

June 10, 1875, he married Miss Julia A. Kane, then of Butler County, Ohio, born in 1851. They have a family of two children—one son and one daughter.

Mr. McKirnan is considered one among Mercer County's most energetic citizens and best business men, to whom many come for counsel and advice on business transactions.

Stephen Howick

was born in England November 5, 1812. In 1831 he emigrated to America, and landed at Quebec, and from there direct to Buffalo, New York, and thence to Lancaster, Ohio. Here he engaged in making and laying brick, in which business he was occupied till the fall of 1835. He then came to St. Marys and remained there until 1837, when he moved to this township and settled on eighty acres of land. He is one of the most industrious farmers in the township, and by good management has become one of the largest landholders. He has added to his possessions until he has acquired three hundred and twenty acres, after providing for some of his children. In 1835 he was married to Eve Minart, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are living, named as follows: David, George, Robert, and Daniel. David married Maria Lehmen, and lives in Centre Township; Jacob is married, and resides in Kansas; George married Fannie Cantwell, and Robert married Mary Read; the last two sons also settled in Centre Township.

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G. W. Raudabaugh

was born in Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, July 2, 1818. His parents came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the year 1802. They are dead, his father dying in 1840 and his mother in 1879. While the subject of this sketch was in his infancy his parents moved to Fairfield County, where Mr. Raudabaugh was reared to manhood. In 1842 he came to Mercer County, but spent the winter of 1842-3 in Champaign County, and finally in March, 1843, returned and settled in Hopewell Township and engaged in farming. The same year he was elected a justice of the peace, in which capacity he served until 1847, when he was appointed an associate judge of the county, which office he held until it was abolished by the constitution of 1851. In 1852 he was again elected a justice of the peace of Hopewell Township, and served until 1855, when he was elected county auditor, and filled that office two terms. In 1860 he was elected county treasurer, and reelected in 1862. In 1864 he moved to his present residence in Centre Township, and upon the expiration of his term of office as treasurer in 1865 he was again elected a justice of the peace. This he resigned to accept the appointment of county treasurer to fill an unexpired term of about eighteen months occasioned by the death of that officer. From the expiration of this term he served as deputy county treasurer until 1876. In this year the people of the county elected him as their representative in the Ohio Legislature, which office he filled one term. His life has been a busy one and full of honors, and displays a remarkable confidence placed in him by his fellow-citizens. On May 18, 1843, he married Catharine Roberts, by whom he has had ten children, named Frank, William L., John, Polly, Albert, George S., Joshua R., Edward, Richard, and Lillie.

Rev. Giles P. Spicer

was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 15, 1827. He is a son of Samuel S. and Mary Ann Spicer, who moved to Mercer County with their family in 1835, with whom was the subject of this sketch. His father was a local minister in the M. E. Church, and while attending Twelve-Mile Creek camp meeting in 1835, took cold from exposure, and died. He was one of the first settlers, and the family was left to undergo the privation, suffering, inconvenience, and hard labor common to the early pioneers. No roads, no mill nearer than Piqua, no fruit, and neighbors six and eight miles distant, made life monotonous, which was only relieved by the howl of the wolf and the hunt of wild game; still they were comforted by the thought that all were on an equality, and free from the aristocracy and selfishness prevalent in the present day. The mother and family of Rev. Giles Spicer moved back to Miami County, but returned to Mercer in 1848. In the year of 1849 our subject united with the M. E. Church at what is now known as Bethel Church, not far from the mouth of Eight-Mile Creek. It was a log cabin, which was replaced by a more suitable edifice in 1866. In 1862, Mr. Spicer was licensed as an exhorter, and afterwards licensed as a local preacher, in the mean time pursuing his avocation of farmer. In 1877 he had charge of the Convoy Circuit, Van Wert County; in 1878 that of Kalida, Putnam County; in 1879 that of West Cairo, Allen County; and in 1880-1 was sent to New Hampshire, Auglaize County. Rev. Mr. Spicer has been twice married. The name of his first wife was Ann Elizabeth Spicer, whom he married June 16, 1850. She died in 1874, leaving him with seven children. In 1877 he married Maggie Green.

Zophar Williams, Retired Farmer.

We take pleasure in presenting to the readers of this work a brief sketch of one of Centre Township's early settlers and most prominent and worthy farmers, Zophar Williams, who was born March 3, 1803, in Essex County, New Jersey. In 1819 he came with his parents, Elias and Sarah Williams, to Ohio, and located in Licking County.

On the 9th day of May, 1833, he married Miss Elizabeth O. Pumphrey, of Licking County, by whom he had four children, one of whom died in infancy. One, Stephen C., was killed in the charge during the battle of Mission Ridge, on the 9th day of November, 1863. The other two children, Robinson T., and Sarah E., are yet living.

Mrs. Williams deceased October 25, 1841. Mr. Williams remained a widower about four years, or until the 4th day of September, 1845, when he was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Martin, then of Licking County, but born in Washington County, Ohio, May 17, 1815, and came with her parents, Charles H. and Mary Martin, to Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1815.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams migrated to Mercer County in 1847, and located in Centre Township, on the land where they now reside. His first improvement was a log cabin, which served them as a place in which to live for a number of years, when he then erected a larger and more comfortable residence. By his last marriage he had four children, two of whom died when very small, and the other two, John E. and Mary J., are yet living. John E. is married, and lives on the home-farm with his parents.

Samuel Davis,

deceased, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in May, 1784, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He emigrated to New York State, where he married Miss Laura Spicer, of that State, in 1813. They remained in York State about four years after marriage, or until the spring of 1817, when they migrated to Ohio, and located in Cincinnati. They lived in Cincinnati and in different counties in southern Ohio until April 19th, 1834, when they came to Shelby County, remained until the 1st day of September of the same year, and then came to Mercer County. They settled in Union Township, on a part of section 35, where they remained until 1861, when they moved to Centre Township, and passed the remainder of their days with their son, Samuel Davis. Mrs. Davis died April 1st, 1866. Mr. Davis departed this life November 10th, 1868. Mr. D. served in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant for the services rendered. He was considered one among Mercer County's most worthy pioneers, and left the world honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He followed farming as his principal business through life. He reared a family of six children, viz., Samuel, Laura, Justice B., James C., Mary, and Eliza, all of whom married and reared families. Laura is now deceased.

Samuel Davis,

oldest son of the above-named Samuel Davis, deceased, was born in Ontario County, New York State, on the 5th day of October, 1814. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1817, and after passing several years in Southern Ohio, they came to this county in 1834, and located in Union Township. On the 12th day of April, 1835, he married Miss Elizabeth Murlin, daughter of John and Sarah Murlin. Miss Murlin was born in Ontario County, New York, June 11th, 1811, and came to this county with her mother (her father being dead) in 1832, and settled in Union Township on a part of section 35, where Mrs. Murlin passed the remainder of her days.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis settled in Centre Township shortly after their marriage, on eighty acres of the quarter section in section 3, which now comprises his well improved farm. He purchased the other part of the same quarter section in 1850, and at this time he owns a part of another quarter section there, and some land in section 2, Centre Township. His first improvement on his land was the erection of a cabin, which served them as a residence for a number of years, when a larger and more comfortable dwelling was erected.

He has made farming and stock-raising his avocation through life. His companion died October 2, 1854, leaving seven children to his care—four sons and three daughters—all of whom are yet living. He then married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Nolan, born in Miami County, Ohio, December 19, 1827, and came to this county in 1835 with her parents, who settled on the southwest quarter of section 3, Centre Township. By this marriage he has three children—two sons and one daughter.

His son Owen Davis served three years in the war of 1861, and his son John served nearly four years in the same war, and was discharged from the service at the close of the war. He ranks among the leading farmers in Mercer County.

Andrew J. Fast, Farmer; P. O., Neptune, Ohio,

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 23, 1828. His father, Abraham Fast, was born in Rolstone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and when yet a small boy he came with his parents to Ohio, and located in Fairfield County, where he grew to manhood, married, and reared a family. In 1854 he came with his family to this county, and located on the land in section 6, Centre Township, now owned by Wesley Zealhard, where he died in September, 1874.

His wife, Mary Fast, *née* Ginter, was born in Pennsylvania in 1808, and died in Centre Township, Mercer County, Ohio, in September, 1874. They reared a family of ten children—nine sons and one daughter—all of whom are yet living.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. A. J. Fast, married Miss Maria D. Thomas, February 6th, 1851. Miss Thomas was born in Maryland, January 26, 1826, and came with her parents, David and Elizabeth Thomas, to Ohio, and located in Fairfield County in 1834.

Mr. and Mrs. Fast settled in Fairfield County; remained until 1853, when they came to Mercer County, and located on land now owned by D. Ginter in Centre Township, where they lived several years, or until 1860, when he purchased and moved on the farm where they now reside, in section 14, Centre Township, about one mile north of Neptune.

He served about four months in the war of 1861, in the Ohio National Guards.

He has made farming his principal vocation. In 1862 he, in company with G. Fast and George W. Thomas, erected a steam saw-mill near Neptune, with a capacity for sawing about 5000 feet per day, which they have operated successfully, manufacturing all kinds of hard-wood lumber.

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Benjamin P. Layland, Farmer; P. O., Celina, Ohio.

On the 28th day of February, 1809, Mr. Layland was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His education was that obtained in the common schools of his minority days. In 1827, his father being dead, he came with his mother to Ohio and located in Fairfield County, where his mother died.

In 1830 he engaged as clerk in a drygoods store in Carroll, Fairfield County, and remained in that business as an employé of the same firm about twelve years. He then turned his attention to farming, in which business he has since been engaged. In 1837 he married Miss Margaret Parker, of Fairfield County, Ohio, born June 21, 1816, and daughter of David and Rebecca Parker. They settled in Fairfield County, remained until 1844, when they migrated to Mercer County and located in Centre Township, on the land where he now resides, it being a part of section 28. There was a small log cabin on the land when they purchased it and a few acres cleared. They reared a family of six children, viz., Perry D. F., Cyrus B., John W., George M., Emeline E., and Rebecca J., all of whom are now living except Emeline E., who died in November, 1876. Mrs. Layland died October 7, 1877. His son Perry D. F. served about one year in the war of 1861. He went out with the Ohio National Guard, served four months, then re-enlisted and served until the close of the war.

Mr. Layland is still looking after the business of his farm, and is enjoying good health for a man of his years.

Daniel Beougher, Farmer; P. O. Celina, Ohio.

Among those who are widely known and highly esteemed by the people of this county, is he whose name heads this sketch. Prominently connected with the material interests of the county, and especially of his own township, which he labored in a signal manner to promote and improve.

Mr. Beougher was born on the 18th day of December, 1827, in Hocking County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, on a farm, and he made farming his avocation through life. In 1848 he married Miss Mahala Beary, of Fairfield County, Ohio, born in September, 1827, and a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Beary.

Mr. and Mrs. Beougher came to Mercer County shortly after their marriage and settled on a part of the land in Centre Township, which now comprises his well-improved farm. The improvements on his farm are all the result of his own labor, as the land was covered with heavy timber when he came to it. A log house served them as a residence until 1875, when he erected his present frame dwelling, which is a credit to the builder and township in which it is located. Their union resulted in ten children, seven of whom are now living, five sons and two daughters.

Mr. Beougher is considered one among the best and leading farmers of Centre Township.

John M. Wright

was born near Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, on the 1st day of November, 1810, where he was reared to manhood on a farm. In October, 1830, he, in company with his parents, Abel and Mary Wright, came to Mercer County, and located in Union Township on Eight-Mile Creek, near where the Bethel Church now stands. There were no improvements on the land when they came to it. They at once erected a cabin, which served them as a dwelling for many years.

The land was purchased by Mr. Abel Wright, who improved the land, and lived on the farm until 1846, when he sold his farm and moved to Neptune, where he died March 17, 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His companion departed this life in August, 1840. He served in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch, John M. Wright, purchased and settled on a part of section 36, in Union Township, Dec. 25, 1842, and remained on the same farm for thirty-six years, or until Dec. 25, 1878, when he purchased and moved on the farm in section 1, Centre Township, where he now resides. He has been married twice—first to Miss Caroline Mullin, Jan. 5, 1834, by whom he had two children, viz., Francis M. and Mary J. His companion died Oct. 17, 1843. His second marriage was with Miss Sarah E. Gordon, Feb. 18, 1847. By this union he had eleven children, nine of whom are now living—five sons and four daughters.

He has made farming his vocation through life, and now owns a good farm in section 1 in Centre Township, where he is now living.

Enos Hayes

was born in New York State in 1812. He moved to Licking County, Ohio, where he married Miss Amanda Smith, of that county. In 1840 they came to Mercer County, and settled on the land in section 16, Centre Township, now owned by John E. Yocum, where they remained until 1868, when he sold his farm and moved to Carroll County, Mo., where he now resides. They reared a family of children, some of whom are yet living in this township.

Smith Townsend,

a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was born on the 14th day of September, 1824, on the farm where his father, Jonathan Townsend, his grandfather, John Townsend, his great-grandfather, Joseph Townsend, and his great-great-grandfather, John Townsend, were born. In 1832 he was brought to Ohio by his parents, Jonathan and Ann Townsend, who located in Columbiana County, where our subject grew to manhood.

On the 21st day of October, 1846, he married Miss Sidney Garwood, of Columbiana County, Ohio, born September 2d, 1825, daughter of Isaac and Alice Garwood. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend remained in that county until 1852, when they came to Mercer County, and located in Centre Township on the part of section 10 which now comprises their well improved farm, on which they have since lived, and reared a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. His first improvement on his land was the erection of a cabin, which served as a residence until 1871, when he erected a frame dwelling. He is a blacksmith by trade, and followed that business as his vocation until his settlement in this county in 1852, when he turned his attention to farming, and has since made farming and stock-raising his avocation.

He served about four months in the late war in Company K, 156th Ohio National Guards. He filled the office of township treasurer for Centre Township one year, and the office of township trustee about five years.

Frederick Lutz, Farmer, Centre Township; P. O., Neptune, Ohio.

Mr. Lutz is a native of Wurtemburgh, Germany, where he was born on the 4th day of December, 1819. His education consists of what could be obtained in the common schools of his native country. He was brought up on a farm, and has made farming his principal avocation through life.

June 28, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Frederica Hopf. Miss Hopf was born in Wurtemburgh, Germany, July 19, 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz remained in their native country until 1853, when they emigrated to America, landing in New York City on the 1st day of May. From there they continued their journey westward until they reached Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, where they remained about two years, or until the fall of 1854, when they came to this county, and settled in Centre Township on 120 acres of land in section 22, which now comprises their well-improved farm, where they are now living, enjoying all the comforts that a farmer's life can afford. There were no improvements on the land when Mr. Lutz came to it, so the improvements are all the results of their hard labor and energy. They have one child, a son, Charles F., who married Miss Elizabeth Beary, of this county, and is now living on the home-farm with his aged parents.

Lyman Dibble,

deceased, was born in Essex County, New York State, on the 2d day of March, 1804. He was reared on a farm, and made farming his principal vocation through life. On the 7th day of February, 1831, he married Miss Eliza J. Smart, then of Clinton County, New York. Miss Smart was born in Maine, February 7, 1815, and was brought to Clinton County, New York, by her parents in 1816.

Mr. and Mrs. Dibble settled in Essex County, New York, remained until 1838, when they migrated to Ohio and located in Champaign County, remained about eight years or until 1846, then came to Mercer County, and settled in Jefferson Township, remained until 1853, when they removed to Centre Township and settled on the farm where Mrs. Dibble is now living. Mr. Dibble died July 24, 1869. They reared a family of four children, viz., Edward A., Charles F., Rebecca, and Fannie A.

Edward A. served about nine months in the war of 1861. Charles F. married Miss Ellen Saey June 1, 1862, who died July 24, 1863. He then married Miss Annie Armantrout, of Jay County, Indiana, by whom he has one child, a daughter. They settled on his mother's home farm, where they are now living, and he is farming the place for his mother.

Michael Harner,

deceased, a native of Maryland, was born Jan. 18, 1794. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Shortly after the close of the war, or about 1816, he moved to Ohio, and located in Ross County, where he married Miss Hannah Roebuck in 1818. They remained in Ross County about eighteen months, or until September, 1819, when they came to Mercer County, and located in Dublin Township, one-half mile south of where the village of Mercer now stands; remained a few months, then, in 1820, he entered, made improvements, and moved on 160 acres of the farm now owned by Cyrus Collins, in Union Township, this county, where he passed the remainder of his days.

He died Sept. 12, 1870, after having lived a half century on the one farm. He reared a family of seven children, viz., James, William, Benjamin, Ruel, Michael, Eleanor J., and Susan. Only four of the number are now living—James, Benjamin, Eleanor J., and Susan. Ruel and Michael died in the war of the rebellion.

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RES. OF STEPHEN HOWICK, CENTRE TW'P, MERCER CO. OHIO.

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William Boniface,

deceased, was born in Virginia about the year 1802. He came to Clinton County, Ohio, where he married Miss Hannah Wright. In 1823 or 1824 they migrated to Mercer County, and located in Dublin Township, near the village of Mercer; remained several years, or until, in 1827 or 1828, he entered, made improvements, and moved with his family on the land where Neptune is now located, in Centre Township. He was the first settler within three miles of where the village now stands, except a man by the name of Crawford, who lived one-half mile east of Mr. Bonifield's. He laid out the town of Neptune, and gave it its name. He was the first hotel-keeper in the village, and conducted the business for several years. He was a carpenter by trade, and that, in connection with farming and hotel-keeping, was his avocation through life. He filled the office of justice of the peace of Centre Township for a number of years.

He died January 1st, 1841. His companion survived him until October 6th, 1880, when she died at the ripe old age of seventy-five years.

They reared a family of seven children, viz., Arnold, Mary, Andrew J., Margaret, Abel, Elisha M., and Caroline, only three of whom are now living—Margaret, Abel, and Caroline.

William Barrington, Farmer; P. O., Neptune, Ohio.

Mr. Barrington is a native of Ireland, where he was born Jan. 31, 1811. He emigrated to America, and located in St. Marys, then Mercer County, but now Auglaize County, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1832; remained until February, 1840, when he came to this county, and located on the land which now comprises his well-improved farm in Centre Township, one-half mile south of Neptune, in section 22, where he has since resided, and made farming his vocation for forty-one years, highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

On the 30th day of January, 1840, he married Miss Rosanna Nottingham, a native of Virginia, where she was born March 5, 1824, and came to St. Marys with her parents in the fall of 1839. By this union he reared a family of eight children, viz., John W., George C., James P., Ann, Jane, Arabella, William A., and ———.

George C. served three years in the war of 1861 in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, returned home, and is now living in Missouri.

James P. served three years in the same war in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, returned home, and is now living in Colorado.

The other six children are living in Centre Township.

Amos Stanbery,

deceased, was a native of Morris County, N. J., where he was born Oct. 4, 1787. When at the age of about twelve years he migrated with his parents to Fayette County, Pa., where he remained for a number of years, making his home part of the time in Fayette, and the balance of the time in Greene County, Pa. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Waynesburgh, Greene County, Pa., where he remained many years. He filled the position as clerk of the commissioners of Greene County for seventeen years, and also held other positions of trust while in Greene County. In 1840 he moved with his family to Ohio, and located in Centre Township, Mercer County, on the land now owned by John Lumb, section 10, on which he cleared away the forests, made improvements, and lived several years, then moved to Auglaize County, Ohio, where he died June 20, 1857.

He was twice married; first, to Miss Sarah Lutz, by whom he had nine children, but only two of the number are now living, viz., Stanley and Margaret. His companion died Feb. 19, 1850. His second marriage was with Martha A. West, Nov. 23, 1850, who survived him about two years, and then died in 1859.

Stanley Stanbery,

son of Amos Stanbery, deceased, was born in Waynesburgh, Greene Co., Pa., on the 28th day of February, 1818, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools of Waynesburgh. On the 1st day of August, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Bowen, of Greene County, Pa. They settled in Waynesburgh, remained about one year, or until October, 1840, when they moved to Ohio, and located in Centre Township, Mercer County, where they resided a short time, then moved to Indiana State, remained about two years, or until 1844-45, when Mr. Stanbery returned to Centre Township, entered, made improvements, and moved his family on the land in section 15, which now comprises his well-improved farm, on which he has since resided, and given all his attention to farming, clearing land, and stock-raising. They reared a family of four children, viz., Mary, Sarah, Henry, and Jennie, all of whom are now married and have families.

Mrs. Stanbery died Nov. 16, 1855. Mr. Stanbery then married on the 8th day of April, 1857, Miss Mary L. Harrison, of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, by whom he has four children, viz., Charles H., William, Elizabeth A., and John H.

Joseph B. Newcomb,

a son of Miletus and Rhoda Newcomb (deceased), was born in Essex County, New York, Jan. 26, 1829. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1831, and located in Licking County, where he remained until 1841, when he came to this county with his mother, his father being dead, and located in Centre Township, on the land a part of which he now owns, where he grew to manhood.

In 1849 he married Miss Jane E. Piper, daughter of Daniel and Sarah A. Piper. Miss Piper was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 9, 1833, and came to Mercer County with her parents in 1836, and located in Centre Township. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb settled in Centre Township on a part of his mother's home-place, on which he erected a log cabin, which served them as a place of residence for many years, or until 1870, when he erected a frame residence. There were no improvements on the portion of the quarter section which fell to Mr. Newcomb as his share of the home-place. He at once began making improvements, and at this time has his farm well improved. He has purchased land, and added to what he received from the home-farm, until he has a large tract with about seventy acres cleared and under cultivation, which is largely the result of his own labor. They have a family of seven children now living—three sons and four daughters.

Rev. James Drury,

deceased, was born in Vermont, July 17, 1797. He migrated to Kentucky, where he married Miss Silva Murlin. In 1838 he, with his wife and family, migrated to Ohio, and located in Centre Township, Mercer County, where they passed the remainder of their days. He died in August, 1855. His companion survived him until August 28, 1877, when her death occurred.

He served as justice of the peace and constable of Centre Township for a number of years. He was one of the first Baptist ministers in the county, and assisted at the organization of several churches of that denomination in Mercer and adjoining counties. He reared a family of seven children, viz., Laura F., deceased; Horace M., deceased; Samuel M., William L., George N., Sarah S., deceased; and Walter H.

Laura F. and Sarah S. died in Centre Township; Horace M. died in the army, June 12, 1864, at Falmouth, Kentucky.

Samuel M., William L., and Walter H. all served in the war of 1861.

Samuel M. was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

Jacob Wright,

deceased, was born in Maryland, on the 24th day of September, 1807. He migrated to Ohio and located in Tuscarawas County, where he married Miss Silva A. Whitney, of that County. They remained in Tuscarawas County until 1852, when they came to Mercer County and located on one-half of the northeast quarter of section one in Liberty Township, where they passed the remainder of their days. Mrs. Wright died February 29, 1867. Mr. Wright survived his companion until May 10, 1879, when he also passed away. They reared a family of eight children, Kezia, Mary J., William C., James W., Margaret, Thomas G., Samuel J., and Annie E. Kezia and Mary J. are now deceased. James W., William C., and Thomas G. served in the late war. William C. and Thomas G. enlisted in Company I of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served about eighteen months, and were discharged at the close of the war.

James W. enlisted in Company F of the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and was discharged from the service in 1865 at the close of the war.

Jesse Keyser, Farmer; P. O., Neptune, Ohio.

Mr. Keyser was born in Montgomery County, Pa., June 16, 1816. He is a stone-mason and bricklayer by trade, and that in connection with farming has been his avocation through life.

April 25, 1841, he married Miss Martha Yost, by whom he reared a family of nine children—two sons and seven daughters.

In 1839 they came to this county, and located in Centre Township on the land where they now reside. He now owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres in section 17, with one hundred acres under cultivation, which is principally the result of his own hard labor and industry.

William Cain,

deceased, was born in Virginia Oct. 12, 1821, and came to Mercer County with his father, Aaron Cain, when but a small boy, and located in Union Township. In 1837 he came to Centre Township to live with Benjamin Roebuck, deceased, with whom he remained until 1846. In 1847 he married Mrs. Frances Tullis, *née* Roebuck, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Roebuck.

Mr. and Mrs. Cain settled on the land in Centre Township in section 18, which now comprises the well-improved farm owned and occupied by his widow, Mrs. Cain, and their son, Joseph R. Cain. He died on the 30th day of August, 1878, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

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Moses Townsend,

son of Jonathan and Ann Townsend, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1823. He came with his parents in 1832 to Ohio, and located in Columbiana County, where he received a good common-school education, and taught one term of school in Columbiana County and five terms in this county. October the 12th, 1848, he married Miss Ellen Harris, of Stark County, Ohio. In 1850 they came to Mercer County, and located in Centre Township on a part of section 10, where they remained several years. He then purchased a part of the north-east quarter of section 9, on which he made improvements and has since resided. They had one child, William W. Townsend.

His companion died September 18, 1877. He then married Miss Eleanor J. Sturgeon, of Auglaize County, Ohio, January 19, 1881.

He served about ten months in the late war in Company I of the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

He has made farming and stock-raising his principal vocation through life.

Loyal Spicer,

retired,—was born in Rutland County, Vermont, July 23, 1797, and was reared in New York State. In 1816 he migrated to Ohio and located in Butler County, remained two years or until 1818; he then moved to Shelby County, and thence to Miami County, where he remained several years or until February 21, 1835, when he came with his family to Mercer County, and settled on the land in Centre Township now owned by his son Samuel Spicer, where he is now living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and enjoying reasonably good health for one of his years. He has been married twice; first to Miss Elizabeth Richardson in December, 1819, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. His second marriage was with Miss Sarah Craft, of Miami County, Ohio, June 17, 1830. By this marriage he had two children, Charlotte and Samuel. Charlotte died July 9, 1865. Samuel is living on the home-farm in Centre Township, and is taking care of his father in his feeble days. Mrs. Spicer died August 21, 1865.

Justus B. Davis,

second son of Samuel and Laura Davis, deceased, was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 18, 1825. He was brought to this county in September, 1834, by his parents, who settled on a part of section 35, in Union Township, where our subject grew to manhood. Sept. 28, 1848, he married Miss Susanna Murlin, daughter of Daniel and Sally Murlin. Miss Murlin was born in Hardin County, Ky., Dec. 26, 1832, and was brought to this county by her parents in 1833, who located in Union Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis settled in Centre Township, on a part of the northeast quarter of section 11, on which he made improvements and has since resided, and now he has one among the best-improved farms in the neighborhood, which is principally the result of his own hard labor.

They reared a family of four children, viz., Sarah, Mary E., Eleanor J., and Sabert S. He served about four months in the late war in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards.

John E. Yocum

is a practical farmer and stock-grower—industrious, energetic, determined, and persevering in character. He was born on the 31st day of August, 1833, in Wayne County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Yocum, who came with him to this county in 1854, and settled in Union Township near Mendon.

On the 8th day of July, 1858, Mr. Yocum was united in marriage to Miss Mary M., daughter of Jacob Fronefield, born in Starke County, Ohio, July 13, 1833, and came to this county with her parents in 1839, who located in Union Township. Mr. and Mrs. Yocum settled on a farm near Mendon, remained about ten years, or until 1868, when he purchased and moved on the farm in Centre Township, section 21, where they are now living. They have a family of five children—two sons and three daughters.

Wesley Copeland

was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 20, 1825. In February, 1836, his parents moved to what is now Union Township, Auglaize County. The subject of this sketch came to Centre Township in November, 1834, and located on his present home farm. It was then a wilderness, but under the energetic management of Mr. C. it now "blossoms as the rose." He has added to the original purchase until he now owns three hundred and forty acres of well improved land, with good buildings. On April 8, 1847, he was married to Mary Ann Perkins, of Auglaize County. Their children were named: Louisa Jane (dead), Elsenia, Eli, Sylvester K., William A., Nettie, and Eddie. Elsenia married Warren J. Woodson, of Centre Township; Eli married Callie Read, and lives in Dublin Township; the other children are at home.

J. S. Rice, Farmer; P. O., Neptune.

Mr. Rice was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 27th, 1835. He was brought to Mercer, now Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1836, by his parents, Jacob and Ruth Rice, and located near St. Marys, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the St. Marys Union School, and followed teaching as a profession for several years. On the 1st day of September, 1861, he married Miss Margaret Homer, of Union Township, Mercer County, and in 1862 they settled on the land in section 12, Centre Township, where they now reside. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 99th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He followed teaching in connection with farming, after his return from the army, until 1878, when he retired from teaching, and has since given all his attention to farming.

They have a family of five children—two sons and three daughters.

Thomas Spangler, Farmer; P. O., Neptune, Ohio.

Mr. Spangler was born in York County, Pa., March 12, 1829. He is a shoemaker by trade, which business he followed about twenty years, and then turned his attention to farming, and has since made that his avocation.

Sept. 3, 1850, he married Miss Sarah Fisher, of York County, Pa. In October, 1857, they migrated to Ohio, and located in Neptune, this county, where they remained until February, 1864, when they moved on the farm in section 13, Centre Township, where they have since resided. They have one child, a daughter. He served about four months in the war of 1861, in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards. He has been one of the managers of the Board of the Agricultural Society of Mercer County for nine years.

C. L. S. Shanklin,

deceased, was born in Randolph County, Va., April 12, 1819, where he grew to manhood on a farm. In about 1837 he came to this county with his mother, Mary Shanklin, his father being dead, and located in Centre Township. In 1842 he married Miss Martha Roebuck, of Mercer County, born in October, 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin settled in Centre Township on the land in section 4, now owned by their son, James M. Shanklin, where they passed the remainder of their days. They reared a family of seven children—two sons and five daughters. His companion died Nov. 15, 1856. He then married Mrs. Sally Roebuck, *née* Murlin, May 1, 1860, by whom he had one child, a daughter. He died Dec. 31, 1875. He followed farming as his principal vocation through life.

Samuel R. Crow,

deceased, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1806. On the 13th day of May, 1845, he married Miss Sarah Snodgrass, of Ohio County, W. Va., born Sept. 26, 1824.

They settled in West Liberty, W. Va., remained until April, 1853, when they migrated to this county, and located in Centre Township on the land in section 15, now owned and occupied by his widow, and children. Mr. Crow died on the 24th day of May, 1867, honored and respected by all who knew him.

He left a family of six children, viz., Mary R., Rebecca S., John S., William A., Samuel R., and Sarah S. to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent father.

Casper Shnarre, Farmer; P. O., Neptune, Ohio.

Mr. Shnarre is a native of Prussia, where he was born Oct. 8, 1817. He served four years in the Prussian army. In 1845 he emigrated to America, and located in Cincinnati, where he married Miss Mary Roder, Oct. 21, 1847. They remained in Cincinnati until April 9, 1856, when they came to this county, and located in Centre Township on a part of section 14, which now comprises their well-improved farm, where they have since resided, and followed farming as their avocation. They have a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters. He is industrious, energetic, and enterprising, and is considered one among Centre Township's leading farmers.

James W. Wright,

second son of Jacob Wright, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 3, 1843, and came to this county with his parents in 1852, and located in Liberty Township, where his boyhood days were spent on a farm. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and served until the war closed. On the 20th day of June, 1869, he married Miss Sarah Beougher, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 12, 1840, and came to this county with her parents, Daniel and Mary A. Beougher, in 1868, and located in Liberty Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright settled on the farm in Centre Township, where they now reside, two miles west of Neptune, in section 16. They have five children, two sons and three daughters. Farming is his avocation.

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JAMES MALICK, Farmer, Centre Township; P. O., Neptune, Ohio.

Mr. Malick was born in Clinton County, Ohio, on the 1st day of September, 1834. He was brought to this county in September, 1847, by his parents, Uriah and Chloe Malick, who located in Union Township on land in section 25, now owned by Hugh Hamilton, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. On the 29th day of March, 1857, he married Miss Matilda Patterson of Mercer County, born in Centre Township Nov. 8, 1837, and daughter of Henry and Margaret Patterson. They settled in Centre Township on the farm where they have since resided. A part of this farm is in section 10 and a part in section 11. They have five children—two sons and three daughters.

In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served until the close of the war, and was discharged from the service on the 4th day of July, 1865, and returned home.

JAMES M. SHANKLIN, Farmer; P. O., Neptune.

Mr. Shanklin is the eldest son of the aforesaid C. L. S. and Martha Shanklin, and was born in Centre Township, Mercer County, Ohio, April 26, 1846, on the farm where he is now living. He is a carpenter by trade, and followed that business ten years as his vocation, or until, in 1878, he gave up his trade, and turned his attention to farming, which business he has since conducted with success. In 1864 he served about four months in the army, with Company K, 156th Ohio National Guards. On the 31st day of December, 1874, he married Miss Susan Rider, of Mercer County, born February 3d, 1853, daughter of John and Jane Rider. Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin settled in Centre Township on the land now owned by Philander Davis, in section 1, where they remained until 1876, when they moved on his father's home-farm, where they now reside. They have one child, a son. He now owns the home-farm, which he purchased shortly after his father's death.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THIS township comprises an area of thirty-six square miles, and occupies the northeast corner of the county, being bounded on the north by Van Wert County, on the east by Auglaize County, on the south by Centre Township, and on the west by Dublin Township. At the time of organization, in 1828, it comprised the present township of Centre, which was attached for business purposes. The surface is generally level, and is drained by the St. Marys River, which flows from east to west in an irregular course, and Eight-mile Creek and Twelve-mile Creek, two tributaries of the St. Marys. The soil is fertile and very productive. At the period of settlement the pioneers had to contend with the water incident to a level surface, as well as the usual heavy timber of the whole region. The axe and spade joined hands in reducing a wet and marshy timber region to a high and flourishing state of cultivation. The half-century just passed has produced great changes in all departments of life, and over a great portion of the field of nature. The same spirit of change, of destruction, supplemented by construction, has operated here, transforming the trackless marshy wilderness of fifty years ago into a township of productive farms, teeming with domestic life, and traced by highways fringed with pleasant homes, the foundation of prosperity and happiness—school-houses, the pride and hope of the race; and churches, whose spires point upward forever. It is the forward march in the line of progress, keeping step to the music of development. Let us look back upon the actors who laid deep the foundation-stones of this development—to the men who came to an unbroken forest, and planted a strong social and material growth. The year 1822 marks the era of settlement, and we pause to cast a glance at the settlers in the order of their arrival.

Early in 1822 Andrew Coil with his children—Peter, Andrew, Jeremiah, John, Amelia, and Elizabeth and her husband Thomas Parrott—found their way through the almost trackless forest from Fayette County, and settled on the bank of Twelve-mile Creek, building their cabin on the south fraction of section 22. Here they cleared some land and raised some corn and vegetables, which constituted the first crop produced within the township. The next year Mr. Coil laid out a town, which he named Coiltown, and competed with St. Marys and Shanesville for the seat of justice in 1824. St. Marys secured the prize, and Coiltown again became a cornfield. Its owner remained a permanent settler until his death, in 1835. Isaiah Duncan came to the township the same year, and settled on the east fraction of southeast quarter of section 21, where he lived a year or two, and then moved up the river near St. Marys. He had settled on Shane's Prairie, in Dublin Township, in 1818, thus being identified with the county at the date of the last cession by the St. Marys treaty. James Green also came the same year, and lived a year or two on the west half of southwest quarter of section 16, and then left the township. Early in 1823 Michael Harner came from Dublin Township, where he had settled in 1819, and located on east half of northeast quarter of section 32, where he resided until his death, in 1870. At about the same time John Van Gundy came from Dublin Township, and settled on the east half of southeast quarter of section 32, where he resided the remainder of his life. As already noted, Thomas Parrott came here in 1822. He made his first improvement on west fraction of southeast part of section 21, where he remained until 1846, when he settled on the southwest quarter of northeast quarter of the same section, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mrs. Parrott was a woman of great skill with the sick, and proved of great service among the settlers. Her death occurred in 1865.

Peter Coil married Hester Roebuck in 1824, and located on west half of northwest quarter of section 27, where he resided until his death, in 1841. He served one term as justice of the peace, and was a member of the first board of township trustees.

Andrew Coil, Jr., located on southeast fraction of northeast quarter of section 20 in 1825, where he died in 1854. Jeremiah Coil bought and sold several pieces of land, and finally settled on northeast quarter of section 14, where he died in 1873. John Coil settled on north fraction of section 20, where he resided until his death. Amelia Coil, while yet unmarried, sustained injuries which proved fatal by the falling of a tree.

In 1823 Samuel Harrison built a cabin and cleared a patch of land on northeast quarter of section 20. In 1834 he sold out and moved to section 32, where he died in 1843.

The same year John Heath located on the west half of section 19, and the next year built a horse-mill, which served to crush corn for the whole neighborhood. In 1832 he moved to Van Wert County, where he became a heavy stock-dealer, in which business he was engaged up to the time of his death, when about eighty-seven years of age.

Justin Hamilton moved from Ontario County, N. Y., to Hardin County, Ky., in 1818. In 1820 he married Eliza Rhodes, and in 1823 changed his Kentucky farm for land in this township. The same year he moved to southwest quarter of section 28, and commenced improvements. In 1824 he raised his first crop of corn and planted some apple trees. The outlook at this time was not cheering, for the family suffered dreadfully with chills and fevers, while the cattle all died of an epidemic. In 1825 he was elected justice of the peace for Dublin Township, then comprising the whole north part of the county; and being re-elected in 1828, he became the first justice of Union Township, as he was in office at its organization. He also held the offices of county assessor and surveyor while Allen and Van Wert counties were included in Mercer. He served several terms in the Ohio Legislature, and afterwards served as associate judge of the Common Pleas Court. He resided upon the same farm originally entered up to the date of his death, which occurred in 1863, he having reached the age of sixty-six years five months and eight days. His children were Isabel, Justus, Lucius, Charlotte (deceased while young), Justin, Lucinda, Emily, and Elmira.

Jacob Van Gundy came here in 1824, and, making his home at his brother John's, devoted his time to hunting until his death, which was occasioned by an injury received while hunting on the St. Marys in 1834.

The same year Achilles Irvin leased land in section 32, where he built a cabin and lived a few years, but finally moved to Indiana.

In 1827 George Wilson and Peter Coil (2d) came from Fayette County, Ohio. Coil located on northwest quarter of section 26, at the mouth of Eight-mile Creek, where he lived until 1868, when he moved to Centre Township, from which he afterwards returned, and located on section 24, in 1875. Wilson located on the school land, but finally moved to section 30; and again in 1833 began improvements in section 26, where he lived until 1845, when he moved to section 36, where he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1868.

In spring of 1828 Joseph Rider and Asahel Forbes, with their families, came from Hardin County, Ky. Forbes located on section 28, where he remained until his death. Rider settled on section 21, where he remained until his death in 1850, having attained the age of fifty-two years ten months and four days.

William Hamilton left Ontario County, N. Y., in 1825, and walked to Buffalo. Here he took a schooner for Sandusky Bay (city), and then walked by way of Lower Sandusky (Fremont), Perrysburg, Defiance, Fort Wayne, and Shane's Crossing to this township, where he joined his brother Justin, and assisted him in moulding and burning the first brick made in the township. The next fall he returned to New York on foot by way of Amanda, Wapakoneta, Bellefontaine, Fort Ball, and Fort Seneca to the lake at Sandusky. Here he took passage by steamer for Buffalo, from where he walked to Richmond, Ontario County, N. Y. In 1827 he married Almira C. Abbey, and in 1828, with wife and child and Aaron Abbey, returned to Ohio by his former route by Defiance and up the Auglaize River, reaching this township Nov. 3, 1828. He then located on east half of southwest quarter of section 26. After paying $100 for his land, he had $15 left, with which to supply the family and purchase stock and farming implements. The remainder of his life was spent on this farm, except the period from December, 1831, to March, 1836, when he acted as salesman for Joseph Skinner at Shane's Prairie, and the period between 1836 and March, 1842, when he kept a general

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supply store at Mendon. He was the second clerk of the township, the first postmaster at Mendon, and served fourteen consecutive terms as justice of the peace. His children were Polly Ann Shepherd, Lou Hussey, Hugh, Sally Barber, Isabel Murlin, William, Maria (dec'd), Almira (dec'd), W. Harrison (dec'd), and Susan (dec'd).

Aaron Abbey came in 1828, but never settled permanently in this township. He finally returned to New York, where he died some years since.

Samuel C. Barber, with his wife and two children (Relief and Lucretia), and his wife's brother, Abraham D. Murlin, came from Hardin County, Ky., in November, 1828, and located on section 27, where Barber resided until his death, in 1851, at the age of forty-seven years. His wife died in 1844, and he was married twice afterwards. Murlin made his home at Barber's until 1831, when he entered land on section 35. The next year he returned to Kentucky and married Elizabeth Leazer, and in the fall returned, accompanied by his wife, mother (a widow), and his sisters Elizabeth and Caroline. He remained here until his death, in 1852, aged forty-three years one month and fourteen days. His widow died on the old farm in 1875, aged sixty-three years. His mother and sisters also died here.

Michael Miller and his sister Elizabeth, two orphans, were brought to the township in 1829 by their brother-in-law, George Wilson, and became a part of his family until able to provide for themselves. Elizabeth afterwards returned to Fayette County, but Michael remained a permanent resident.

Abel Wright, with his wife and youngest son John M., came from Clinton County, Ohio, and located on northwest quarter of section 35, where Mr. W. died in 1848 at the advanced age of eighty years. Mrs. W. died in 1840, aged sixty-four years. Their son John married Caroline Murlin in 1834, and located on southwest quarter of section 36. His wife died in 1843, and he afterwards married Sarah Gordon.

During the year 1830 quite a number of settlers arrived, among whom were Isaac Coil, James Coil, Jacob Foltze, and George Parrott. Isaac Coil located on southwest quarter of section 30, where he spent the remainder of his life. James Coil moved to the Duncan cabin, and afterwards to the James Green lease, in section 16, where he lived several years, and then returned to Fayette County. George Parrott lived with his brother Thomas until he moved to the Foltz cabin, where he remained until 1841, when he sold to Edward Merrick and went to Iowa. Merrick sold to Thomas Upton about five years later and went to Illinois.

In the spring of 1831 Eli Forbes left South Bristol, N. Y., with his family, consisting of his wife and two small children, and came down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, thence up the canal to Troy, where he left his family and household goods until he could come here to his brother for teams to carry them to the township. While he and his brother were returning to Troy, they were met by a messenger who informed them of the tragic death of Mrs. Forbes. She was really a victim of the absurd stories told of the dangers of frontier life, as she had been made to believe that herself and children would almost surely be murdered by the Indians. While she was thus in dread of the future an incident occurred which completely enervated her. A young man of the family with whom she was staying returned home late at night, and, finding the doors locked, went to the window of Mrs. Forbes's room, which he raised, and entering, passed through to his own room. The shock was so severe that she was wild with alarm during the whole of the next day. Being of a nervous temperament, she could not overcome her fears and excitement, and some young ladies, hearing of her alarm, had her accompany them to their home in the evening to spend the night. While walking along the street, the young man who had caused her fright and whose image was fresh upon her mind, overtook them as he walked rapidly along. Mrs. Forbes, turning about, saw him, and exclaiming, "There he comes to kill me!" rushed frantically down a street leading towards the river bank, off which she threw herself, striking her head upon a rock in her fall, and suffering instant death. After such a tragic bereavement, Mr. Forbes brought his children and goods to his brother, where he lived a few years, and then married and settled on section 28, where he lived several years, and then sold out and moved to Illinois, where he and his wife both died the same year.

Joseph Sidenbender and John Van Gundy came from Ross County, Ohio, in 1831, and built cabins, and did some clearing on section 21, where Sidenbender remained until the spring of 1832, when he sold to A. M. Barber and moved near Shanesville. Van Gundy remained several years, spending most of his time hunting, and finally went to Indiana. In 1836 his little son, about four years of age, wandered off and became lost, although the fact was not known until night. Several men spent the night searching the woods by the aid of torches, but all without success. In the morning a company of men and boys formed to institute a thorough search. At about three o'clock in the afternoon the child was found sleeping upon a bed of leaves, where he had evidently spent the previous night.

In the summer of 1832 George M. Shepherd came from Miami County, Ohio, and settled on northwest quarter of section 25, where he resided until 1845, when he moved to Indiana, and later to Illinois, where he and his wife died several years since. Mary Ann Miller, wife of Michael Miller, and James Shepherd, are the only surviving children in this county. The same season Amos M. Barber came from Hardin County, Kentucky, and bought the Sidenbender tract and entered other land in section 21, where he spent the remainder of his life. During the year Eli Cook became a resident, and built a house on the east bank of Twelve-mile Creek. He also built a store and kept supplies about two years. In 1839 he sold to Philip Mecker, and moved to Knox County. His wife died while living in Michigan, and he returned here and made his home with his son William until his death in 1868.

In 1832 Richard Palmer bought the John Heath land and moved from Miami County, Ohio. Here he entered and purchased other tracts, and continued a resident until his death which occurred in 1852. His wife had previously died. His daughter Hulda and two sons Thomas and Joseph now occupy the old homestead.

William Cook came to the county with his father and first settled on northwest quarter of section 2 Centre Township, but sold out about two years later and came to southwest quarter of section 26 and southeast quarter of section 27, where his death occurred in 1874.

James Wright came from Kentucky in 1832. He was a native of New York. He first located on northwest quarter of section 35, where he remained till after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1845, when he sold to William Hamilton and returned to Kentucky. The same winter James Smith, a Virginian, but latterly from Montgomery County, Ohio, located on northwest quarter of section 25, where he died in 1852. He served as justice of the peace some three terms after 1835.

Early in 1833 John D. Hundley came from Fayette County, Ohio, and settled on the north fraction of section 20, where he remained a permanent resident. He was greatly devoted to hunting and trapping. The same season Henry and Samuel Parrott, also from Fayette County, settled in this township. Henry located on northeast quarter of section 25, where he lived until about 1839, when he moved to Iowa, where he died some years since. Samuel settled on southeast quarter of section 23, where he remained until 1846, when he traded farms with his brother Thomas, but finally sold out entirely to Dr. Miller and went to Iowa, where he has since died. Leonard Miller came the same season from the same county, and remained here as a hunter until the death of his wife, when he went to Indiana, where he has since died.

About the same time and from the same place came George Rupert and settled on southwest quarter of section 24, where he remained some time and then sold to William Hussey and moved to Auglaize County, where he died in 1877, aged about eighty-six years.

John W. Brown and his son John N., formerly of Ontario County, New York, moved here from Miami County, Iowa, in 1833, and settled on northwest quarter of section 22. Here they put up a wagon repair shop and a blacksmith shop, and engaged Aaron L. Johns as workman. They also erected a log horse-tread-mill, which they operated about two years. In December, 1837, he moved to Mendon, where he died in 1859. John N. then moved to Mercer, and finally to Missouri in 1842, where his wife and mother both died, and he went to California.

Edward Upton came from Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1833, and located on northeast quarter of section 35 and northwest quarter of 36, where he lived until 1851, when he sold to Henry Patterson and moved to Illinois, where his wife died some years ago. His oldest son, John, still lives in this township.

About the same time James T. Heath, oldest son of John Heath, settled on northeast quarter of section 19, where he died in 1849. Alfred Bigelow, of Hardin County, Kentucky, also settled on northwest quarter of section 34 the same year, but in 1839 sold out and went to Illinois, where he has since died.

In 1834 Samuel Davis and Benjamin Nolan came from Miami County. Davis settled on northwest quarter of section 35, where he lived until 1863, when he sold to Samuel Hankins, and lived with his son up to the date of his death, occurring in 1868. His wife had died two years earlier. Nolan located on northwest quarter of section 34, and remained there until 1842 or 1843, when he sold out and went to Indiana. Late the same season Abraham Abbey came from Ontario, New York, with his wife and child, and lived on several tracts of land until 1868, when he sold to Thomas Upton and returned to New York, where he has since died. Thomas Upton had just come from Hardin County, Kentucky, and was yet unmarried. He taught school during the winter, and worked at clearing land in summer. He returned at once to Kentucky, where he was married, and brought his wife to this township, and permanently located on east half of southeast quarter of section 35 in 1839.

In 1834 James Watts moved to east half of section 25, where an improvement was already made. He was a cooper by occupation, and came from Montgomery County, Ohio. Remained here working at his trade in bad weather, but giving his chief attention to the improvement of his land up to his death in January, 1843.

William McMichael came at same time from same place, and settled on northeast quarter of section 26, where he lived a few years and sold out, when he moved to section 11, where he spent the remainder of his life.

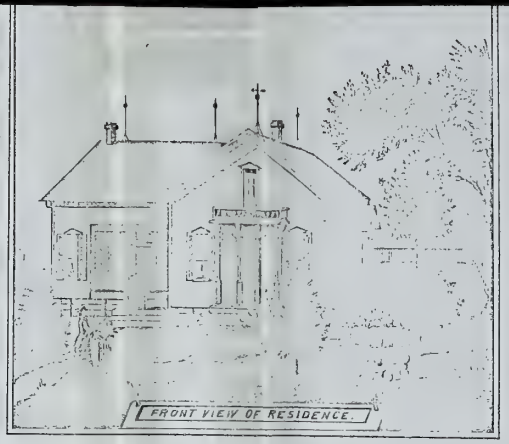
Daniel Murlin moved here from Hardin County, Ky., the same year,

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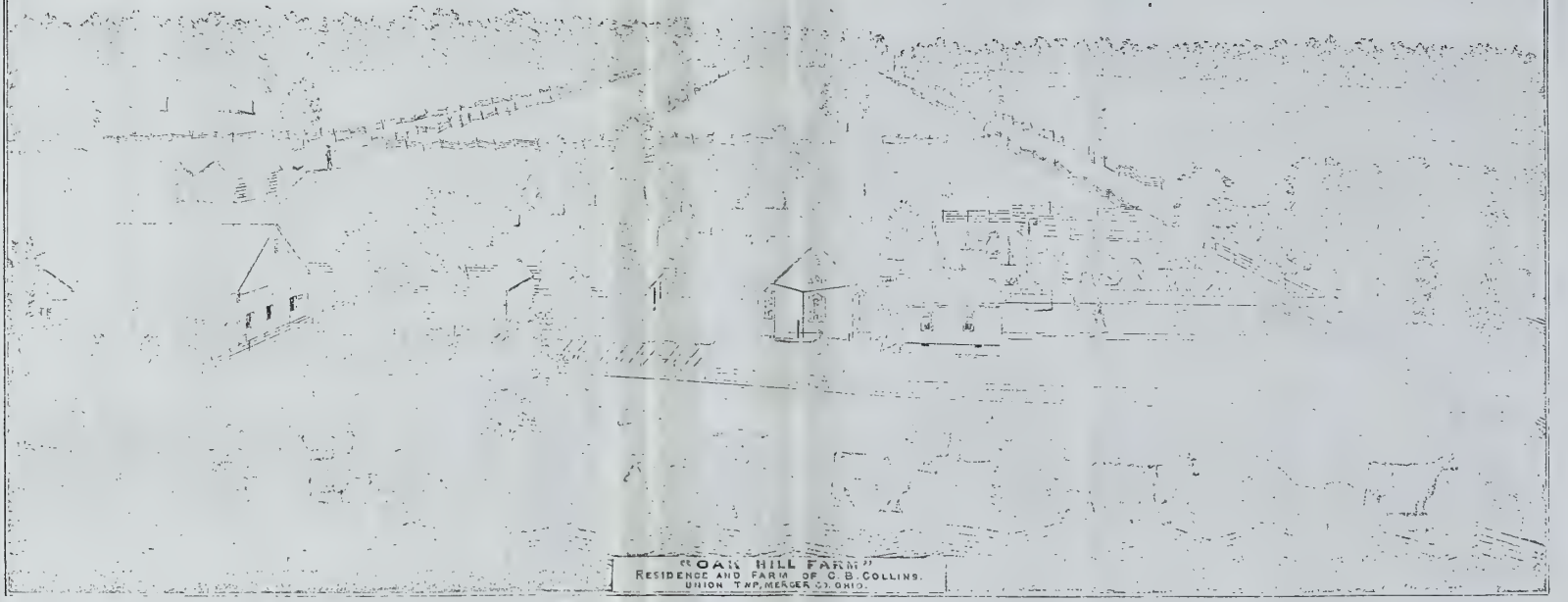
C. B. COLLINS.



FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE.



MRS. H. L. COLLINS.



"OAK HILL FARM"
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and settled on northwest quarter of section 33, where he remained up to his death, which occurred in 1875.

In spring of 1835, John Tomlinson moved here from Madison County, Ohio, and occupied the northeast quarter of section 5, where he died in 1846. His son-in-law, John Ross, located at the same time on northwest quarter of section 5. The same year Wesley A. Parrott came here from Fayette, and was followed the same season by his father, John Parrott, who settled on northeast quarter of section 25, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Jonathan E. Dutton, from Montgomery County, came here in the fall of 1835, and settled on northwest quarter of section 34, but sold out the next year and built a tannery at Mendon, where the remainder of his life was spent. About the same time Resin P. Webb married Lucinda Hays, and settled on southeast quarter of section 31, where he died in 1874.

In the autumn of 1836 John Edge moved from Fayette County to this township, and located on southeast quarter of section 15, where he resided several years, but at length sold out and moved to southwest quarter of section 23, where he still lives.

Early the same year Jacob Panabaker came here from Miami County, and located at Mendon (then Guilford), and built a saw- and grist mill on the St. Marys River. Although small, it was of great service to the settlers. In 1841 he traded the mill to Benjamin Griffin, Jr., for land in section 12.

Elhanan Porter, a carpenter and millwright, came about the same time, and helped Panabaker in building the mill. He then entered land in section 21, but soon left the township.

Adam Panabaker came also in 1836, and located on southwest quarter of section 29, where he died in 1861.

The same spring Asa Presho, formerly of New York, came here, and the following year located on southwest quarter of section 33, where he died in 1857.

Job Harmon moved from Miami County the same season, and settled on southwest quarter of section 7, where he lived one year, when, selling out, he went to Missouri.

Nathan Perry also came from Miami County this year, and settled on southeast quarter of section 26, where he lived until 1844, when he went to Indiana.

Eleazur S. Wright, from same place at same time, settled on northwest quarter of section 22, where he remained during his life.

Robert Mortimore came at same time from Madison County, Ohio, and located on northwest quarter of section 5. He was a wheelwright, and devoted considerable time to making chairs, spinning-wheels, and reels for the settlers here.

In February, 1837, Christian and John Gist came to the township. John located on east half and Christian on west half of northwest quarter of section 15, but both sold out and took leases on the school section. They both died some years since.

The same spring Jacob Peterman moved here from Coshocton County, and settled on northwest quarter of section 17. The next year, while assisting at the raising of the first bridge across the St. Marys, at Mendon, he fell dead by a stroke of apoplexy.

Samuel Ross came from Miami County, and made improvements on southeast quarter of section 22, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Christian Wertz came from Preble County, and settled on northwest quarter of section 36. He was a potter, and worked part of the time at this trade; still resides on same farm.

The same year William Murlin and Samuel Shepherd came from Hardin County, Ky. Murlin located on southeast quarter of section 34, and Shepherd on southwest quarter of section 35.

This year David P. Protsman came here from Montgomery County, and settled on northeast quarter of section 18, which he subsequently sold, but still remained in this township. He now resides on section 18.

Daniel Arnold and John Hines, formerly of Pennsylvania, came from Wayne County, Ohio, at this time. Arnold settled on southeast quarter of section 13, and Hines on northeast quarter of same section.

Late the same year Michael Deniston came in, and lived a short time with his son-in-law.

Isaac Lamunion came from Hardin County, Ky., late in 1837, and, after changing about some time, finally became a permanent resident on southwest quarter of section 25, where he still resides.

In 1838 John B. Hickernell came from Wayne County, Ohio, and settled on southeast quarter of section 10. He was a tailor, and worked chiefly at his trade.

Jacob Shearer, of Pennsylvania, located on southwest quarter of section 15 in 1838, but at length sold out and moved to section 22, where he died some years since.

James Anderson, also of Pennsylvania, came at same time and settled on southeast quarter of section 17, but finally moved to Van Wert.

John Price of Licking County, came in this year, and located on northwest quarter of section 1, where he died a few years ago. He was a weaver, and worked largely at his trade.

Robert Platt came here and located on southeast quarter of section 16, but finally went to Illinois.

John Protsman came here from Montgomery County in 1838, and settled on southeast quarter of section 18, where he spent the remainder of his life.

In 1839 William Hussey came from Highland Co., Ohio, and settled on southeast quarter of section 24, where he died in 1865.

Everett Sinclair came here with Hussey, and bought land of B. Griffin, but after a few years went to Indiana.

John M. Toland, of Miami County, came here the same season, and settled on northeast quarter of section 36, where he remained until about 1844, when he sold out, and soon after moved to Indiana. His brother Alfred came here in winter, but died soon after, and his family returned to Miami County, Ohio.

In 1840 Jacob Krugh came from Wayne County, Ohio, and settled on section 17, but a few years later moved to southwest quarter of same section, where he lived until 1875, when he moved to Celina.

George Firecvid moved here about the same time, and bought the west half of south quarter of the section.

In 1840 Robert H. Dunathan, a son-in-law of John Protsman, commenced an improvement on east half of northeast quarter of section 18, and continued a permanent resident until his death. He served as justice of the peace, and one term as commissioner of the county. He was a native of Franklin County, Pa., from where he moved to Dayton, and afterwards to Sidney, Ohio. From Sidney he came to this county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Joseph Severns came here from Miami County, Ohio, and located on northwest quarter of section 12, where he became a permanent resident.

But we must pause: we have reached 1840, and find settlers scattered throughout the township. We have recalled those pioneers, noted their arrival, and stated their nativity. They came from New York, from Pennsylvania, from Virginia, but especially from Kentucky and the older counties of Ohio. They followed closely in the wake of the red man, whose tracks were yet fresh, and whose shadow was yet visible as he pursued his way towards the west after his cession of lands by the treaty of St. Marys.

His retreating form had scarcely disappeared from view when the settlers approached from the south and east. Instead of bows and arrows, they were armed with axes and spades; instead of chasing wild beasts, they cleared away the forests; and instead of fishing in the murky streams, they cultivated the soil. They were a different people, who, instead of subsisting by hunting and fishing, threw away the rifle and hook, and wooed the virgin soil, until from her abundance she lavished upon them the necessities and comforts which they craved. Even this required time, for the soil is coy and modest, and must first be wooed and won—wooed by kindness and won by industrious worth. That these qualities were possessed by the pioneers of Union Township; that they were frugal, honest, industrious, and determined, is amply attested by the achievements of their lives. They were far removed from luxuries, and necessities were only supplied by hard labor and constant exposure. Still, they were accustomed to toil, and so neither privation nor labor, nor yet both combined, could rob life of any of its charms. They were not disappointed here: they sought the privilege of carving homes out of the wilderness, and enjoyed that privilege. They sought an opportunity to provide a home for their children, and embraced that opportunity here. They did more: they builded better than they knew;—they laid the foundation of a new community, and gave expression to the laws of a new social fabric; they laid the foundation of a local society, of its enterprises, industries, and institutions, with the hopes that cluster and linger about them. Their impress is upon the township to-day, and their character may be largely read by a contemplation of the social, industrious, enterprising, and intelligent citizenship of Union Township.

"Their history is written
In their race, and like the stars
They quietly fulfil their destiny."

Civil Organization.

The north part of the county was originally comprised in Dublin Township, but, as already indicated, Union Township, with Centre attached for business purposes, was organized in 1828. Pursuant to local notice, the electors of Union Township met for the first time at the school-house in the township, on the 20th day of December, 1828, and proceeded to an election of the several township and school-section officers as were designated by law. On counting the ballots it appeared that the following persons were severally elected to the offices prefixed to their names: Trustees, Benjamin Roebuck, Andrew Coil, Jr., and Peter Coil. Clerk, Justin Hamilton. Treasurer, George Wilson. Trustees of School Lands, Samuel Hanson, Peter Coil, and Justin Hamilton. Treasurer of School Lands, Michael Harner. Constable, Samuel Hanson. Overseers of Poor, John Van Gundy and Thomas Parrott. Fence Viewers, Peter Coil and Justin Hamilton.

The same day the several officers elect appeared and took the necessary oath except Michael Harner, who was absent, and Justin Hamilton, who took the oath as clerk, trustee of school lands, and fence viewer before John Greaves, a justice of the peace for Dublin Township.

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At the annual election, held at the house of Justin Hamilton, April 4, 1831, the following persons were elected to the offices indicated: Justice of the Peace, Peter Coil. Trustees, Justin Hamilton, Andrew Coil, Jr., and Joseph Rider. Clerk and Constable, Wm. Hamilton. Treasurer, Michael Harner. Supervisors, District No. 1, George Parrott; District No. 2, Justin Hamilton; District No. 3, Benjamin Roebuck. Overseers of the Poor, Barnabas Coon and Peter Coil 2d. Fence Viewers, Jeremiah Coil and A. D. Murlin.

The election of April 5, 1832, was held at the house of Justin Hamilton, and the following-named officers elected: Trustees, Joseph Rider, Andrew Coil, Jr., and Benjamin Roebuck. Clerk, William Hamilton. Treasurer, Michael Harner. Constable, S. E. Barber. Fence Viewers, Justin Hamilton, Thomas Parrott, and John Heath. Overseers of Poor, George Parrott, Samuel Hanson, and Benjamin Roebuck were tied. After drawing cuts, George Parrott and Benjamin Roebuck were duly declared elected.

Trustees of School Lands, Joseph Rider, Abel Wright, and Samuel Hanson. Treasurer of School Lands, Michael Harner. Supervisors, District No. 1, Peter Coil; District No. 2, Isaac Coil; District No. 3, Benjamin Roebuck.

Entry: 1829.—The trustees met agreeably to law this day, being the first Monday in March. No accounts being brought forward nor claims laid in against the township, the trustees proceeded to lay the township off in road districts as follows, to wit: The township to be divided into three districts, as follows:—

District No. 1 to include the north part of Township 4 S., R. 3 E. in Mercer County, as far south as the county road running from St. Marys to Shanesville, and including all the hands living immediately on said road, on either side thereof, which district is to include the said county road as far as it runs through said township, and no other road. Likewise to include all hands between said road and the north line of said township of Union.

District No. 2 to work on the State road from Amanda to Shanesville, so far as it passes through the township of Union, and to include all the hands between the State road from St. Marys to Shanesville, and the county road between the same places, within said township, except the hands residing immediately on the county road on the south side, which hands so excepted are to work on the county road in district No. 1.

District No. 3 to work the State road from St. Marys to Shanesville, so far as it passes through the township of Union, and to include all the hands south of said road, in said township of Union, and including those living on said road.

Attest, JUSTIN HAMILTON, Clerk.

At the election held April 1, 1833, at the house of Justin Hamilton, the following officers were elected: Trustees, Joseph Rider, Benjamin Roebuck, and Andrew Coil, Jr. Clerk, Justin Hamilton. Treasurer, Michael Harner. Constable, Asahel Forbes. Overseers of Poor, Samuel C. Barber and William Hamilton. Fence Viewers, Benjamin Roebuck, Justin Hamilton, and Jeremiah Coil. Supervisors, District No. 1, Peter Coil 2d; District No. 2, Isaac Coil; District No. 3, Lorenzo Roebuck.

Special Election.—An additional justice having been granted by the Common Pleas Court, an election was held June 22, 1833, and William Hamilton was chosen by receiving twenty-seven votes, or the full number cast.

An annual election was held at the house of Justin Hamilton, April 7, 1834, with the following result: Justice, John N. Brown. Trustees, Benjamin Roebuck, Abel Wright, and Richard Palmer. Clerk, Justin Hamilton. Treasurer, Michael Harner. Overseers of Poor, Peter Coil, 2d, and Samuel Parrott. Fence Viewers, Justice Hamilton, Peter Coil, 1st, and Andrew Coil. Constable, Asahel Forbes. Supervisors District No. 1, George Rupert; District No. 2, Peter Coil, 2d; District No 3, S. C. Barber; District No. 4, Benjamin Roebuck.

At the June session of the county commissioners Centre Township was set apart, and the residence of Benjamin Roebuck falling within Centre Township a vacancy was declared in the board of trustees of Union Township, and Daniel Murlin appointed to fill said vacancy.

The next election was held April 6, 1835, at the house of J. N. Brown. Officers elected: Justice, James Smith; Trustees, Abel Wright, Richard Palmer, and Daniel Murlin. Clerk, J. N. Brown. Treasurer, Michael Harner. Constables, Asahel Forbes and Samuel Parrott. Fence Viewers, A. D. Murlin, Jeremiah Coil, and Thomas Parrott. Overseers of Poor, Eli Cook and Justin Hamilton. Supervisors, District No. 1, J. N. Brown; District No. 2, William Cook; District No. 3, S. C. Barber; District No. 4, John Van Gundy.

Election held April 4, 1836. Officers elected: Trustees, Daniel Murlin, Peter Coil, and George Parrott. Clerk, William Hamilton. Treasurer, Michael Harner. Constables, Samuel Parrott and Ethanan Porter. Overseers of Poor, Eli Cook and Justin Hamilton. Fence Viewers, James Wright, Thomas Parrott, and Aaron L. Johns. Supervisors, District No. 1, J. N. Brown; District No. 2, Peter Coil, 2d; District No. 3, A. D. Murlin; District No. 4, Michael Harner; District No. 5, Z. P. Lott; District No. 6, John Van Gundy.

At the election held April 3, 1837, the officers elect are exhibited by the following list: Justice, William Hamilton. Trustees, Daniel Murlin, George Parrott, and Peter Coil, 2d. Clerk, J. N. Brown. Treasurer, Peter Coil, 1st. Constables, W. E. Panabaker and Samuel Parrott. Overseers of the Poor, Eli Cook and Justin Hamilton. Fence Viewers, Nathan Perry, Thomas Parrott, and James Wright. Supervisors, District No. 1, Samuel Parrott; District No. 2, George Wilson; District No. 3, Edward Upton; District No. 4, Justin Hamilton; District No. 5, J. E. Dutton; District No. 6, John Van Gundy; District No. 7, J. D. Handley. School Examiners, J. Hamilton, Samuel Thatcher, and James Smith. School Land Trustees, Peter Coil, 2d, S. C. Barber, and J. N. Brown. School Land Treasurer, no votes cast.

Election held at Guilford, April 2, 1838. Trustees, A. D. Murlin, George Parrott, and J. T. Webb. Clerk, Justin Hamilton. Treasurer Peter Coil. Constables, Asahel Forbes and Amos M. Barber. Supervisors, Samuel Parrott, John Coil, 2d, Richard Tomlinson, Andrew Coil, Peter Coil, 2d, J. N. Wright, Asa Presho, Achilles Irvin. Overseers of Poor, Justin Hamilton and Eli Cook. Fence Viewers, A. D. Murlin, Gorge Parrott, and John Fish.

Election April 1, 1839, held at Mendon. Trustees, George Parrott, Isaac Lamunion, William Murlin. Clerk, Justin Hamilton. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Constables, Samuel Parrott and A. M. Barber. Overseers of the Poor, J. N. Brown, Justin Hamilton. Fence Viewers, William Hamilton, A. L. Johns, Thomas Parrott. Supervisors, E. S. Wright, Robert Platt, John Ross, Thomas Parrott, Nathan Perry, A. D. Murlin, Justin Hamilton, Greenly Roebuck.

Election held at Mendon April 6, 1840. Trustees, E. S. Wright, John Bolton, Thomas Upton. Clerk, Justin Hamilton. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Constables, J. F. Tomlinson, Daniel Arnold. Overseers of Poor, J. Hamilton, Daniel Murlin. Trustees of School Land, William Hamilton, William Murlin, John Tomlinson. Fence Viewers, Samuel Parrott, S. C. Barber, J. G. Wright. Supervisors, E. S. Wright, J. B. Hickernell, John Ross, Isaac Lamunion, James Bolton, Samuel Shepherd, Michael Harner, Wesley Hanson.

Election April 5, 1841, held at Mendon. Justice, James Smith. Trustees, John Bolton, John Protsman, Isaac Lamunion Clerk, Justin Hamilton. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Constables, A. L. Johns, Daniel Arnold. Overseers of Poor, J. Hamilton, Andrew Coil. Fence Viewers, Thomas Parrott, S. C. Barber.

Election held at Mendon, April 4, 1842. Trustees, John Protsman, John Bolton, Andrew Coil. Clerk, James Harner. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Constables, Samuel Parrott, George Wilson. Overseers of Poor, J. Hamilton, Daniel Murlin. Fence Viewers, J. O. Miller, James Anderson, A. M. Barber.

Election held at Mendon, April 3, 1843. Trustees, Andrew Coil, John Bolton, John Protsman. Clerk, James Harner. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Assessor, Peter Coil. Constables, James Harner, Samuel Parrott. Overseers of Poor, J. Hamilton, Daniel Murlin. Fence Viewers, S. C. Barber, A. M. Barber, Lewis Tomlinson.

Election held at Mendon, April 1, 1844. Trustees, Andrew Coil, James Smith, R. H. Dunathan. Clerk, Daniel Murlin. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Assessor, Robert Mortimer. Overseers of Poor, Thomas Upton, Amos Barber. Constables, W. E. Panabaker, Jacob Johnston.

Election held in Mendon, April 7, 1845. Trustees, Robert H. Dunathan, Lewis Culver, Simon Ross. Clerk, A. L. Johns. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Assessor, Laman Prichard. Constables, A. M. Barber, Daniel Arnold. Overseers of Poor, J. Hamilton, Daniel Murlin. School Land Trustee, William Hussey.

Election held April 6, 1846, at Mendon. Justice, Wm. Hamilton. Trustees, Andrew Coil, Peter Siler, Christian Wertz. Clerk, J. Hamilton. Treasurer, Peter Coil. Assessor, Laman Prichard.

Election held at Mendon, April 5, 1847. Trustees, Wm. Cook, Daniel Murlin, John Fryer. Clerk, James Smith. Treasurer, Wm. Hamilton. Assessor, Laman Prichard. Trustees of School Land, A. M. Barber, Michael Denison, Peter Siler. Justice, Robt. H. Dunathan.

Election April, 1848. Trustees, John Protsman, Thomas Upton, Christian Wertz. Clerk, James Smith. Treasurer, Wm. Hamilton. Assessor, Laman Prichard.

Election April 2, 1849. Justice, Wm. Hamilton. Trustees, John Protsman, A. D. Murlin, Wm. Cook. Clerk, James Smith. Treasurer, Wm. Hamilton. Assessor, Laman Prichard.

Election held April 1st, 1850. Justice, R. H. Dunathan. Treasurer, William Hamilton. Trustees, John Protsman, Wm. Cook, B. D. Strother. Clerk, Wm. Nelson. Assessor, Wm. Nelson.

Election held April 7, 1851. Trustees, Daniel Murlin, Everett Sinclair, B. D. Strother. Clerk, W. C. Nelson. Treasurer, J. H. Harbison. Assessor, W. C. Nelson.

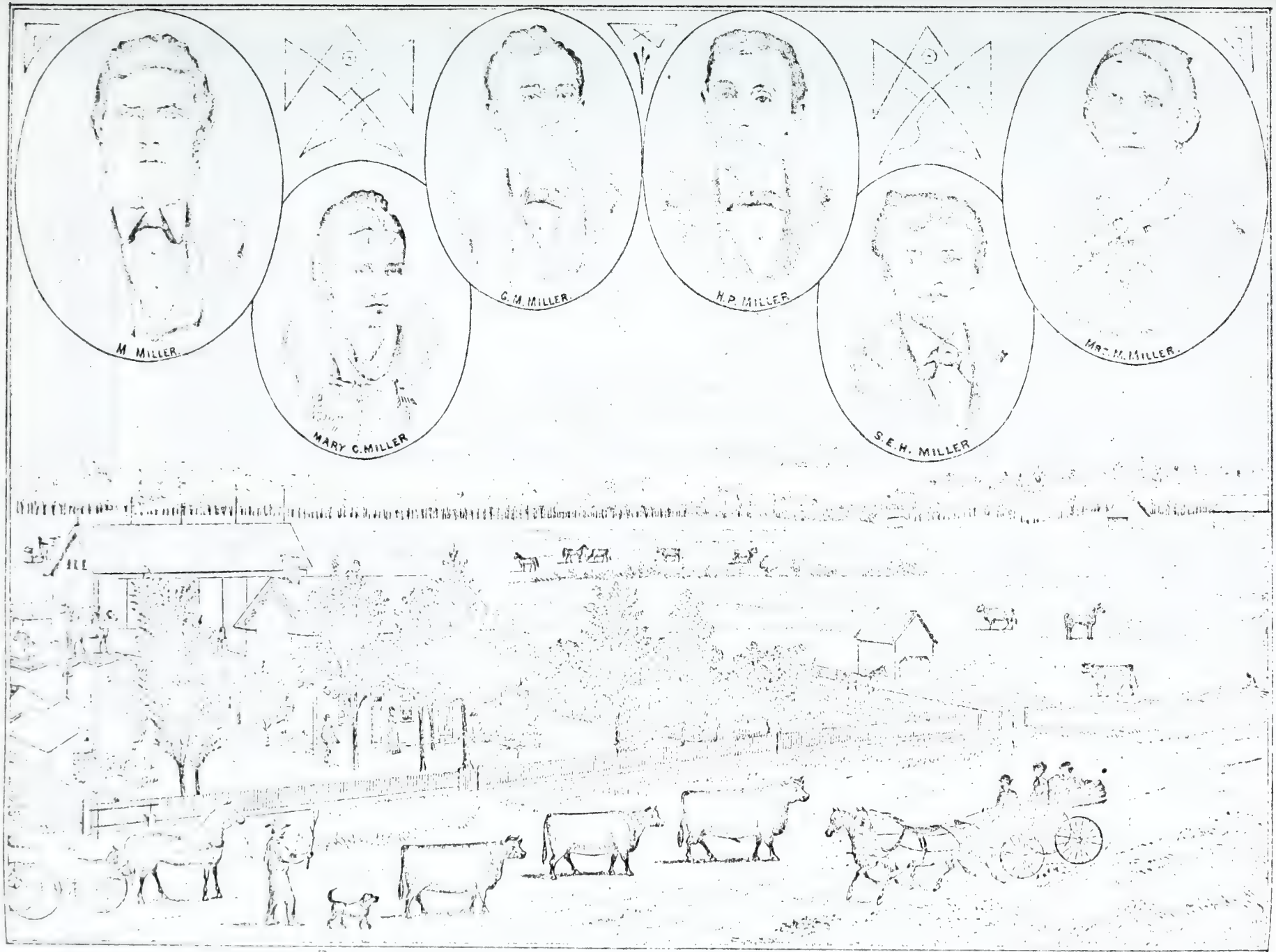
Election April 5, 1852. Justice, Wm. Hamilton. Trustees, B. D Strother, John Edge, Isaac Lamunion. Clerk, J. F. Tomlinson. Treasurer, J. H. Harbison. Assessor, C. F. Nelson.

Election held April 4, 1853. Justice, J. F. Tomlinson, 103 votes. Trustees, Isaac Lamunion, 86 votes; John Edge, 95 votes; J. F. Tomlinson, 119 votes. Clerk, James Shepherd, 116 votes. Treasurer, J. H. Harbison, 127 votes. Assessor, C. F. Nelson, 125 votes.

Election held April 3, 1854. Trustees, Joseph Tomlinson, Isaac

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RES. OF M. MILLER, TWO MILES SOUTH OF MENDON, UNION TP, MERCER CO. O.

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Lamunion, Daniel Murlin. Clerk, Creed F. Greer. Assessor, John H. Harbison.

Election held April 4, 1855. Justice, Wm. Hamilton, 121 votes. Trustees, Justin Hamilton, 117 votes; D. P. Protsman, 116 votes; Samuel Nichols, 114 votes. Clerk, Austin Barber, 119 votes. Treasurer, J. F. Tomlinson, 121 votes. Assessor, Isaac Chevington, 120 votes.

Election held April, 1856. Trustees, Samuel Nichols, Orlando Murlin, Christian Wertz. Assessor, Isaac Chevington. Clerk, Isaac Chevington. Treasurer, A. L. Moncriff.

Election held April 5, 1858. Trustees, John Bolton, Samuel Nichols, Henry Patterson. Assessor, Isaac Chevington. Clerk, Austin Barber. Treasurer, A. S. Moncriff.

Election held April 4, 1859. Justice, Joseph May. Assessor, Isaac Chevington. Trustees, John Bolton, Samuel Nichols, Joseph Tomlinson. Clerk, Austin Barber. Treasurer, A. S. Moncriff

Election held April 1, 1861. Trustees, Joseph Hesser, Christian Wertz, Daniel Murlin. Clerk, Warren Barber. Treasurer, J. H. Hussey. Assessor, Isaac Chevington.

Election held April 7, 1862. Trustees, Christian Wertz, J. F. Tomlinson, Wm. Clay. Clerk, Warren Barber. Treasurer, D. J. Davis. Assessor, Isaac Chevington.

Election held April 6, 1863. Trustees, Joseph Tomlinson, Christian Wertz, John Parrott. Clerk, Creed F. Greer. Treasurer, D. J. Davis. Assessor, J. A. Protsman.

Election held April, 1864. Justice, Wm. Hamilton. Trustees, Joseph Tomlinson, Christian Wertz, J. H. Parrott. Clerk, Creed F. Greer. Treasurer, D. J. Davis. Assessor, James Shepherd.

Election held April, 1865. Justice, Joseph May. Trustees, Michael Miller, J. M. Hussey, J. A. Raudabaugh. Clerk, J. J. Phillips. Treasurer, D. J. Davis. Assessor, James Shepherd.

Election held October, 1865. J. R. Goodwin elected Justice of the Peace.

Election held April 2, 1866. Trustees, Daniel Murlin, J. H. Colwell, Michael Miller. Clerk, J. R. Goodwin. Treasurer, D. P. Davis. Assessor, Orlando Murlin.

Election held April 6, 1868. Trustees, Michael Miller, Samuel Nichols, Henry Archer. Clerk, J. H. Patterson. Treasurer, D. J. Davis. Assessor, Orlando Murlin.

Election held April 5, 1869. Trustees, Samuel Nichols, Hugh Hamilton, J. P. Patterson. Clerk, J. H. Patterson. Treasurer, C. B. Collins. Assessor, J. H. Patterson.

Election held April, 1870. Justice, Wm. Hamilton. Trustees, Samuel Nichols, Hugh Hamilton, Henry Clay. Treasurer, C. B. Collins. Clerk, J. H. Patterson.

Election held April 3, 1871. Trustees, Samuel Nichols, J. F. Tomlinson, J. W. Presho. Clerk, J. J. Phillips. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 1, 1872. Trustees, J. W. Presho, John Small, G. G. Parrott. Clerk, J. J. Phillips. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

A special election was held June 20, 1872, for the purpose of voting a tax for the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad through the township, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 220; in favor of tax, 216; opposed to tax, 4.

Election held April 7, 1873. Trustees, John Small, I. B. Robbins, Justin Hamilton. Clerk, J. J. Phillips. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 6, 1874. Trustees, Henry Clay, Alex. Partner, J. W. Presho. Clerk, S. S. McGee. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 6, 1875. Trustees, Henry Clay, Hugh Hamilton, G. G. Parrott. Clerk, J. W. Ash. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 3, 1876. Trustees, Henry Clay, J. W. Presho, Samuel Nichols. Clerk, S. S. McGee. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 2, 1877. Trustees, Henry Clay, F. S. Collins, Justin Hamilton. Clerk, J. W. Presho. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 1, 1878. Justice, L. A. Baker. Trustees, Justin Hamilton, Henry Clay, L. F. Lamunion. Clerk, Andrew Ayers. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 7, 1879. Justice, J. W. Presho. Trustees, Henry Clay, L. F. Lamunion, Hugh Hamilton. Clerk, Andrew Ayers. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April, 1880. Trustees, Hugh Hamilton, Joseph Tomlinson, N. F. Griffin. Clerk, J. H. Moore. Treasurer, C. B. Collins.

Election held April 4, 1881. Trustees, Justin Hamilton, J. F. Tomlinson, N. T. Griffin. Clerk, J. H. Moore. Treasurer, C. B. Collins. Assessor, Philip Hankins. Constables, W. F. Barber, J. W. Ash. Supervisors, names in order of number of districts, J. M. Protsman, Wm. Rider, Hugh Hamilton, I. B. Robbins, Christian Shearer, L. P. Hays, George Griffin, G. P. Murlin, Henry Clay, Riley Jones, Geo. Fahnestock, Philip Hankins, James Nelson—in all, 13.

Education.

Such is a cursory review of the civil organization and official roster of the township from its foundation to the present year. We may now glance for a moment at the educational advantages on a corporative basis. It is not necessary to enter into details in this connection. It is the old story of a rude beginning, a continuous development, and a golden promise. The first building was a log house, built by the volunteer labor of the settlers in 1827 on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 28, being the land of Justin Hamilton. In the winter of 1827 and 1828 a subscription school was taught in this building by J. Hamilton, for which he received $10 per month and boarded himself. Even then he had to accept trade of any and every kind as an equivalent for his wages. In 1829 and 1830 a second term was taught by Henry Hoagland for the same wages, but he boarded among the householders. In the spring of 1831 another log cabin school was built by volunteer aid on the land of Peter Coil, on the west bank of Twelve mile Creek, on section 27. A first term was taught here by Miss Matilda Freeman, at the rate of $1 per week and boarding free. Another term was taught here in the winter of 1832 and 1833 by William Hamilton at $10 per month. The regular attendance during this term was over 40. This building was used to some extent until a log house was built in Mendon and another near Bethel.

The next school building was erected on the land of John Van Gundy, on Twelve-mile Creek, making the third school-house in the township. Such was the foundation of the school system of the township, being the result of volunteer labor and contribution by the early settlers.

In 1838 we find the auditor's apportionment of school funds for the different districts: District No. 1, $26.764; District No. 2, $20.392; District No. 3, $18.692; District No. 4, $13.594; District No. 5, $11.895; District No. 6, $11.045. Total, $102.382.

Report of District No. 2, Sept. 21, 1838. Joseph Santly employed for a term of six months, commencing Nov. 12, 1838, for $100. 1st quarter—number of pupils enrolled, 48; males, 30, females, 18; average daily attendance, 24.5. 2d quarter—enrolment, 44; males, 27; females, 17; average daily attendance, 14.2.

Report of District No. 4, Sept. 30, 1839. Clerk reported no school taught for the year, no tax raised, and no public moneys received.

Apportionment of school money for 1839. District No. 1, $27.941; District No. 2, $21.288; District No. 3, $19.524; District No. 4, $14.192; District No. 5, $12.418; District No. 6, $11.531; Fractional District, $3.548. Total, $110.442.

Apportionment for 1844. District No. 1, pupils, 38; funds, $22.80. District No. 2, pupils, 42; funds, $25.20. District No. 3, pupils, 55; funds, $30.60. District 4, pupils, 35; funds, $21.00. District No. 5, pupils, 37; funds, $22.20. District No. 6, pupils, 58; funds, $34.80. District No. 7, pupils, 27; funds, $16.20. District No. 8, pupils, 37; funds, $22.20. Total funds, $195.00

Apportionment for 1845. District No. 1, pupils, 35; funds, $17.774. District No. 2, pupils, 34; funds, $17.262. District No. 3, pupils, 47; funds, $23.863. District No. 4, pupils, 31; funds, $15.739. District No. 5, pupils, 33; funds, $16.755. District No. 6, pupils, 56; funds, $28.452. District No. 7, pupils, 40; funds, $20.309. District No. 8, pupils, 42; funds, $21.324. Total funds, $161.458.

Apportionment for 1849. District No. 1, pupils, 34; funds, $17.05. District No. 2, pupils, none; funds, none. District No. 3, pupils, 53; funds, $26.62; District No. 4, pupils, 32; funds, $16.05. District No. 5, pupils, 52; funds, $26.10. District No. 6, pupils, 64; funds, $32.10. District No. 7, pupils, 40; funds, $20.06. District No. 8, pupils, 39; funds, $19.60. District No. 9, pupils, none; funds, none. Total funds, $157.58.

Apportionment for 1850. District No. 1, pupils, 40; funds, $21.324. District No. 2, pupils, 24; funds, $12.810. District No. 3, pupils, 62; funds, $32.552. District No. 4, pupils, 32; funds, $17.064. District No. 5, pupils, 49; funds, $26.142. District No. 6, pupils, 62; funds, $33.082. District No. 7, pupils, 36; funds, $19.202. District No. 8, pupils, 37; funds, $19.812. District No. 9, pupils, 13; funds, $6.911. Total funds, $188.899.

The enumeration for 1880 shows the following numbers of youths of school age in the limits of the several sub-districts:—

District No. 1, males, 30; females, 34; total, 64. District No. 2 (Mendon), males, 54; females, 63; total, 117 District No. 3, males, 28; females, 31; total, 59. District No. 4, males, 40; females, 32; total, 72. District No. 5, males, 33; females, 23; total, 56. District No. 6, males, 49; females, 31; total, 80. District No. 7, males, 30; females, 24; total, 54. District No. 8, males, 25; females, 21; total, 46. District No. 9, males, 33; females, 24; total, 57. District No. 10, males, 32; females, 30; total, 62. District No. 11, males, 31; females, 31; total, 62.

Total for all the districts, 729.

Report of the Board of Education for the School Year ending August 31, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 1, 1879	$2515.77
State tax	1030.50
Irreducible school fund	349.09
Township Tax for school and school-house purposes	2014.03
Total receipts	$5909.39

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EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid teachers in common schools	$2356.43
" paid for building sites and buildings	611.90
" paid for fuel and other contingent expenses	166.10
Total expenditures	$2134 43
Balance on hand September 1, 1880	$2774.96.

School houses, Teachers, etc.—Number of school-houses in township, 11. Number of school-rooms, exclusive of rooms used exclusively for recitations, 12. Total value of school property, including grounds, houses, furniture, apparatus, etc., $8300. Number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 12. Number of different teachers employed, gentlemen, 12; ladies, 12. Average wages per month, males, $34; females, $17. Average number of weeks school was in session, 24.

Enrollment.—Number of different pupils enrolled during the year, boys, 406; girls, 414. Total, 820. Average monthly enrollment, boys, 355; girls, 347. Total, 694.

As already indicated, the township is now divided into eleven sub-districts, each of which is supplied with a comfortable building. The teachers are usually young men and women, who generally take pride in the advancement of education. Still they find it difficult to organize and advance beyond time-worn methods and exploded theories. This difficulty is not, however, confined to this locality, but only obtains too generally, attributable, we apprehend, to the inefficiency of school-boards, the incompetency of teachers, and the indifference of parents. The re-organizers and innovators, who will place the schools in advance rather than abreast or behind the age, will be hailed by posterity as public benefactors, for even to-day all eyes look wistfully and hopefully to the schools for the full development of the highest manhood and purest womanhood. The people may well afford to foster educational facilities with tender care, while teachers, laboring under a high and grave responsibility, may well afford to realize that responsibility, harmonize their efforts with that realization, and working mind to mind and hand to hand for the common good, lift the whole school-system to a level of living thought.

Statistics, 1880.

Population, 1820.

Votes cast for Secretary of State at October election, Charles Townsend (Rep.), 238; William Lang (Dem.), 147; Charles A. Lloyd (G.), 7. Total, 392.

Votes cast for President and Vice-President at national election in November, James A. Garfield (Rep.), 252; Winfield S. Hancock (Dem.), 155. Total, 417.

1881.—For Governor, Charles Foster (R.), 185; John W. Bookwalter (D.), 119; A. R. Ludlow (P.), 19; John Seitz, 10. Total, 335.

Assessor's Return for 1881, showing Products and Valuation for the year 1880.—Wheat—acres sown, 2580; bushels produced, 44,581. Acres sown for harvest of 1881, 3022. Buckwheat—acres, 10.5; bushels, 121 Oats—acres, 1075; bushels, 24,605. Barley—acres, 1; bushels, 12. Corn—acres, 2939; bushels (shelled), 117,910. Meadows—acres, 987; tons hay, 1128. Clover—acres, 337; tons hay, 404; bushels seed, 272; acres plowed under for manure, 31. Flax—acres, 57, bushels seed, 386. Potatoes—acres, 70.75; bushels, 4571. Tobacco—acres, 1.25; pounds, 110. Butter—pounds, 45,414. Cheese—pounds, 30. Sorghum—acres, 21¾; gallons molasses, 2038. Maple—pounds sugar, 401; gallons syrup, 18. Bees—hives, 16; pounds honey, 935. Eggs—dozen, 55,750. Grape wine—gallons pressed, 3. Sweet potatoes—acres, .75; bushels, 33. Orchards—acres occupied, 390; bushels apples, 21,247; bushels peaches, 1014; bushels pears, 31; bushels cherries, 62; bushels plums, 11. Wool—pounds shorn, 4786. Dogs—number, 133. Sheep killed by dogs—number, 51; value, $188. Sheep injured by dogs—number, 27; value, $54. Domestic animals died from diseases: Hogs—228; value, $701. Sheep—47; value, $141. Cattle—21; value, $414. Horses—30; value, $1740. Bonds exempt from taxation, $4965.

Abstract of Decennial Appraisement of Real Estate for 1880.—Number of acres, 22,918. Value of land, $444,460. Average value per acre, $19.39. Value of buildings, $30,970. Aggregate value of lands and buildings, $475,430. Average value per acre, including buildings, $20.74. Value of city, town, and village lots, $3700. Value of buildings, $13,670. Aggregate value of lots and buildings, $17,380. Aggregate value of real estate, $420,531.20. Aggregate value in duplicate of 1880, $276,550. Number acres arable land, 12,758. Number acres meadow or pasture land, 425. Number acres uncultivated or woodland, 9735.

The past year added greatly to the commercial facilities of the township by the construction of the Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Narrow Gauge Railroad from Delphos across the township to Shanesville, thus affording an outlet to the P. F. W. & C. R. R. and the canal at Delphos. Within the present year this line has been pushed northward to Toledo, and southward to Dayton, thus affording an outlet to the great east and west lines either north or south. At this moment the whistle of the train is heard by the writer as it takes its departure from Celina for Dayton for the first through trip. Such a road must add greatly to the wealth of the township by the shipping advantages it offers and serve a great convenience as a line of travel to the county seat, while it also introduces the advantages of a telegraph line.

The farms, the schools, the railroad, and the industrial and commercial enterprises here abounding, are carrying the township forward to a full development by safe and certain steps upon a solid basis. With a fertile soil and increasing advantages, the township must steadily grow in wealth.

Soldier's Record.

Andrew Ayres, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in Co. A, 99th O. V. I., and was discharged May 30, 1863. Re-enlisted Feb. 14, 1865, in Co. D, 193d O. V. I., and was discharged Aug. 4, 1865.

Milton Dennison, private 10th Ind. Battery from Jan. 3, 1862, to Jan., 1865.

G. W. Woodin, private Co. D, 71st O. V. I., from Oct. 19, 1861, to Dec. 19, 1865.

George Raach, private Co. G, 9th O. Cav., from Aug. 21, 1863, to Aug. 21, 1865.

G. W. Mortimore, private Co. A, 99th O. V. I., from July 24, 1862, to June 26, 1865.

T. Q. Hickernell, private Co. E, 118th O. V. I., from Aug. 13, 1862, to June 24, 1865.

James Clover, private Co. A, 40th O. V. I., from Sept. 15, 1861, to Oct. 7, 1864.

John Griffin, private Co. E, 118th O. V. I., from Aug. 22, 1862, until his death, which occurred in Kentucky, October 18, 1863.

C. A. Kelly, corporal Co. E, 118th O. V. I., from August 13, 1862, to May 15, 1865.

Michael Dickson, private Co. E, 118th O. V. I., August 13, 1862 Died in Kentucky in Dec., 1862.

John R. Fryer, private Co. E, 46th O. V. I., from Nov. 1861, to Jan., 1863.

John Custer, private Co. K, 156th O. V. I., from May, 1864, to Aug., 1865.

J. M. Archer, corporal Co. A, 41st O. V. I., from Aug. 10, 1861, to Sept. 28, 1862. Re-enlisted as private Co. M, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Sept. 10, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.

John Bevan, sergeant Co. E, 56th O. V. I., from Oct. 15, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1864. Re-entered service as quartermaster-sergeant 56th O. V. I., Dec. 17, 1863, till April 25, 1865.

MENDON.

Description of Plat.—The town of Guilford is laid out on a part of the east and west fraction of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 4 south, range 3 east, on the south bank of the St. Marys River, in the county of Mercer, and State of Ohio. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are laid out north and south and east and west; the variation at the time of survey being 4° 20′ east. Main, Warren, Wayne, and Green Streets are each 72.5 feet in width; Mill, High, and Market Streets are each 66 feet wide. All the lots except Nos. 1 and 3 are five poles wide and ten poles long. Lot No. 1 is ten poles long, and on the east line four poles, and on the west line seven poles wide. Lot No. 3 is ten poles long, and on the east line eight poles, and on the west line nine poles wide, measuring to low-water mark. The town contains forty-three lots and a piece of public ground on Main and Market Streets, which, including the streets, is 24.5 poles long and 14 poles wide. Good and sufficient stones have been planted at the northeast corner of the public ground, at the southeast corner of lot No. 23, and at the northeast corner of lot No. 7. All of which is hereby certified to be correct, to the best of my knowledge and ability.

(Signed) ROBERT GRANT, Co. Sur.

State of Ohio, Mercer County, ss.

Before me, John N. Brown, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came Justin Hamilton and Thomas Parrott, proprietors of the town of Guilford, and severally acknowledged the within plat and above description thereof to be their voluntary act for the purposes therein expressed, and that the same is in strict conformity with their wishes and intentions.

Given under my hand this 29th day of May, 1834.

(Signed) JOHN N. BROWN, J. P.

Entered for and recorded June 2d, 1834.

(Signed) J. W. RILEY, Recorder.

Such is the foundation of Mendon; for although recorded under the name of Guilford, that of Mendon was soon after adopted, simply as a preference by the original proprietors. Here for years its chief features were a school-house, a horse-mill, and store; but these of course grew with the growth of the settlement until the log school-house gave place

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to a frame building, the horse-mill yielded to the water-power, and the supply-store was succeeded by different and differing places of trade. Of the old institutions the log-cabin school and the horse-power mill have passed away, while the old "tavern," and the old "water-mill," still remain as way-marks and monuments along the line of growth. That growth was never rapid, never having been subjected to the accelerating impulses of to-day during the long yesterday of tardy development. There were no special stimuli until very recently, and so, a few residences and a few additional stores were added, and the demands of the life and development of the town were amply satisfied. True, the old water-mill substituted steam for water-power, but the very building was outlived and had been outgrown already, and so lacked both capacity and capability to meet and answer the increased and increasing demands of the community. For this reason trade found its way to St. Marys, Spencerville, or other milling towns, and Mendon was robbed of its natural and legitimate support, for the farmer who went to another town to mill did not find it necessary to return without family supplies in order to go to Mendon for those supplies. It is different to-day, it will be more radically different to-morrow. The new railroad brought trade, particularly by bringing a warehouse, where grain is bought and shipped. A new steam-mill now erecting will add that support, that business, that convenience, to-morrow, which was denied the town yesterday. A new hotel, carriage factory, and new stores, mean a continued and healthy growth. At the first faint gleam of the dawn of this better day we hear the prayer of the citizens for the advantages of incorporation, and see that prayer already answered. The boundaries of the town are enlarged above the old plat and the subsequent additions thereto.

Incorporation.

A petition signed by thirty-two voters was presented the commissioners in February, 1881, praying for the incorporation of the village, with the following description:—

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Mercer County, Ohio: The undersigned, voters of the town of Mendon, Mercer County, Ohio, ask that said town be incorporated for general purposes, as authorized by law; they also ask that the following limits be the boundaries of the said incorporation, to wit,—commencing on the south side of the St. Marys River at a point west of the original plat of Mendon at a stone corner on centre line of section 21 at a point parallel with the south line of Christ Maurer's old orchard; thence running south along said centre line to where it strikes the south line of said section, between section 21 and 28; thence east on said section line to the southeast corner of said section 21; thence north on said line between section 21 and 22 to where it strikes a line parallel with the north line of Mill Street; thence due west on said parallel line to where it strikes the west side of Green Street on the bank of St. Marys river; thence along the meanders of said river at low-water mark to the place where the river strikes Wayne Street; thence south on Wayne Street to the line south of the aforesaid orchard; thence west to the place of beginning to aforesaid stone, in T. 4 S., R. 3 E., and to be known as the incorporated village of Mendon, in Mercer County, and State of Ohio, with a population of two hundred and forty-five inhabitants, and as will more fully appear in reference to a plat of said town herewith filed, your petitioners ask that the name of the proposed incorporated town be Mendon. The undersigned also submit the names of E. Mumaugh, Joseph Anderson, and F. S. Collins, as the persons authorized to act in behalf of the undersigned petitioners in prosecuting this petition.

(Signed) E. Mumaugh, and 31 others.

Response.

Auditor's Office, Celina, Feb. 8, 1881.

To-day came the Board of County Commissioners, met in this office. Members present, James B. Snyder, John Frahm, and J. F. Roemer, county commissioners, and J. V. Sidenbender, county auditor; and this being the time and place fixed by the board for the hearing of a petition filed in this office on the 6th day of December, 1880, by Joseph Anderson, E. Mumaugh, and F. S. Collins, for the incorporation of the village of Mendon, Ohio, and territory thereto annexed, as shown by the plat accompanying this petition, the board, upon examination, do find that the petition contains all the matters required, and the name proposed is appropriate, that the limits of the proposed corporation are accurately described and are reasonable in size, and that legal notice has been given for the length of time required by law, and that the prayer of said petitioners is right and just; it is therefore ordered that the prayer of said petitioners be granted, and that the agents for the petitioners proceed to organize said corporation according to law.

(Signed) J. B. Snyder, President of Board,
J. V. Sidenbender, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

At the first election held under the incorporation, the following named officers were duly elected:—

Mayor, L. A. Barber. Councilman, A. J. Lininger, F. S. Collins, J. A. Murlin, John Bevan, Joseph Hesser. Clerk, J. H. Moore. Treasurer, Wm. Hamilton. Marshal, Wm. Rider.

At this writing the business and professional interests are represented as follows:—

Hardware.—Collins & Collins.

General Supply Stores.—Murlin & Hamilton and W. F. & R. H. Harbison.

Tinware.—Christian Hauber.

Drugs.—John Bevan.

Groceries.—B. E. Woolam and Adam Panabaker.

Carriage Factory.—J. H. Rohrer.

Blacksmith Shops.—George Woodin and Wm. & David Felker.

Harness Shop.—James Clark.

Boot and Shoe Shops.—Wm. Hommel and David Ayres.

Grain Depot.—Murlin & Hamilton.

Hotels.—"Union House," A. J. Lininger, proprietor; "Mendon House," Joseph Anderson, proprietor.

Postmaster.—J. H. Manning.

Physicians.—A. J. Lininger, D. F. Parrott, G. R. Hagerman, J. B. Haines.

The village school has grown from the rude beginning incident to pioneer life until a frame building supplies the place of the rough log cabin of the past. The school now embraces two departments, while the enumeration shows 54 males and 63 females, or 117 youths of school age in the district.

The church organizations embrace one Methodist Episcopal and one Advent congregation. The former has a comfortable church building, while the latter is now erecting its first church, although the organization has existed for some time.

A steam grist-mill is now in course of erection, which will undoubtedly add materially to the interests of the town and community.

Such is a view of the town just at the moment when it rises to new industries and greater hopes, for with railroad facilities it gives promise of renewed growth. Such is a view of the township and village as they present themselves to the careful but disinterested observer. The primeval forests have been cleared away, and the water drained away, until the whole territory, exclusive of the waste by streams, is under cultivation.

BIOGRAPHIES (*From Interviews*).

David Parrott Protsman, Mendon, Ohio.

David P. Protsman, son of John and Frances (*née* Parrott) Protsman, was born in Washington County, Md., in the year 1814, during that period of agitation in the great Northwest. After he had passed his youth he looked westward and finally came to Ohio, where he married Miss Ann Maria Long at Union, Montgomery County, in 1836. His wife was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1820, and was the daughter of John and Mina Ann (*née* King) Parrott. In 1837, or the year following his marriage, Mr. Protsman came to Mercer County, where he still resides. In 1868 his wife died, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Of this marriage ten children were born, viz.: John A., born 1838; died 1871; Elizabeth C., born 1841; resides at San Francisco, Cal.; Henry J., born 1844; died 1862; Mary E., born 1846; resides at Mendon, O.; Laura F., born 1849; resides at San Francisco, Cal.; Lucinda A., born 1852; resides at Van Wert, O.; Orlida Love, born 1855; died 1856; Martha E., born 1858; resides at Van Wert, O.; David Wilmot, born 1860; died 1863; Charles E., born 1864; resides at Mendon, O. Of these children Henry J. entered the service of our country in the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and died at Nashville, Tenn., the same year. In 1869 Mr. Protsman married Mrs. Sarah Ann Chevington, who bore him two children, named, Cora, born in 1869, who died in infancy, and Kate Madell, born in 1871. Mrs. Protsman died in 1877, and in 1880 Mr. Protsman married Sarah Jane Berry, who is still living. Mr. Protsman is one of the old and reliable citizens of this section, and has devoted his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits. His land is in the western part of Union Township, and contiguous to the St. Marys River. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a period of forty years, which carries us back to the time when the county could only boast one church building, and that one belonged to the M. E. denomination. He has taken a deep and abiding interest in all matters pertaining to education and religion, and during his active and useful life has won and retained the full esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Alexander Partner

was born near Mifflin, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1833, in which year his father moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, and finally to this township in the fall of 1840. Alexander was married in 1814 to Martha J. Fryer of this township. Their family consists of four children, named Orlida (married), Wm. F., Ophelene, and Abbie. Mr. Partner is now serving his fourth year as infirmary director.

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Dr. W. C. Cole

was born June 3, 1815, in Jefferson County, New York, and while yet young was taken with his parents to Seneca County, where he spent his youth in the town of Tyre. He afterward went to Ontario, Canada, and studied medicine, finally graduating from the Medical University of New York in 1837. He at once commenced the practice of his profession at Waterloo, but in 1840 came to Ohio, and, locating at Tiffin, practised until 1848, when he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he remained until 1854. At this time he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he made his home, while practising throughout the Southwestern States. When the civil troubles broke out in 1860 he was in Texas, but returned to Memphis that year, where he remained until 1863, when he suffered the loss of all his property, amounting to nearly $150,000, by fire. Up to this time he had taken no part in the war, but after his misfortune he came to Ohio in 1863, and went on duty in the General Hospital at Camp Dennison. He was afterwards transferred to hospital duty at Nashville, Tennessee, but in 1864 was compelled to resign on account of physical disabilities. In the fall of 1867 he came to Mendon, where he spent one season in the treatment of special diseases. In 1870 he purchased his present country home in this township, but leased it during several years, while he was practising at Shanesville and Van Wert. He at length removed to the old farm in the spring of 1881, and has so repaired and improved it as to render it as pleasant a home as the community can boast. Here he designs practising, in the treatment of patients for special diseases, as he is prepared to board and lodge those from a distance who may desire his treatment. Here he will make a specialty of surgery in the treatment of the eyes, fever sores, varicose ulcers, and such other maladies as are not generally specially treated by physicians. He has had a wide experience in treatment of such cases, commencing with 1840, when he performed a successful operation upon cross eyes, about the same time it was first successfully performed in Europe. He was married April 8, 1838, in Cayuga County, New York, to Miss Sarah De Camp. His wife died, while three sons and one daughter survived her. In 1857 he married Mrs. Parmalli, who subsequently died, leaving one child, who is still living. In 1870 he was married to Miss Pampel, of Shanesville, who is still living. His children by this marriage are two daughters.

Dr. D. F. Parrott

came to this township in 1830 from Fayette County, Ohio, where he was born Feb. 8, 1822. His father lived here about eleven years, and then went to Iowa, where he still resides. His mother died in 1871. Five of their children are still living, of whom G. G. Parrott and our subject are still in this township, the others being in Iowa. The Doctor worked on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he began the study of medicine, which he pursued as his opportunities would permit until his twenty-eighth year, when he commenced the practice of his profession in Piqua. He remained at Piqua only about four months, however, when he came to Mendon, and finally went to Willshire, where he practised about six months, and went to Iowa. Two years later he attended the lecture course at Cincinnati, after which he went to Fayette County, and practised two years. He married Margaret E. McKinney, of Clermont County, Dec. 21, 1853, and in 1856 returned to Mendon, where he has since practised medicine except during the period of army service, having served as private in Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Oct. 8, 1862, to June 15, 1865. While in the army he was detached for hospital duty as dispenser. At Mossy Creek, Tenn., he was placed in charge of the ambulance corps during the engagement. He has but one child living, named Charles Sumner. When we last met the old Doctor he was actively engaged in superintending the erection of an extensive tile factory, which he proposes operating about a half-mile south of Mendon.

Samuel Nickols,

a native of Union Township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born September 26, 1822. In April, 1851, he moved to Richland County, where he remained until August 16, 1852, when he settled in this county. There were then no roads here worth the name, the old trails answering the purpose of roads. He still lives on the farm to which he first moved, there being at that time but three sticks cut off it. The farm now consists of 420 acres, and is well improved, having as good buildings as any farm in the township.

He married Sarah Ann Dillon, January 30, 1845, she being also a native of Belmont County. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom but three survive. They were named, Emmeline (deceased), Anna Elizabeth (deceased), William (deceased), Logan (deceased), John (deceased), Asa (deceased), Maria Veleine, Mary Ada, and Tabitha Jane. Maria A. is the wife of Jesse Nelson, of this township.

Of the deceased children, all except Emmeline died in the year 1869, within seventeen days, of diphtheria, that fell and awful destroyer of human life.

Moses Collins

came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to Dayton, Ohio, in 1827, and the next year to the present village of Mercer, where he operated an ashery and kept a supply store. The remainder of his life was devoted to these enterprises at this place. He married Emily Shallenberger in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1824. Their children's names are as follows: Isaac W. Collins, Jacob S. Collins, David S. Collins, George W. Collins, Henry A. W. Collins, Cyrus B. Collins. All are dead except Henry A. W. Collins and Cyrus B. Collins. Moses Collins died January 25th, 1854; Emily Collins died December 15th, 1856.

C. B. Collins,

a son of the above, was born in Mercer, in the old red house now occupied by Dr. Adams, in August, 1841. He remained at home until 1865, when he moved to the Custer farm, in Union Township, where he lived until 1869, when he moved to Mendon, and engaged in the dry-goods trade in the building now occupied by Collins & Collins, hardware merchants. Here he continued business about five years, when he moved to the small farm northwest of Mendon, but after a short period to his present home-farm in sections 32 and 33, which consists of 359 acres. He was in the military service from May 2d to September, 1864, during which period he served as third sergeant Company K, 156th Ohio National Guards, which formed the 80th Battalion at home. Since moving to his present farm he has dealt extensively in all kinds of live stock, and is to-day the leading stock-dealer in the county. At the time he moved to his home-farm it was without any buildings worth the name, whereas it is now well improved, and supplied with all necessary buildings, as will fully appear by reference to engraving elsewhere in this volume. Since 1869 he has held the office of township treasurer. On July 1, 1865, he married Jerusha L. Murlin, who died July 2, 1866. He was remarried October, 1869, to Halie Davis, a daughter of Samuel Davis, of Centre Township.

Thomas Parrott

was born April 25, 1798, in Coke County, Tenn. When fifteen years of age he came to Fayette County, O., where he remained until 1822, when he came to present limits of Union Township. He first settled at mouth of Twelve-mile Creek, at present site of Mendon, where he lived about thirty years. He and Justin Hamilton, as shown elsewhere, were the original proprietors and founders of Guilford, which name they subsequently changed to Mendon. After leaving Mendon he moved to the farm east of town, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was here visited by the writer in the fall of 1880 and found to still take a lively interest in the community he had helped so long to develop. Since that time we have learned of his death, which occurred Dec. 24, 1880. He was married in 1819 to Elizabeth Coil, who died in 1863. Their family consisted of nine children, as follows: Andrew, John H., Elizabeth, Joseph, Wesley, Lavina, Howard, Amelia (dec'd), and Sophronia (dec'd). Andrew was probably the first white child born in this township.

Dr. A. J. Lininger

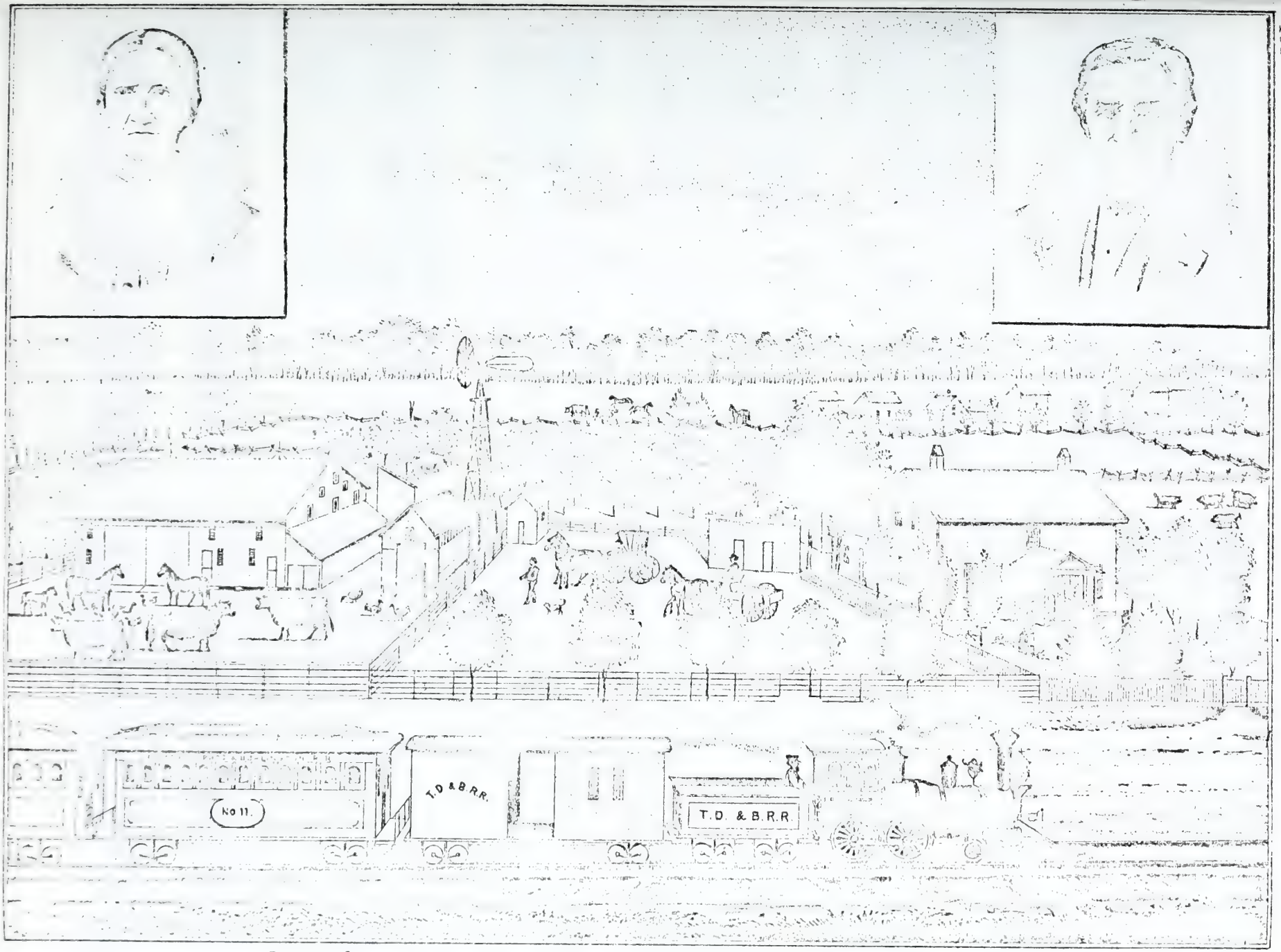
was born in Mansfield, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1842, and at the age of ten years was brought to this county, when his parents settled in Centre Township, where his father died in 1878. He remained at his father's about four years after coming to this county, when he left home and changed about for some years. On Nov. 26, 1861, he entered the army as private in Company A, in which he served until Dec. 6, 1864. In 1868-9 he graduated from the Medical College of Cleveland, since which time he has practised his profession at Mendon, except during about six months spent in Van Wert. He married Maria J. Morrow, of Hopewell Township, in Jan. 1869. Their family consists of four children, named, respectively, Wm. Franklin, Bella Iona, Charlie Elden, and Harry Clayton. In the spring of the present year (1881), the Doctor purchased the new hotel building at Mendon, which he has furnished and opened to the public, thus adding another feature to the growing interests of the town. The "Union House" will supply one want of the town, and the proprietor fully understands the demands of his business.

Christian Maurer,

an extensive farmer on the west limits of Mendon, was born November 29, 1829, at Wittenberg, Germany, and at the age of sixteen came to Ohio and settled in Tuscarawas County, where he lived until 1854, when he came here and located on present home-farm. In 1848 he married Veronick Morbaugh, who was born in Switzerland, but came to this country when thirteen years of age, at which time her parents settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. Maurer's first entry of land comprised 122 acres, while he now owns 448 acres. The family consists of five children, named Elizabeth, Susan, Mary, Lydia, and John. Elizabeth is married to Frederic High, and Mary to Wm. Teagle.

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RES. OF CHRISTIAN MAURER, MENDON, UNION TW'P, MERCER CO. OHIO.

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G. W. Woodin

was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1839. In 1846 he came to Cincinnati with his stepfather, but two years later came to Neptune, where he learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked until he entered the military service, in Company D, 71st O. V. I., October 19, 1861. He remained in the service until mustered out, December 16, 1864, when he returned home, and at once located at Mendon, where he still works at his old trade. He married Sarah A. Rathbun, of this county, but a native of Pennsylvania. Their family numbered six children, of whom five are still living. Their names are as follows: John R., George N., Ettie Dora, Ella, Louis (deceased), and Libbie.

Mr. Woodin is an industrious, hard-working man, and besides enjoying life—for he sees it at its happiest—he has secured a pleasant home for himself and family, a view of which appears elsewhere in this volume.

John Bevan

was born in Wales in February, 1839. About 1840 his parents came to Pittsburgh, but the next year came on to Cincinnati, where they remained until 1860, when they moved to Gallia County, and six years later to Ironton, Ohio, where his father still resides. Our subject remained in Gallia County until Oct. 16, 1861, when he entered the military service, in which he continued until May 6, 1865. During the last two years he was quarter-master sergeant, belonging to Company E, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After leaving the army he returned to Ironton, where he remained until July, 1868, when he came to Mendon and opened a drug store, in which business he is still engaged. He was married in March, 1867, to Anna Price. They have three children, named Maggie, Elizabeth, and Leah.

John A. Murlin

was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, October 24, 1843, and came to this State in 1853. During the last nine years has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, having done business about seven years at Deep Cut, part of which time he was in partnership with J. H. Donathan. He then retired to his farm about two years, when he again entered business in Mendon, where he is now engaged in the clothing, hat and cap, and boot and shoe trade. In December, 1861, he entered the military service as private in Company E, 46th O. V. I., and bore a captain's commission at the time of his discharge, in July, 1865. In 1866 he married Isabelle Hamilton, of this county. Their family consists of five children, named Enola, Saloam, Aura, Raymond, and Walter.

Michael Miller,

one of the early settlers of the township, as elsewhere shown, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, July, 1821, and came here in November, 1829, his parents being both dead. For some time after coming here he made his home at George Wilson's, another pioneer from Fayette. When he became nineteen years old he went to Wm. Hamilton's, where he made his home about four years. He was married April 6, 1845, to Mary A. Shepherd, of this township. His children were named H. P., Amanda A. (deceased), George M., Mary C., Silas E., and James E. (deceased). Those who are still living are married and settled in this community.

I. B. Robbins

was born in present limits of Auglaize County, November 12, 1838. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Allen County, where he lived until 1869, when he came to this township. In 1876 he turned his attention to the breeding of short-horn cattle, in which business he is still engaged. He was married in May, 1866, to Jennie M. Hussey, of this township. Their children number four, and are named Harry, Josie, Charlie, and Lewis. He served as captain of Company E, 118th O. V. I., from July, 1862, to July, 1865, under an enlistment for "three years, or during the war," and by something of a coincidence his discharge bears date exactly three years after date of enlistment.

Lucius Hamilton

was born in this township April 2, 1825, and has lived here all his life. He was married Feb. 9, 1860, to Mary E. Miller, who was formerly of Miami County, O. Their family consists of eight children, all living. They are named, Henry O., Marcus A., Ida M., Almira L., Ellen R., Flora B., Mary A., and Cora E.

J. M. Hussey

was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 25, 1829, and came to this township in 1839 with his parents, who settled on the Robbins farm. In 1854 he married Miss C. Severns, formerly of Miami County, Ohio. The family consisted of the following named children: Arthur W., Edgar P., Wm. J., Walter (deceased), Alice, and Nora.

Christian Wertz,

an old settler of this township, came here from Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1837. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 8, 1808, and was brought to Preble County, Ohio, when six months old. After coming to this township he worked at the potter trade for some years, but eventually purchased land and turned his attention to farming. He was married in 1832 to Mary Neighly, of Preble County, Ohio. They have raised six children, named Nelson, Elizabeth, William, Peter, David, and Albert. These are all away from home, the only person living with the old folks being Florence Green, an adopted daughter.

G. G. Parrott

was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 28, 1828. In 1840 he went to Iowa; ten years later to Oregon, and the next year to California. In 1856 he returned from the Pacific coast, and settled in this township. He served as private in Company K, 156th O. V. I., from May to August, 1864. In 1857 he married Rachel E. Hussey, who died in May, 1865. In March, 1867, he married Susan Gilliland, of Van Wert County. His family by his first wife consisted of Denton C., Marietta (deceased), and Laura, and by last wife, Milton A., David A., and Margaret L.

John Custer

was born March 23, 1823, in Warren County, Ohio, and brought here by the removal of his parents when about three years of age, when they settled in Dublin Township. He moved to this township in 1850, settling first at Mendon, where he worked at the blacksmith trade about eleven years, when he moved to the farm. He served as private in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Mathers, who died some years later. Again he married Tabitha C. Rider, who is still living. His children are named Alexander S., Mary Ellen, Minerva Emma, and Oliver E.

Thomas Palmer

was born in Miami County, O., March 4, 1819, and came to the farm where he now lives in 1832. After twenty years spent here he went across the plains to California in 1852, where he spent five years in Eldorado County, ten years in Nevada County, and eight years in Placer County, being occupied all the time in mining and lumbering. On his return he was able to come by rail, the Pacific road being then constructed. When his father came to this county he bought 740 acres of land, but the farm now comprises 800 acres, being occupied by our subject and his brother Joseph and sister Huida, three children of their father's family being dead, named Permelia, John, and Benjamin.

Thomas Upton,

one of the early settlers of the township, was born on Feb. 18, 1810, in Greene County, Ky., but his parents moved to Hardin County when he was about four years old. While yet unmarried he came to this township, and after teaching and working here some time returned to Kentucky in 1838 and married Margaret Shepherd March 21, 1839, when he came back and settled on section 35. His wife died June 20, 1845, and on Nov. 7, 1846, he married Mehitabel Rider, who is still living. His children by first marriage were named, Cicero, Mary, Angelia, Quintilla, and Margaret Jane. Those by present wife: Sarah M., Jane, Thomas E., and Maria.

Frank S. Collins

was born in Shanesville, Nov. 25, 1852, and has lived in the county all his life. During the past two years he has been engaged in the hardware business in Mendon. Previous to entering this business he had lived on his farm about two years, which followed three years devoted to the dry-goods trade. He is now in the hardware trade with H. A. W. Collins. He was married in January, 1875, to Miss H. E. Murlin, of Auglaize County. They have but one child, named Maude L.

H. A. W. Collins

was born in Mercer, December 6, 1839. After leaving home he first entered the grocery business at Mendon, but in 1867 went West, and changed about during a period of twelve years, when he returned and entered the hardware business with Frank S. Collins at Mendon, in which he is still engaged. In October, 1861, he entered military service as private in Company D, 71st O. V. I., from which he was discharged in December, 1864.

Ira Cisco

was born in Shelby County, Ohio, May 10, 1827, and came to this township about the year 1855. In 1849 he married Miss Martha Small. Their family consists of four children, named Emeline H., Rosetta B., Lewis, and Elizabeth.

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J. W. Dutton

was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 3, 1833, and was brought here by his parents while he was yet less than a year old. He has been engaged here as farmer, merchant, and real estate dealer all his life. In January, 1856, he married Elizabeth Chevington, who died soon after, and he married again January 5, 1859, Sarah Grant. They have five children living, named Sophronia (Belle), Elizabeth, Wm. E., Thomas W., and Pearl Eola.

J. P. Patterson

was born in Madison County, O., Feb. 26, 1836, and was brought to Centre Township by the removal of his parents when about six months old. Shortly afterwards they came to Union Township, where Mr. P. still resides. He was married Jan. 1, 1860, to Orlida Northup, of Lorain County, O. Their children are, Maggie, Belle, Charlie, and an infant son. He served as a private in Company K, 88th O. V. I., from June 30, 1863, to July 4, 1865.

John Upton

belongs to the class of early settlers who came here from Hardin County, Ky., in 1833. He was born in Kentucky May 17, 1824. In 1853 or '54 he settled where he now resides, on the road leading from Mendon to Deep Cut. He married Martha A. Hussey, of this township, Nov. 7, 1850. Their family numbered the following named children: Viola J., Elmore G., Ida May, Lucretia Etta, Minnie A., Eunice Emma, William E., Thomas E., Winnie Lee, and Athelia (dec'd).

John Edge

was born in Fayette County December 15, 1815, and in 1836 came to this township, settling on section 15, but in 1850 moved to section 23, where he now lives. He married Mary Ann Emanuel January 19, 1836. They raised two children, named Mary E. and Rachel E. His wife died in November, 1868, and August 2, 1869, he married Sarah F. Edge, who is still living. Her children by a former marriage were named Granville F. and Edwin Ellsworth Edge.

John R. Fryer

was born in Wayne County, O., Sept. 21, 1842, and brought here when six months old, since which he has been a permanent resident. He was married Dec. 14, 1864, to Hannah Griffin. Their children are: Charles, Frankie, and Ida. He served as private in Company E, 46th O. V. I., from Nov. 1861 to Jan. 1863, when he was discharged on account of wounds received at Pittsburg Landing, where he was captured and held in prison seven months.

Hugh Hamilton

was born in this township May 16, 1832, his father being one of the early settlers. He was married Jan. 3, 1857, to Angeline Dobson, of Auglaize County. Their children are named, Allison, Marietta, and Joseph H. Mr. H. served in the army as corporal of Company K, 88th O. V. I., from June 30, 1863, to July 3, 1865. He is an enterprising and influential citizen of the township, and is now a member of the Board of Trustees.

John Price

was born in Wales, and came to this country and settled at Newark, Ohio. From there he came to this township in 1838. His son, J. J. Price, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, August 15, 1822, and came here with his parents. He was married April 22, 1850, to Louisa Tracy, of Licking County. Their children are Basil T., John W., Mary Ellen, Elizabeth C., Lucius W., Sarah J., Isaac V., Orion (dec'd), and Lydia (dec'd).

Hugh L. Hamilton

was born in Centre Township, October 20, 1845. In April, 1877, he moved to this township, where he still resides. He was married October 23, 1866, to Lydia Patterson. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters. Mr. Hamilton was in military service from February 14 to August 10, 1865.

John Small

was born in Montgomery County, O., in 1831. While yet young he came to Shelby County, O., and from there to this township in 1853. He was married July 2, 1857. His children are named, Fideles E., Louis C., Appelius, Ensell Wade, Alonzo, and Ella.

Henry Cisco

was born in Butler County Nov. 18, 1823, and came to Shelby County while young, and finally to this township in 1854. Married in 1849 to Catharine Small, of Shelby County. Their children are: Abram, William, Annie, Frances E., and Perry.

Samuel Wenger

came to this township in 1854. He was born in Switzerland in 1832, and came to this country when twenty-two years of age. His wife was Catharine Carroll. Of their children, three are living and two dead, named as follows: Ada Maria, Emma M., Reuben E., Jacob (dec'd), and Mary (dec'd).

Henry Clay

came here from Wayne County in 1840. When about six months old he had been brought from Cumberland County, Pa., where he was born May 17, 1826. In 1857 he married Sarah Ann Yocum, of Wayne County, O. Their children are named Mary E., Stephen A., William P., Emma J., and Eva, all of whom are living.

J. W. Presho

came here as early as 1836, since which he has been a permanent resident. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., March 29, 1839. He served as private in Company K, 156th O. V. I., from May 2 to Sept. 1864. In Sept. 1856 he married Emily Rider. Their children are named Martha, Alonzo, and Francis. Mr. P. has served as justice of the peace since 1879.

H. H. Hussey

was born in Highland County, O., Sept. 24, 1833, but was brought to this township by his parents before he was a year old. He has resided here all his life, and is an extensive farmer. He married Sarah E. Shepherd Sept. 4, 1855. They have reared a family of six children, named, Albertus C., Eva, Solon, Elroy, Cora, and Samuel.

J. H. Coil

is an old resident of the township, having been born here Nov. 6, 1832. He was married at the age of twenty to Sarah Shearer, also of this township. Their children were named, Andrew, Sarah E., John, Catharine, Jacob, Edwin, Henry, and William. His wife died in 1871, and he has since married Susan Krugh, who is still living.

J. H. Parrott

was born in this township November 10, 1840, and has lived here all his life. In 1862 he married Miss C. T. Randalaugh. Their family numbers five children, named Ellen, Emma, Oscar, Alfred, and Etta. Mr. Parrott served as private in Company K, 156th O. V. I., from May to August, 1864.

DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.

Dublin Township lies on the north line of the county, and is bounded east by Union, south by Hopewell, and west by Black Creek townships, and has an area of thirty-six square miles. It was organized June 7, 1824. It is crossed by the St. Marys River, which flows from the east side by a winding course to the northwest part of the township. The soil is of the same fertile character as the whole north part of the county, and is very largely cultivated. The T. D. and B. Narrow Gauge R. R. passes from its crossing of the east line of the township to Shane's Crossing, which is its present western terminus, although the present year will probably see this branch of the road carried forward to the village of Willshire, in Van Wert County, where it will intersect the main east and west line of the road. Passing through the village of Mercer, the road turns south, crosses the south line of the township, and passes on to Dayton by Celina, thus forming the main north and south line of the road, extending from Toledo to Dayton. The township has thus two railroad towns, Shane's Crossing being on east and west division of the road, while Mercer is at the junction of this division and the main line running north and south.

Early Settlement.

During the War of 1812 several Indians had lodges about the present site of Shane's Crossing, among these being Anthony Shane, Louis Godfrey, Crescent, Labadie, and Rushville. There were also others who had land assigned them after the land sales of the "northwest." These Indians were always friendly, and rendered every possible service to the government. Reservations or grants of land were made to several of these Indians near the present village of Shane's Crossing. Among these was a grant of one section of land on the banks of the St. Marys River at Shane's Crossing, to Anthony Shane; six sections of land on the north side of the St. Marys River, above the reservation of Shane, to Louis Godfrey; one section on the north side of the St. Marys

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"OAK GROVE" RES. OF DR. W. C. COLE, UNION TWP, MERCER CO. OHIO.

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and below the section granted to the Crescent, to the chief, Charlie; one section on the St. Marys, below the section granted to Charlie, to Peter Labadie; and to Alexander T. Godfrey and Richard Godfrey, adopted children of the Potawatamie tribe, one section of the tract ceded to the United States by the Potawatamies, Ottawas, and Chippewas. This being the special request of Alexander and Richard, they were given the right to choose and locate said section of land within said ceded tract, after a survey should be made. This choice and location was afterward made within the present limits of Dublin Township. These lands have all since passed into the hands of the whites, either by gift or purchase. L. G. Roebuck was given a tract of land by Godfrey because of his being a namesake. The remainder of the Godfrey grant was purchased by Wm. B. Hedges, one of the earliest permanent settlers of this section. Hedges was clerking for a Frenchman named Madore, who had established a trading-post at Shane's Crossing, which was the first store of any kind in the township. The first white settlement was made in 1819, immediately after the cession of lands under the treaty of St. Marys. Among the first settlers, or those who came in 1819 and 1820, were Wm. B. and John P. Hedges, from Kentucky. John P. afterward married the daughter of an Indian chief, and settled at Fort Wayne. Wm. B. married the daughter of John Graves, who had come from Athens County, Ohio. About the same date came Dr. Lilley, Samuel Lilley, Jonathan Antonides, Anson Godard and sons, John and Ebenezer; John, Ruel, and Benjamin Roebuck; Michael Harner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. Baker, John Van Gundy, John Sutton, John Chevington, Peter Edsall, Calvin Denison, Isaiah Duncan, Joseph Grier, and Jacob Baker. In 1821–2, David Hays, Joseph Henkle, Timothy Green, and Col. A. R. Hunter moved here, and settled on or near Shane's Prairie. This prairie is a tract about six miles east and west and four miles north and south along the St. Marys River, within the present limits of Dublin Township. Of other early settlers we may mention David Work, John Lilley, Joel Wood, and J. W. Stoker. Coming here, those early settlers found Anthony Shane on his reservation, occupying a double log-house on the north side of the river, a short distance from the present site of Shane's Crossing. Here he made something of an improvement, and remained until 1832, when he accompanied the Shawnees to Kansas as a government agent. Other Indians also occupied lodges upon the reservations within the township. Madore, the French trader, was here trading with the Indians, and ready to trade with the settlers on their arrival. Wm. B. Hedges became a clerk in this trading-post, for which the goods were obtained at Piqua, being transported by wagon to St. Marys, and thence by water to Shane's Crossing. Hedges afterward served as county commissioner and surveyor, and was justice of the peace for many years. David Work opened a tannery on his arrival, and afterward did a large business. Wm. Baker was the pioneer blacksmith, and worked on the farm now owned by John Shellenberger. John W. Stoker was one of the early mail carriers between Piqua and Fort Wayne, and often passed over the route on foot, carrying the mail on his back. Drs. Tippie and Budd were the earliest physicians of the town. Joseph Green taught the first term in district No. 2, and was paid by subscription. Lovinski Circassian Ninham, an Indian who was educated by Abraham Shingledecker, Sr., for the ministry, taught a school northeast of Shane's Crossing.

Louis Godfrey, who obtained a reservation here, lived on the north bank of the St. Marys, in the Indian village "Old Town," located about one and a half miles up the river from Shane's Crossing. Shanesville was the first town laid out in the county.

Explanation of the plat of the town of Shanesville, laid out on land granted by the United States to Anthony Shane, on the St. Marys River. Main Street runs due north and south from the south side of the lots to Front Street, and is five poles wide. Franklin Street runs the same direction south to Front Street, and is three and one half poles wide, etc. etc.

In testimony whereof, Anthony Shane hath hereunto set his hand and seal as proprietor of said town, this twenty-third (23) day of June, 1820.

A. SHANE.

Signed in the presence of JOHN BEERS.

The State of Ohio, Darke County: Before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for said county.

JOHN BEERS, J. P.

This town and Willshire were the first towns located and occupied in this part of the State after the founding of Piqua. Lima, Van Wert, Sidney, Kenton, Findlay, and Ottawa, all seats of justice in their respective counties, are of more recent origin. Among those who first entered land on Shane's prairie may be mentioned Isaac Coil, John and Jesse McChristy, John K. Evans, Eli Compton and son Elihu, Brewster, Trellis, Updyke, and Hitchner. Smith H. Clark and wife also came here at an early day. Of the early settlers it may be said, they came for the most part from Ross, Warren, and Athens counties, Ohio, and from Kentucky. Many of those were natives of New York and other Eastern States.

Incidents.

The first term of court held in Mercer County was convened at Shanesville, by Judge Low and associate Judges James Wolcott, Joseph Grier, and Thomas Scott. Judge Wolcott at this time lived at Willshire, having married a daughter of Captain Wm. Wells, an officer in the army of General Wayne. Captain Wells had married a sister of the celebrated chief Little Turtle, which, associated with the fact that Judge Wolcott married a woman who was part Indian, is probably the origin and foundation of the report that the judge was himself of Indian descent. This is the statement of fact as made by one who was personally acquainted with the judge in 1825 and 1826.

Marriage.—The first marriage was undoubtedly that of James Duncan and Sarah Roebuck, as they belonged in this township, although the ceremony was not performed here. The reason for this was good enough, as there were no ministers in the township. They therefore started on foot to Wapakoneta, and were married by the Quaker missionary, Isaac Harvey. On their return they were overtaken by the shades of night, and on discovering an abandoned Indian hut, near the present town of Kossuth, they entered it, and concluded to pass the night. Having his gun with him, James kept watch during the night that the wolves might not approach to harm the fair sleeper within the hut. The next day their travel was retarded by the condition of the road, or rather trail, and they were obliged to camp out the following night, somewhere between the sites of Mercer and Mendon. This time Sarah took the rifle and acted as sentinel during the night, while James, much exhausted by the walk, and wakefulness of the preceding night, enjoyed a sound night's sleep. We know some of our older readers will say such things do not occur to-day, but that the young folks must either travel by carriage or rail; and they are right. But will they assume those "good old times" are preferable to the better times we now enjoy? Had they thought so, the forest would still be here, and the early settlers would have spared themselves much labor and pain. They however worked and labored on for the benefit of their posterity, and may be congratulated upon their success, while those who still survive may rejoice to see their children enjoying, as common comforts, such things as in those days were luxuries beyond the reach of all.

First Flour Mill.—The first flour mill erected on the St. Marys within the township was built by John Rhodes.

The Old Store.—It may not be wasted time to cast a glance at an old account book of John Greaves, who became a merchant at an early day, immediately succeeding Anthony Madore, the pioneer trader. We extract a few accounts, and present them as they appear in the original books.

Account Book of John Greaves.

ANTHONY MADORE, Dr.

1821.	Sept. 26.	For sundries	$5 75
	Oct. 22.	" 1 lb. hyson tea	2 00
	Nov. 16.	" " "	2 00
	" 28.	" " "	2 00
	" 30.	" 4 panes glass	1 00
	Mar. 25.	" ¼ lb. Y. H. tea	1 00
	May 11.	" ¼ lb. shot	1 50
	Aug. 16.	" 1 lb. tea and 4 lb. shot	3 00
	Oct. 1.	" am't of sundries	4 25
			$22 50
	Oct. 1.	For amount of cash to balance	$4 50
	" 26.	" " ass'd for Bozicl	3 50
	Nov. 1.	" 5½ yards flannel	4 12½
			$12 12½

ANTHONY MADORE, Cr.

1822.	May 11.	By 12 lbs. butter	$3 00
	Sept. 25.	" hauling for self and Ewing and one hide	15 00
	Oct. 1.	" cash to balance	4 50
			$22 50

"This account proved and ready for settlement with J. Barnett, adm'r of estate."

JACOB BUSH, Dr.

1821.	For amount in old book		$46 18¾
	Aug. 22.	Sundries	3 75
	" 29.	For 1 lb. coffee and ½ lb. tea	1 75
	" 30.	" 20 lbs. sugar	2 00
	" "	" 1 set cups and saucers	1 00
	" "	" 1 small bottle	37½
	" "	" whiskey	12½
	Oct. 22.	" 1 qt. whiskey	37½
	" 26.	" amount of sundries	4 12½
	" 30.	" 1 qt. whiskey and 1 qt. salt	62½
	Nov. 1.	" " " balance in items	1 50
	" 8.	" 1 qt. whiskey	37½

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1821. Nov.	10.	For 2 qts. whiskey		$ 75
"	13.	" "		75
"	16.	" amt. of sundries		87½
"	"	" 1 qt. cranberries		25
"	"	" 1 lb. sugar		25
"	"	" 3 lbs. sugar		87½
Oct.	23.	" 22 lbs. flour per son Isaac		1 37½
"	25.	" ¼ lb. hyson tea		62½
"	28.	" potatoes		25
"	30.	" sundries		87½
Dec.	4.	" "		75
"	10.	" 1 qt. whiskey		37½
"	12.	" 2½ lbs. sugar		62½
"	15.	" 1 qt. whiskey		37½
"	18.	" sundries		75
"	25.	" "		87½
"	"	" 3 qts. salt		75
1822. Jan.	2.	" cotton		62½
"	"	" 2¾ lbs. sugar		68¾
"	"	" 1 qt. whiskey		37½
"	10.	" 1 pt. "		18¾
"	14.	" sundries		2 37½
"	16.	" sugar and whiskey		50
"	26.	" 1 qt. "		37½
"	28.	" sundries		1 87½
Feb.	3.	" 1 qt. whiskey		37½
"	"	" salt and "		87½
"	8.	" sundries		3 75
"	14.	Due on p. 29 of day book		5 43¾
"	23.	" p. 30 of "		4 62½
Mch.	5.	" p. 31 of "		2 68¾
"	14.	" p. 32 of "		4 87½
Apr.	10.	" p. 32 of "		2 37½
"	26.	For 1 lb. shot		37½
		Amount carried up		$50 87½

CR.

		By cash credited in old book		$7 75
Aug.	28.	" cash		2 00
Nov.	7.	" "		1 00
Jan.	28.	" 2 raccoon skins		66⅔
				$11 41⅔

DR.

1822.		For amt. of account brought up		$50 87½
Apr.	26.	" half lb. lard		25
May	7.	" amt. per Monsett		1 00
"	"	" 2 qts. salt		50
				$52 62½

JOHN P. HEDGES, Dr.

1821. Nov.	21.	For amt. of sundries on p. 15 day book		$8 25
"	"	" " " " "		2 93¾
				$11 18¾

CR.

		By amt. of full account		$11 18¾

CAPT. JAMES RILEY, Dr.

1822. Apr.	20.	For 100 lbs. sugar, 6¼ c.		$6 25
"	"	" 1 smoked skin		1 00
				$7 25

CR.

1823. Jan.	23.	By note in full of account here and at Willshire		$7 25

Valuation and Taxation.

In June, 1824, John P. Hedges was appointed County Treasurer, and he appointed Samuel Hanson as deputy, who was to collect all the taxes of Mercer and Van Wert Counties for the sum of $5,00. The valuation of lots in Shanesville was $20,87, while the whole township tax was $46.66. Let this exhibit be compared with the abstract of appraisement for 1880, which is hereafter submitted.

Organization.

The township was organized in 1824, and then included the whole north part of the county. Other townships were afterward struck off and organized, until Dublin was reduced to the regular size, containing thirty-six square miles.

List of Officers.

Our search failed to discover any official records antedating 1839. Under date of April 1, 1839, we find the following record:—

"We certify that the number of voters at this election are 71.

H. G. BLOSSOM,
A. J. PETRO,
P. S. HITCHNER,
Judges.

Attest—JNO. B. WEBB,
ELIHU COMPTON,
Clerks.

At this election the following-named officers were duly elected: Trustees, Philip S. Hitchner, Asa J. Petro, and Horatio G. Blossom. Clerk, A. R. Hunter. Treasurer, David Hays.

At the election held October 8, 1839, 72 votes were cast. Robert Wiley and John R. Webb served as clerks, and P. S. Hitchner, Asa J. Petro, and Robert Grant as judges.

Election April 6, 1840. Clerks, Smith H. Clark and Elihu Compton. Officers elect: Justice of the Peace, Asa J. Petro. Trustees, P. S. Hitchner, H. G. Blossom, and A. Miller. Treasurer, David Hays. Clerk, G. S. Barks.

October 14, 1840, 148 votes were cast.

At the April election, 1841, 91 votes were cast, and the following officers elected: Trustees, P. S. Hitchner, H. G. Blossom, and Abraham Miller. Treasurer, David Hays. Clerk, G. S. Barks.

October 12, 1841, 95 votes were cast.

At the election April 4, 1842, the number of votes was 87, with the following result: Trustees, Hitchner, Blossom, and Miller. Clerk, J. H. Banks. Treasurer, David Hays.

October 11, 1842, 106 votes were cast. For Justice of the Peace Elihu Compton, 61 votes, and Lawrence Fulton, 45 votes were cast.

April 3, 1843. For Justice, Asa J. Petro, 77 votes were cast; David Work, 56; W. B. Hedges, 43. Trustees, Abraham Miller, 92; Hanson Hays, 86; Jacob Primby, 58; Scattering, 29. Treasurer, David Hays 63. Clerk, J. H. Barks, 79.

October 10, 1843, 100 votes were cast.

April 1, 1844, 103 votes were cast. Trustees, Miller, Primby, and Harrison Hays. Clerk, G. S. Barks. Treasurer, David Hays.

October 8, 1844, 101 votes were cast.

November 1, 1844, 121 votes were cast. Polk and Dallas, 61; Clay and Frelinghuysen, 60.

April 7, 1845. Trustees, Miller, Primby, and Hays. Clerk, G. S. Barks. Treasurer, David Hays.

October 14. For Justice of the Peace, Elihu Compton, 37 votes were cast; Solomon Stake, 5 votes were cast.

April 6, 1846. Justice of the Peace, W. B. Hedges and A. G. Petro. Trustees, Joseph Sidenbender, A. Miller, and Harmon Hays. Treasurer, David Hays. Clerk, C. W. Alexander.

October 12, 98 votes were cast.

April 5, 1847, 82 votes were cast. Trustees, Sidenbender, Miller, and Hays. Treasurer, David Hays. Clerk, C. W. Alexander.

October 12, 90 votes were cast.

April 3, 1848, 126 votes were cast. Trustees, Sidenbender, Miller, and Hays. Treasurer, David Hays. Clerk, C. W. Alexander.

October 10, 1848, 132 votes were cast.

November 7, 1848, 145 votes were cast. Cass, 89; Taylor, 56.

April 2, 1849, 111 votes were cast. Justice of the Peace, Asa J. Petro and W. B. Hedges. Trustees, Harrison Hays, Eli Compton, and A. W. McClung. Treasurer, David Hays. Clerk, J. H. Barks.

October 9, 1849, 58 votes were cast.

November 13, 1849, 36 votes were cast. Held to elect a successor to F. G. Dugdale, justice of the peace, deceased. Elihu Compton, 33; W. R. Davis, 3.

April, 1850, 115 votes were cast. Trustees, A. Van Gundy, Jacob Counterman, J. Halenberger. Treasurer, David Work. Clerk, C. W. Alexander.

October 8, 1850, 88 votes were cast.

April 7, 1851, 105 votes were cast. Trustees, old board re-elected. Treasurer, same. Clerk, same.

June 17, 1851, 124 votes were cast. For the new Constitution, "yes," 53; "No," 71.

Same date, 105 votes were cast on liquor question. For license to sell, "yes," 78; "no," 27. This election was held in the village of Mercer.

October 14, 1851, 120 votes were cast.

April 5, 1852, 95 votes were cast. Justice of the Peace, C. W. Alexander and Wm. Dilbone. Treasurer, David Work. Clerk, G. F. Borchers. Trustees, J. Counterman, Alex. Eicher, A. Van Gundy.

October 12, 1852, 140 votes were cast. Justice of the Peace, Elihu Compton, re-elected.

November 2, 1852, 182 votes were cast. Pierce, 103; Scott, 79.

April 4, 1853, 108 votes were cast. Trustees, same board. Clerk, same. Treasurer, same.

August 13, 1853, 80 votes were cast. G. F. Borchers elected justice of the peace.

October 11, 1853, 134 votes were cast.

April 3, 1854, 146 votes were cast. Trustees, A. Van Gundy, A. J. Petro, G. Speaker. Clerk, G. F. Borchers. Treasurer, David Work.

April 2, 1855, 171 votes were cast. Justice of the Peace, Wm. Dilbone and Smith H. Clark. Trustees, Jacob Barks, Jackson Hays, and John H. Dysert. Clerk, W. B. Hedges. Treasurer, Harrison Hays.

October 9, 1855, 178 votes were cast.

April 7, 1856, 161 votes were cast. Trustees, J. Counterman, A. Van Gundy, and Jacob Barricks. Treasurer, H. Hays. Clerk, W. B. Hedges, Jr.

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October 15, 1856, 208 votes were cast.

November 4, 1856, 206 votes were cast. Fillmore, 19; Buchanan, 119; Fremont, 68.

April 6, 1857, 125 votes were cast. Trustees, Counterman, Van Gundy, and George Speaker. Treasurer, Work. Clerk, Alexander.

October 13, 1857, 202 votes were cast. For Governor, Payne, 118; Chase, 82.

April 5, 1858, 177 votes were cast. Justice of the Peace, C. W. Alexander, J. B. Young. Trustees, A. Van Gundy, J. Counterman, and Benjamin Roebuck. Treasurer, Work. Clerk, Alexander.

October 12, 1858, 175 votes were cast. For Real Estate Assessor, H. F. Holbrook. From 1858 to 1863, C. W. Alexander served as clerk, G. B. Pampel in 1863, G. Lankhart in 1864, C. W. Alexander from 1865 till 1868, P. F. Robinson in 1868, C. W. Alexander in 1869, H. D. McKinney in 1870, and P. F. Robison in 1871.

The election of 1871 was contested for justice of the peace, and a new election called for May 6. Jacob S. Keith was elected Justice of the Peace. Treasurer, C. Smith. Clerk, P. F. Robison. Trustees, Jackson Hays, J. S. Decker, John Shellabarger.

April 1, 1872. Trustees, A. Van Gundy, J. S. Decker, and Harmon Hughes. Treasurer, C. Smith.

April 16, 1872. Treasurer, Smith. Trustees, Van Gundy, Decker, and John Bevington. Clerk, J. W. Miller.

April 7, 1874. Justice of the Peace, J. S. Keith. Trustees, old board. Clerk, Wm. Hunter. Treasurer re-elected.

April 5, 1875. Trustees, Counterman, Decker, and L. L. Dysert. Treasurer, J. P. Dysert. Clerk, J. W. Miller.

October 12, 1875. For Governor, Hays, 120; Allen, 216.

April 3, 1876. Trustees, Counterman, Decker, and John Bevington. Treasurer and Clerk re-elected.

April 2, 1877. Justice of the Peace, J. S. Keith. Trustees, J. S. Decker, M. R. Hays, Jr., A. T. Sutton. Treasurer and Clerk re-elected.

April, 1878. Trustees, Hays, J. Counterman, and J. W. Smith. Treasurer and Clerk re-elected.

April 7, 1879. Trustees, Jacob Counterman, H. Van Tilburg, J. S. Decker. Clerk and Treasurer re-elected. Justices of the Peace, A. H. Frysinger, P. F. Robison.

April 10, 1880. Trustees, J. S. Decker, Henry Van Tilburg. Clerk and Treasurer, same. Justice of the Peace, C. W. Alexander.

May 22, 1880. G. W. Koepple was appointed to fill vacancy on board of Trustees occasioned by resignation of H. Van Tilburg.

April 9, 1881. Trustees, Milton Hays, J. S. Decker, Geo. W. Koepple. Treasurer, J. P. Dysert. Clerk, J. W. Miller.

Schools.

The schools here, as elsewhere in the county, had their foundation in the subscription plan, which was followed for several years. Schools, however, were founded and sustained according to the ability of the settlers, and a foundation laid for the more comprehensive system of to-day. The following tables show the number of districts and enumeration at different periods:—

1856.		1861.		1866.	
No. of Dist.	Enumeration.	No. of Dist.	Enumeration.	No. of Dist.	Enumeration.
1	76	1	92	1	96
2	77	2	100	2	86
3	68	3	53	3	62
4	18	4	45	4	56
5	63	5	56	5	53
6	49	6	51	6	46
7	33	7	42	7	40
8	62	8	65	8	77
9	65	9	62	9	64
1871.		**1876.**		**1880.**	
1	103	2	112	3	52
2	110	3	49	4	77
3	45	4	51	5	64
4	71	5	60	6	87
5	69	6	54	7	25
6	58	7	25	8	55
7	33	8	55	9	39
8	64	9	68	10	51
9	56	10	48		
10	46				

Churches.

String Town U. B. Church.—This organization was effected at the house of "Mother" Eichar, in August, 1841, with the following membership: John Custer, Catharine Custer, Elizabeth Eichar, Nancy Hines, Michael Koepple, Andrew Koepple, ——— Koepple, Reuben Chevington, John Sutton, E. P. Blossom, Nancy Blossom, and Mary Custer.

Thomas Shell was the first leader of the organization. The first building was a log house occupying the site of the present building, and was erected about 1850. The present building was erected in 1869, at a cost of $1600, and has one acre of ground attached for cemetery purposes. The first person buried here was a child of Michael Koepple, which died in 1850. The second burial was that of a man named Elliott. A Sunday school is conducted under the auspices of the congregation, and has an attendance of about sixty pupils. Superintendent, James Higgby; first pastor, Abraham Shingledecker; present pastor, Rev. Abbott.

Statistics.

Population 1880, 2001.

Decennial Abstract of Real Estate, as returned by the Appraiser for the year 1880.—Number of acres, 20,104; value, $355,040. Average value per acre, $17.66. Value of buildings, $38,220. Aggregate value of land and buildings, $393,260. Average value per acre, including buildings, $19.56. Aggregate value of lots and buildings, $55,290. Number of acres of arable land, 9606. Number of acres of meadow or pasture land, 2202. Number of acres of uncultivated wood, 8293.

Abstract of personal property, moneys and credits.—Number of horses, 557; value, $22,895. Number of cattle, 1191; value, $13,430. Number of mules, 8; value, $560. Number of sheep, 963; value, $1858. Number of hogs, 1986; value, $4548. Number of carriages, 265; value, $5165. All other personal property subject to taxation and not already included, $12,150. Number of watches, 18; value, $169. Number of pianos and organs, 13; value, $620. Merchants' stock, value, $330. Manufacturers' stock, value, $2270. Moneys on deposit or subject to order, $2969. All credits after deducting bona fide debts, $12,020. Number of dogs, 1; value, $20. Bank and other corporation property, $5980. Total value of all taxable property except per capita tax on dogs, $84,948. Number of dogs, one dollar each, 150.

Election 1880–1.

1880.—Secretary of State, Charles Townsend (R.), 182; William Lang (D.), 255; Total, 439. President, James A. Garfield (R.), 196; Winfield S. Hancock (D.), 280; Total, 476.

1881.—Governor, Charles Foster (R.), 148; John W. Bookwalter (D.), 216; A. R. Ludlow (P.), 28.

Shanesville.

This town is almost identified with the Indian village "Old Town," and is situated on the south bank of the St. Marys River. As a laid out town duly platted and recorded, it is older than any of the surrounding county seats. The distinction of being the seat of justice once belonged to it, but afterward was transferred to St. Marys, another old town of some distinction, but also the loser of the importance it once enjoyed as a county-seat. Shanesville and St. Marys and "Coil Town" were the early contestants for the seat of justice, and when the prize passed from Shanesville to St. Marys the former still lived, while Coil Town passed from sight and became a cultivated field. Still, at Shanesville was held the first term of court in this county, with Judge Low presiding. The associate judges were Joseph Grier, James Wolcott, and Thomas Scott. The memory of the Indians, Anthony Shane, the Godfreys, Crescent, Labadie, and Charlie, cluster about the town. Here, too, may be found the recorded statement of the ice blockade which hemmed in the pirogues which were making a desperate endeavor to transport provisions from the old base of supplies at Fort Barbee to the suffering army of General Winchester. The memory of Anthony Malore also haunts the place, although he is gone, and had come at a period too early to be discovered from the records, or revealed by the farthest-reaching memory. He was here and traded with the Indians when the white settlers came. Even Anthony Shane remained until 1832, living to lay out the town and hear the promise of its permanent growth. He then passed away and found his home among the Shawnese of Kansas. The town was laid out immediately after the arrival of that class of settlers who came here just after the treaty of 1818 was concluded at St. Marys, as shown by the subjoined "Plat and Survey of the town of Shanesville, in Mercer County, Ohio."

Explanation of the map or plat of the town of Shanesville, laid out on a piece of ground granted by the United States to Anthony Shane, on the St. Marys River. Main Street runs due north and south from the east side of the lots to Front Street, and is five poles wide. Franklin Street runs the same course from the south side of the lots to Front Street, and is three and a half poles wide. Market Street is five poles wide, and running east and west from one side of the lots to the other. Front Street runs the same course as Market Street, and is four poles wide from Franklin Street to the east side of Main Street. Columbia Street is three and a half poles wide, and running the same course as Market Street from one side of the lot to the other. Bridge Street runs the same as Market Street from the west side of the lots to Water Street, and is four poles wide. Water Street on the west side is bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at Front Street, north 21° west to Bridge Street; thence to the northeast corner of lot No. 1; thence along the front of said lot to the northeast corner; thence north 69° 40′ east to the river, and the other side bounded by the meanders of the river. All the alleys cross the streets at right angles, and are one pole wide. Lot No.

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1 begins at the southwest corner on Bridge Street; thence north 13½ poles; thence south 13° east 12⅔ perches; thence south 6° 40′ west 3.48 perches; thence south 71° 45′ west 1.72 perches; thence south 2½° west 5.76 perches; thence to place of beginning, 8.62 poles, containing 166.35 square perches of land. Lot No. 2 is 1.60 poles on Water Street, and 11.6 poles on the north side, 13.20 poles and five poles on the west side, and containing 66 square poles of land. No. 3, on Water Street, is 4.08 perches on Water Street and the alley; 13.60 poles west, and is 4 poles, north side 14.60 poles, containing 60 3 square poles. Nos. 6, 7, 41, 42 are each in front 4½ poles and back from Front Street 5½ poles, and containing 24¾ perches. Nos. 9, 10, 11, on Front Street, and 22, 23, 24, on Market Street, are each 5 poles in front and nine back, and containing 45 square poles of ground. Nos. 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, fronting on Columbia Street, are each in front 5 poles and back 8 poles, and containing each 40 square poles. Nos. 29, 30, 31 are in front 5 poles and in rear 9 poles, and containing 45 square poles of ground each. Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 28, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39 on Main Street, are each 4 poles in front and 9 poles back, and containing 36 square poles each. Nos. 26, 27, 33, 34 are on Main Street, the greatest 3 poles and in the least front 2 poles; on Market Street greatest front 7 poles, the least front 2 poles, and each 41 perches. Nos. 8 and 40 are in front 3½ poles, and back 9 poles, and containing 31½ square poles.

In testimony whereof, Anthony Shane hath herewith set his hand and seal as proprietor of said town, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1820.

A. SHANE. [SEAL.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of
JOHN BEERS.

The State of Ohio, Darke County, ss.

Before me the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for said county, personally came the within-named Anthony Shane and acknowledged the within plat of the town of Shanesville and the explanation there written, to be his voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty. JOHN BEERS, [SEAL.]

Justice of the Peace.

I hereby certify the annexed plat and explanation of the town of Shanesville to be a true copy from the records in this office and recorded in book A No. 1, pp. 150–1 and 152. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Greenville, Darke Co., O., Nov. 17, 1836. J. D. FARBER, Rec. Darke Co., O.

Recorder's Office, Greenville, Darke Co., O., Nov. 17, 1836.

Entered for record Jan. 6, 1837, and recorded same day.

J. W. RILEY, Recorder.

Shanesville was thus laid out at an early day, and in fact occupies the site of an old trading post held and conducted by the Indians prior to the war of 1812. Anthony Shane, a half-breed Indian, was the old trader and storekeeper prior to the advent of Anthony Madore, the French trader. He was followed in the business by W. B. Hedges, his former clerk. John T. Greaves next entered the business, but only continued a few years. Then came Dr. John H. Barks, who introduced drygoods in connection with the usual supplies. For these the principal exchange or currency was skins and furs. As early as 1854 or '55 Jacob S. Collins and Henry Van Tilburg opened a store, but Collins died about a year later, and Abel Gondy entered into partnership with Van Tilburg. A few years afterward the firm changed to H. F. Holbrook & Co., and again in 1869 to H. Van Tilburg and D. H. Robison, which is at this writing one of the principal firms of the town.

A list of the names of those who did business with John Greave at Shanesville as early as 1821:—

Jacob Bush, in 1821; Wm. Turner; Anthony Madore; Israel Taylor; Barnett & Hanna, lived at Fort Wayne; Richard Deleal, Fort Wayne; George Cicott, Fort Wayne; Daniel Vount, Fort Wayne; David Armstrong, St. Marys; William Preston; John E. Schwarz; Wm. B. Hedges; Adam Millman, a hatter; James White; Peter Peacott, an Indian seven feet high; John P. Hedges; David Mac Kee; John Luther; Luther & Trontner; Louis Godfrey; Capt. Jas. Riley; Richard Clobert; Francis Comparet; Peter Felix; Peter Curville; Chas. Shaw; Moses Barnett; William Johnson, at Piqua; Thomas Robb; Alex. Ewing; John B. Richardville, an Indian; George Homer; Joseph Wise; Samuel Hanson.

The following list will give an idea of the prices of articles at an early day, 1821:—

Aug. 29.	1 pound of coffee, ½ pound tea	$1 75
	30. 20 lbs. sugar	2 00
	" 1 set cups and saucers	1 00
Oct.	22. 1 small bottle	37½
	" 1 qt. whiskey	37½
	30. 1 qt. whiskey, 1 qt. salt	62½
Nov.	16. 1 qt. cranberries	25
	" 1 lb. sugar	25
	23. 22 lbs. of flour	1 37½
Dec.	25. 3 lbs. salt	75

We find the following credit on the same bill:—

	½ lb. lead	25
	2 raccoon skins	66⅔
	2 qts. of salt	50
1822. July	24. 1 yard calico	50
	1¼ lb. soap	37½
	4½ yds. gingham	2 25
	1 light glass	25

Such was the early beginning of the town, which took its name from its founder, Anthony Shane. The name Shanesville was applied to the town from its foundation up to its incorporation, although the post-office name was Shane's Crossing from the first. At the incorporation of the town in 1866 the name was changed to Shane's Crossing instead of Shanesville, in order to correspond with the post-office name. The name appears very significant and appropriate when this is remembered as the old home of Anthony Shane, and the crossing of the river by the army of General Wayne. From the first the growth was slow and marked by no particular or fictitious increase of population. The surrounding country was steadily improving, and the town partook of the slow but constant growth which marked the settlement of the whole country. Even in 1838 but a few residents can be recalled, among whom were C. B. Whittley, a blacksmith; W. B. Hedges, a landholder and J. P.; David Work, a tanner; Robert Gordon, a storekeeper; J. D. Ralston, a shoemaker; Basil Lint, a hotel-keeper; Samuel Drayer, a wheelwright; Abraham Meller, a blacksmith, and Solomon Barks, a farmer. This list perhaps includes all the actual residents of the village at the date mentioned.

Incorporation.

A petition signed by forty-one citizens, praying for the incorporation of the village of Shanesville, was presented and acted upon by the commissioners and plat filed March 7, 1866.

Commissioners' Response.—After due examination of the prayer of the within petitioners, we do find the law of the State of Ohio in such cases made and provided, fully complied with. We do therefore deem it right and proper that the requests of said petition be granted, and we do hereby declare that the village of Shane's Crossings, Mercer County, O., may be incorporated and organized. Done this 5th day of June, A. D. 1866. Rec'd for record June 12, 1866, and recorded June 19, 1866.

ADAM BAKER,
G. MEYERS,
Com'rs of Mercer Co., O.

T. G. TOUVELLE, Rec. of the Co.

List of Officers.

At the first election held in the incorporated village of Shane's Crossing, in Dublin Township, Mercer County, Ohio, on the 24th day of September, 1866, 44 votes were cast. The following officers were elected: Mayor, P. F. Robinson. Recorder, C. W. Alexander. Treasurer, H. C. McGavren. Marshal, H. F. Holbrook. Trustees, or Councilmen, Henry Van Tilburg, Davis Guy, Lewis Funalman, C. R. Bentz, and Joshua Vanfleet.

At the election April 1st, 1867, 49 votes were cast. The following officers were elected: Mayor, P. F. Robinson. Clerk, C. W. Alexander. Councilmen, G. Lockhart, H. Van Tilburg, Lewis Funalman, C. B. Whitley, and A. Tolan. Marshal, H. F. Holbrook.

In 1868, 43 votes were cast. Mayor, P. F. Robinson (resigned) Councilmen, Harrison Guy, Davis Guy, F. M. Davis, and Z. A. Davis. Recorder, C. W. Alexander. Treasurer, D. H. Robinson. Marshal, A. King.

In 1869, 40 votes were cast. Mayor, Geo. F. Borchers. Councilmen, Jas. Sidenbender, J. F. Moore, C. H. Bentz, and J. H. Robinson. Treasurer, Z. A. Smith. Marshal, A. King.

The election for two years, 52 votes were cast. Mayor, Isaac Westerman. Councilmen for one year, C. Smith, Geo. Smith, and Henry Van Tilburg. Councilmen for two years, F. M. Shafer, Abraham L. Mussel man, and C. H. Bentz. Treasurer, Z. A. Smith. Recorder, Wm. T. Hunter. Marshal, John S. Extine. Street Commissioner, Henry Vantilburg.

June 25, 1870. Isaac Westerman resigned the office of mayor of Shane's Crossing. On June 30, John S. Extine, marshal, resigned. C. B. Whitley appointed mayor, Joel F. Moore appointed marshal.

On the 3d day of April, 1871, 48 votes were cast. The following officers were elected: Mayor for two years, C. B. Whitley. Recorder for two years, P. F. Robinson. Treasurer for two years, Z. A. Smith. Marshal for two years, F. R. Davis. Councilman for one year, Geo.

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Smith. Councilmen for two years, George W. Keopple, J. H. Barks, and Joel F. Moore. Street Commissioner, C. B. Whitley.

On April 1st, 1872, 53 votes were cast. The following councilmen were elected for two years: D. H. Robinson, H. K. Smith, and C. W. Alexander.

On April 7, 1873, 72 votes were cast. Mayor, C. B. Whitley. Councilmen, J. F. Moore, J. W. Barks, and G. W. Keopple. Recorder, G. W. Whitley. Marshal, P. F. Felkes. Street Commissioner, Henry Vantilburg.

On April 6, 1874, 59 votes were cast. Councilmen, C. Smith, D. H. Robinson, and L. Funalman. Recorder, P. F. Robinson. Treasurer, J. P. Dysert.

On April 5, 1875, 62 votes were cast. Mayor, C. B. Whitley. Councilmen, G. W. Koeppel, J. D. McKillip, and J. F. Moore. Marshal, S. B. Sidenbender. Street Commissioner, H. K. Smith.

On April 3, 1876, 68 votes were cast. Councilmen, D. H. Robinson, C. Smith, A. L. Musselman, and H. Guy. Recorder, P. F. Robinson. Treasurer, J. P. Dysert. Marshal, John Bevington. Street Commissioner, John Bevington.

On April 2, 1877, 75 votes were cast. Mayor, C. B. Whitley. Councilmen, David Ramsey, J. D. McKillip, and G. W. Keopple.

On April 1, 1878, 69 votes were cast. Councilmen, G. F. Borchers, W. F. Hunter, G. W. Young, and Henry Miller. Recorder, C. W. Alexander. Treasurer, John P. Dysert. Marshal, Jonathan Billman. Street Commissioner, Jonathan Billman.

On April 7, 1879, 88 votes were cast. Mayor, Geo. F. Borchers. Councilmen, Lewis Funalman, W. W. Covault, A. L. Musselman, and Henry Van Tilburg.

On April 5, 1880, 96 votes were cast. Councilmen, W. D. Ralston, G. W. Keopple, and W. W. Covault. Recorder, Geo. W. Whitley. Treasurer, John P. Dysert. Marshal, P. T. Nutt.

On April 4, 1881, 130 votes were cast. Mayor, Geo. F. Borchers. Councilmen, Lewis Funalman, J. J. Robinson, and Henry Van Tilburg. Marshal, J. C. Knight.

Schools.

The schools here are the outgrowth of the old subscription system, the only system at command in those days. It was not so complete, not so rounded, nor so intellectual, as the system of to-day; yet if force did predominate in rude huts, we know it was because it was impossible for culture to predominate in costly buildings. So down the years the school has moved along from subscription to State patronage, until to-day they are the creatures and care of the State. Old District No. 1, Dublin Township, has become Shane's Crossing Village District, and consists of two departments.

At the first election held as a village district, April 6, 1874, the following named members were elected a board of education: C. B. Whitley and C. Smith for a term of three years; D. H. Robinson and Henry Van Tilburg for a term of two years; P. F. Robinson and J. P. Dysert for a term of one year. The enumeration in 1874 showed 60 males and 42 females, a total of 102.

In 1875, P. F. Robinson and S. P. Hedges were elected members of the board. Enumeration, males, 66; females, 56; total, 122.

April, 1876, D. H. Robinson and Henry Van Tilburg were elected. The enumeration for the year was 66 males, 52 females; total, 118.

April, 1877, C. B. Whitley and C. Smith were elected, and the enumeration for the year was, males, 68; females, 49; total, 117.

April, 1878, P. F. Robinson and A. L. Musselman were elected. The enumeration was, males, 71; females, 48; total, 119.

April, 1879, J. P. Dysert and Henry Van Tilburg were elected. Enumeration, males, 65; females, 62; total, 127.

April, 1880, J. W. Miller and J. Wisterman were elected members of the board. Enumeration, males, 77; females, 71; total, 148.

April, 1881, J. Pennel and C. B. Whitley were elected.

The board at present (1881) is constituted as follows: C. B. Whitley, President; Henry Van Tilburg, Treasurer; P. F. Robinson, Clerk; J. P. Dysert, J. Pennell, John W. Miller.

Business Interests and Directory.

At this writing the business interests are represented and conducted by the following-named persons or firms:—

T. J. Dull & Co., proprietors of steam grist-mill, erected in 1880. This is a brick building, having a sixty-five horse-power engine, and employs four men. Miller & Bulger, proprietors of handle factory, established in 1874, and employing seven men. Ramsey & Hardisty, proprietors of steam saw-mill. D. H. Robinson, proprietor of handle factory and planing mill. Sickles & Borchers, proprietors of brick-yard. J. P. Dysert, proprietor of two workhouses in this town and one at Mercer; handles about 150,000 bushels of grain annually; is also dealer in general goods, including hats, caps, boots, shoes, and clothing; commenced store business in 1872, and opened grain trade in 1878. David Small, proprietor of Burnett House. Yant & Street, livery stable. T. J. Courtwright, groceries. L. Funalman, groceries and queensware. L. Koepple, boots and shoes. J. H. Prin, dealer in butter and eggs. P. P. King, gunsmith. P. F. Robinson, cabinet maker and undertaker. J. J. McLoughlin, furniture and undertaking. Miller & Levander, hardware. F. M. Davis, shoemaker. J. F. Wells, groceries. Mrs. Harriet Fisk, millinery. Mrs. H. H. Smith, millinery. R. W. Holt, cooperage. Byron Whittly, barber shop. W. T. Hunter, tinware. J. Billman, barber shop. J. J. Robinson, boots and shoes. S. A. Denman, wagon shop. C. B. Whittly, blacksmith shop. Isaac Wisterman, druggist. S. E. Miller, baking and restaurant. Van Filburg & Robinson, dry goods and notions. Work & Alexander, meat market. Davis, Guy & Co., dry goods and clothing. G. W. Whittly, harness shop. W. L. Reed, confectioner. W. E. Moon, bakery and dining hall. T. J. Cook, saloon. E. M. Cook, saloon. J. F. Covault, saloon.

Physicians: Wm. Lynch, J. N. Hammond, J. A. Estill, A. C. Vaughn, D. W. Estill.

Churches: There are two churches in the village, one being Presbyterian, and the other Methodist Episcopal.

Statistics.

Decennial abstract, as returned by the appraiser for the year 1880: Value of town and village lots, $2921.40; value of buildings, $26,080; aggregate value of lots and buildings, $55,290.

The commissioners, as a board of equalization, struck off 14⅔ of the aggregate.

Abstract of personal property, moneys, and credits, Shane's Crossing District: Number of horses, 37; value, $1540. Cattle, 49; value, $590. Sheep, 20; value, $60. Hogs, 53; value, $160. Carriages, 11; value, $180. Other personal property subject to taxation, and not included in foregoing or subsequent items, $780. Value of all moneys on deposit, subject to order, or in possession, $90. Value of all credits, after deducting *bona fide* debts, $50. Bank, or other corporation property, returned to auditor, $1540. Total value of all taxable property, except per capita tax on dogs, $4990. Number of dogs, 6; tax, $6

Shane's Crossing Corporation.—Horses, 122; value, $4950. Cattle, 167; value, $410. Mules, 7; value, $300. Sheep, 353; value, $500. Hogs, 240; value, $770. Carriages, 87; value, $2380.

All other personal property, not included in the preceding or subsequent items, $5670. Watches, 46; value, $530. Pianos and organs, 19; value, $1140. Merchants' stock, $14,370. Manufacturers' stock, $3960. Moneys in possession or on deposit, subject to order, $2880. Value of all credits, after deducting *bona fide* debts, $6230. Moneys invested in bonds, stocks, etc., $400. Bank and other corporation property, $2800. Total value of all taxable property, except per capita tax on dogs, $49,270. Number of dogs, 42; tax, $42.

Societies.

Shane Lodge, No. 577, of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio on December 27, 1866, A. D., A. L. 5866, and the following are the charter members: H. C. McGavren, Smith H. Clark, Joshua Vanfleet, John Rolston, J. F. Tomlinson, H. Clay, Wm. Clay, P. P. McKeig, Joseph Palmer.

Stated meeting January 5th, 5867. The following are the first regularly elected officers of the lodge at the first stated meeting: Smith H. Clark, W. M.; William Clay, S. W.; Joshua Vanfleet, J. W.; H. C. McGavren, S. D.; Henry Clay, J. D.; John Resler, Tyler; C. W. Alexander, Secretary *pro tem.*; Joshua Palmer, Treasurer.

At a stated meeting on the 21st day of November, 5868, A. L., the following officers were elected: Smith H. Clark, W. M.; William Clay, S. W.; Joshua Vanfleet, J. W.; Levi L. Dysert, Secretary; G. Lankart, Treasurer; John P. Dysert, S. D.; E. A. Smith, J. D.; Chas. Bevington, Tyler.

The next election of officers was held November 20, 1869, with the following result: Smith H. Clark, W. M.; William Clay, S. W.; Joel F. Moore, J. W.; G. Lankart, Treasurer; Levi L. Dysert, Secretary; Joshua Vanfleet, S. D.; David Robinson, J. D.; Chas. Bevington, Tyler.

At a stated meeting held November 19, 1870, the following officers were elected: William Clay, W. M.; John P. Dysert, S. W.; Joshua Vanfleet, J. W.; Levi L. Dysert, Secretary; G. Lankart, Treasurer; Smith H. Clark, S. D.; John Bevington, J. D.; Chas. Bevington, Tyler.

At a stated meeting held November 17, A. L. 5871, the following officers were elected: Smith H. Clark, W. M. John P. Dysert, S. W.; Joshua Vanfleet, J. W.; Levi P. Dysert, Secretary; Gabriel Lankart, Treasurer; William Clay, S. D.; J. F. Moore, J. D.; Chas. Bevington, Tyler.

At a stated meeting held the 4th day of January, 5873 A. L., the following officers were elected: John P. Dysert, W. M.; Joel F. Moore, S. W.; D. W. Estell, J. W.; Levi L. Dysert, Secretary; John Bevington, Treasurer; Smith H. Clark, S. D.; David H. Robinson, J. D.; W. R. Halliwell, Tyler.

The following officers were elected November 15, 5873 A. L.: Smith H. Clark, W. M.; Joel F. Moore, S. W.; Levi L. Dysert, J. W.; David H. Robinson, Secretary; John P. Dysert, Treasurer; E. W. Moore, S. D.; John Bevington, J. D.; John P. Robinson, Tyler.

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The following officers were elected November, 5874 A. L.: S. H. Clark, W. M.; Joel Moore, S. W.; Levi L. Dysert, J. W.; John P. Dysert, Treasurer; W. E. Moore, S. D.; D. H. Robinson, Secretary.

On November 20, 5875 A. L., the following officers were elected: S. H. Clark, W. M.; L. L. Dysert, S. W.; Jas. Estill, J. W.; John Smith, Secretary; John P. Dysert, Treasurer; Benj. Roebuck, S. D.; W. E. Moore, J. D.; J. D. McKillip, Tyler.

On November 7, 1877, the following officers were elected: L. L. Dysert, W. M.; J. P. Dysert, S. W.; A. C. King, J. W.; John W. Smith, Secretary; D. H. Robinson, Treasurer; S. H. Clark, S. D.; T. J. Dull, J. D.; W. E. Moore, Tyler.

On November 16, 1878, the following officers were elected: S. H. Clark, W. M.; J. A. Estill, S. W.; L. L. Dysert, J. W.; J. W. Smith, Secretary; J. P. Dysert, Treasurer; A. C. King, S. D.; W. E. Moore, J. D.; J. D. McKillip, Tyler.

On November 16, 1879, the following officers were elected: John P. Dysert, W. M.; L. L. Dysert, S. W.; A. C. King, J. W.; W. E. Moore, S. D.; W. H. H. King, J. D.; J. W. Smith, Secretary; D. H. Robinson, Treasurer; Jackson Jones, Tyler; Charles Ward, Chaplain.

Present officers: A. C. King, W. M.; L. L. Dysert, S. W.; W. H. H. King, J. W.; J. P. Dysert, Treasurer; D. J. Brown, Secretary; J. A. Estill, S. D.; Wm. Shaffer, J. D.; J. C. Jones, Tyler; C. Ward, Chaplain.

Mercer.

This village is situated in the southeast part of the township, and while it has never attained a great growth, it is still venerable with age. Its greatest promise of improvement was made by the narrow-gauge railroad making it a junction, which has served as a fresh impetus to growth.

The town was laid out for Bernard Brewster, August 30, 1833, and contained thirty lots. It is not incorporated, but was erected into a special school district, being the old township district number two. As such special district it was organized in August, 1880, and at a special election, held the same month, the following board of education was elected: J. S. Kieth, Abel Harden, Jackson Harris; Jacob Counterman, Treasurer, and O. P. Phares, clerk.

At the regular election held in April, 1877, Jacob Counterman was elected to succeed Jackson Harris. Enumeration in September, 1880, 139. The school contains two departments, and is as well managed as any in the county.

Business Interests.

Michael Adams, dry goods and groceries. Samuel Elberson, groceries and liquors. Albert Wertz, groceries. H. Davis, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, queensware, and hardware. Graham and Thompson, steam saw-mill. Abel Harden, blacksmith shop. J. McKaig, proprietor Mercer House.

Physicians: Joseph Harris, O. P. Phares.

Churches: The town contains a Baptist and Methodist Episcopal church, but no resident ministers.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Captain Smith Hart Clark, Mercer, Ohio.

In 1837, Wm. Clark and wife Elizabeth came from West Virginia and settled in this county. Mr. Clark had served two terms in the War of 1812—the first with the Army of the Northwest, and again with the Army of Virginia. His father, John Clark, served throughout the Revolutionary War, and participated with the American army in its operations in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Northern Virginia. Smith H., a son of Wm. and Elizabeth Clark, was born at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, December 11, 1817, and came to this county with his parents in 1837. His father and mother finally moved to Indiana, where they both died. Their son, Smith H., was born and reared on the frontier, and so had but limited educational advantages. It was sometimes necessary to attend school at a distance of three or four miles, and even then the terms of school would be of two or three months' duration. Still he never despaired, but, with the light of a pine knot, beside his mother and her spinning-wheel, he pursued his studies by night. It was his rule, too, after his weary mother had retired, to continue his studies away into the night, let the book be of whatever character it might. By borrowing whatever books he could, and purchasing as many as his limited means would permit, he gained a knowledge of the rudimentary sciences, and afterward applied himself with success to the study of the higher mathematics. In this undertaking he was so successful as to be able to engage in civil engineering, which profession he practised in connection with farming through a period of many years. With a thirst for further knowledge, he thought he saw a fruitful field in the brotherhood of Free and Accepted Masons, and became one of the most active members of the order. The Celina and Shane's Crossing lodges bear the impress of his energy and foresight. In this connection it may be said that in every educational or benevolent movement of this community Mr. Clark has taken a leading part. In his capacity as school director and member of the township Board of Education, he labored indefatigably for the advancement of education, although his labors ran cross purposes with some of the strongest and even malignant prejudices. After a period of service on the school board, covering a period of something like a quarter of a century, he may point with pride to the graded schools of Shane's Crossing and Mercer as monuments of his zeal in the cause of education. Aside from these offices, he served as justice of the peace one term, as deputy county surveyor during 1852–3, as postmaster from 1850 to 1860, and as enumerator of Dublin Township in 1880. After all these years of activity he is still a youth in feelings and aspirations, while his zeal in educational affairs never for a moment loses its fire.

On January 25, 1844, in the house he now occupies, he married Nancy Archer, daughter of Judge Joseph and Catherine (Bird) Greer. Judge Greer and wife had come here from Clark County, Ohio, in 1821, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Clark. Mr. Greer was a native Virginian, while the Birds were early settlers of Clark County, this State. On the farm their daughter Nancy was born, January 2, 1824, married in 1844, and still resides on the old homestead. When the Greers came here they found a native wilderness, and Indians and wolves for almost regular visitors. Mr. Greer served some time as justice of the peace, and ten years as associate judge. As he was an old-line Whig, his official career ended in 1835, and the remainder of his life was devoted to the improvement and cultivation of the farm he entered in 1821. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Clark, is the only member of his family now in this part of the country. In 1861, Mr. Clark recruited a full company of volunteers, which was designated as Company D, 71st O. V. I., of which he was elected Captain. They at once took the field, and shortly afterward participated in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862. Mr. Clark was captured at Clarksville, Tennessee, and afterward, owing to some regimental imbroglio, was dismissed because of his advocacy of the cause of his colonel, against whose courage damaging charges were preferred. On investigation, however, his order of dismissal was revoked, and he was restored to his former rank, but declined to again take the field.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had many days of grief and pain, as may be known when we state that of ten children, seven died in youth. Of the other three, Lemen Taylor was born September 21, 1846; served as commissary sergeant of the 95d O. V. I. until the close of the war; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, in the class of 1871, and took pastoral charge of Perrysburg Station, Missouri Conference of M. E. Church, where he died December 1, 1878, leaving a widow, two sons, and numberless friends to mourn his untimely death. Of the other two children, Rosalus Guynn was born July 2, 1850, and resides at Mercer; while the youngest child, Bertha Edna, born March 22, 1871, is still living with her parents, the sunshine of the old home. It is only necessary to add that Mr. and Mrs. Clark are enjoying the acquaintanceship of a large community, and enjoy also that community's highest respect.

John Sutton.

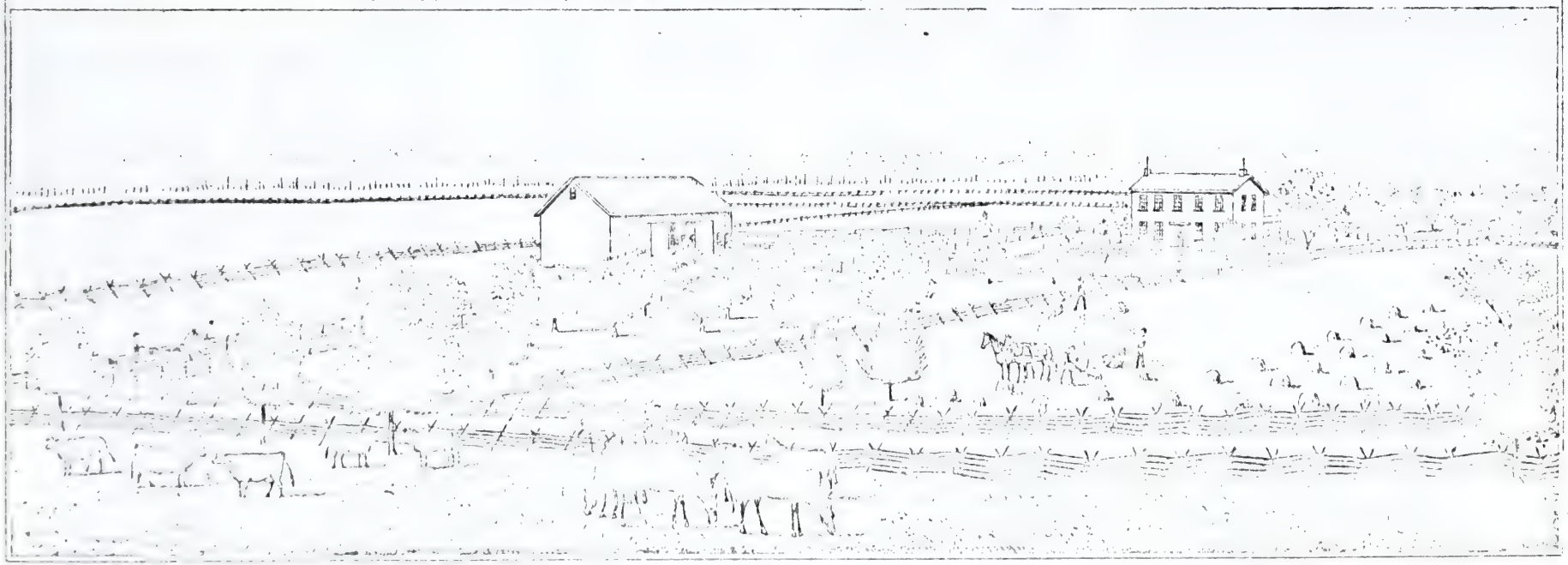
Zachariah Sutton, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Butler County, Ohio. In 1812 he was drafted as a teamster into the army of General Hull, but his son John acted as substitute, and was assigned to Hull's command. On the march to Detroit they crossed Hardin County by way of Fort McArthur, and thence to Fort Necessity, where they passed the winter. Sutton had with him two yoke of oxen. Being satisfied Hull was about to surrender, he and five other teamsters awaited that event, and immediately seized two Indian canoes and crossed the lake to where Cleveland now stands. From here they walked back to Butler County, and finally reported at Cincinnati. During this long and weary march through a gloomy and desolate forest their privations and sufferings were great, as the Indians throughout the country were roused to hostility against the whites. On demanding pay at Cincinnati for his services and oxen he was paid "fiat" money, so depreciated that two dollars were required for a single dinner. In 1820 he came to this county, accompanied by John Chevington, a relative who had also been a teamster in the same war. Chevington was wagon-master, with the rank of 1st lieutenant. He remained here, although Mr. Sutton returned to Butler County. He came back, however, in a short time to this county, where he became a permanent settler. He was thus here early enough to do his trading at the old Indian store of Anthony Shane. The following incidents may be related of his early experience. Shortly after coming here his horses were taken sick, and while he was at the creek bank gathering some roots for medicinal use he was bitten on the foot by a spotted rattlesnake. "Major" Lowe being with him, immediately buried the bitten foot in the earth, where it was held some hours, while he returned for the ox-team to carry Mr. Sutton to his home. Anthony Shane was then sent for, who asked if they had any black cats, assuring them he could cure the bitten foot in a "short time." When he could not procure the cats he

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HOMESTEAD FARM, RES. OF PETER DULL, DUBLIN TW'P, MERCER CO. OHIO.



RES. OF BRANSON ROEBUCK, DUBLIN TW'P, MERCER CO. OHIO.

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substituted black chickens, which he killed and applied to the wound. After the third application, he pronounced the cure complete. Again, the wolves became so destructive to stock that they killed all his sheep, twenty in number, although they were protected at the end of the house, being practically in the chimney corner. It was after this event, coupled with the death of his horses, that he became discouraged and went back to Butler County, but soon returned, and started anew with greater success.

Zachariah Sutton, a son of John Sutton, the subject of the foregoing sketch, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 20, 1817, and with his parents came to this county in 1820. In March, 1837, he married Charity Donavan, of this county. Mr. Sutton is thoroughly identified with the development of the township, being here so early that he well remembers W. P. Hedges, Ruel Roebuck, Cavin Denison, Joseph Grier, John Chevington, and others of the pioneers, most of whom have passed away. He was thus present at the organization of the township, and has been one of the leading citizens, and has reared a large family, several of whom are still living at the old home.

Samuel Schlater,

a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1828, and settled first in Carroll County. He was born in 1774. After living in Carroll County a short time he removed to Tuscarawas, and finally came to Dublin Township. He was accompanied by his sons, William and Peter, in 1837. His wife died prior to this removal, and he only survived it about one year, his death occurring in 1838. The sons were thus left alone, but lived together, and did their own cooking, as well as field-work, for some time.

William, the elder, was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and, as above stated, came here with his father. Speaking of the difficulties attending their early experience, we use his own words: "When my father died I was myself sick in bed, and did not know when he died. All the clothing I had to wear consisted of a pair of bed-ticking pantaloons; a pair of low shoes; a tow-linen shirt; a linsey coat, and a cap. We had a few acres of land underbrushed which we planted in corn. To get this ground we had to go to Piqua, or beyond Fort Wayne. Some time after this there was a horse-mill built over on Black Creek, about five miles distant, to which I have carried corn on my back. I had a neighbor, named Jordan, who packed a bushel of corn meal from Fort Wayne to his home on his back. I have myself carried a half bushel of salt a distance of nine miles after paying $2.50 for it. At one time a neighbor planted some beans which the chickens scratched up and ate. Owing to the scarcity of seed the chickens were at once killed, and the beans recovered from their crops. I used to carry eggs to market when I would get two cents per dozen for them. Our dressed pork was taken to Fort Wayne and sold for $4.25 per hundred. Our first sales of corn brought only 6¼ cents per bushel. In 1841 I married Phebe Putnam, by whom I have reared six children, four of whom are still living. We commenced housekeeping where we now live. On my land I have found muskets, spears, and other relics of Gen. Wayne's march."

Ruel Roebuck

was one of the original settlers of the county, and must be placed in the list with Shane, Godfrey, Malone, and Hedges, having come to this township March 17, 1819. He had married Sarah Jones, and when they arrived in the county the family consisted of six children, which was afterwards increased to eleven, as shown by the following family record: George, born October 30, 1807; Ishmar, born September 15, 1809; Garrison born June 23, 1811; Branson, born June 24, 1813, Eliza, born, April 17, 1815; Polly, born July 23, 1817; Olive P., born October 6, 1819; Elias E., born August 5, 1821; Washington, born March 23, 1824; Dennis G., born September 11, 1827; Joseph H., born June 29, 1831. Washington died September 3, 1827. Olive P. is said to be the first white child born in the township. Branson, the fourth son, was about five years old when his parents moved into the township. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 22, 1809. He married Mary Eicher, who died shortly afterward. In March, 1846, he was married again to Phebe A. McChristy, who also died; and in November, 1856, he married his third wife. His children are named as follows: Albert, dead; Catharine, Margaret, John; the latter dead; Nancy J., Melissa, Wesley, Olive, Lewis, and William. The living all reside in the county excepting Nancy J., who is a resident of Indiana.

George F. Borchers

is a native of Hanover, and emigrated to the United States in June, 1832. Stopped at Albany, New York, a short time, and then came to Lancaster, Ohio, where he remained until 1849, and then removed to Shanesville. Here he opened a clothing store and tailor shop, in which he engaged till 1861, and then retired from business. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster at Shane's Crossings, and filled the office for eighteen years. He held the office of township clerk three years, and is now a justice of the peace, which office he has held twelve years.

William Botts Hedges,

ranking with the earliest white settlers of this township, came here in 1819 and engaged as clerk in the store or trading post of Anthony Shane. He was born in Kentucky June 27, 1797, being the son of Samuel Pope Hedges. After coming here he served as postmaster, colonel of militia, commissioner, justice of the peace, and associate judge. After learning the Indian language and becoming somewhat acquainted with their manners, he left the service of Anthony Shane and opened a store for himself, by which he furnished dry goods and provisions to the Indians, taking in exchange therefor the furs and peltries secured by the Indians. His son Redfern was the first volunteer from the township when the call for troops for the late war had opened recruiting stations. While in the service he acted as a spy, and being captured once, ran a very narrow escape, saving himself only by flight from his captors in West Virginia. Mr. Hedges was married Feb. 1, 1823, to Susan Greaves, of this township. They reared a family of ten children, as follows: Matilda G., born Feb. 14, 1824 (dec'd); Samuel P., born July 1, 1826; Polly J., born Oct. 14, 1828, William B., born Dec. 24, 1830; John G., born April 23, 1833; James R., born May 3, 1835; Nancy E., Henry Clay, Sarah M., and Harriet J. (dec'd).

Samuel Pope Hedges,

a son of the above-mentioned subject, was born at Shanesville July 1, 1826, and has lived in the immediate vicinity all his life. He has thus been identified with the township almost from its organization, and has held the offices of constable and assessor. He is now acting as notary public, real estate agent, and general collector. He has been married three times, being first married to Catharine Harp, of Montgomery County, Sept. 6, 1827; second, to Josephine Hughes, of Mercer County, June, 1840; and third, to Sarah A. Bailey, of Allen County, Dec. 22, 1844. His family consisted of ten children, of whom seven are still living. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Albina Fillmore, born Dec. 31, 1850 (dec'd); Winfield Scott, born June 14, 1852; Josepa Harp, born March 18, 1856; Sarah Jane, born May 8, 1858 (dec'd); William P., born March 5, 1860; Jonathan Sherman, born Nov. 29, 1861; Nellie Virginia, born Feb. 12, 1872; Louella Frances, born March 12, 1874; Matilda Catharine, born Nov. 16, 1876; Charles Edwin, born Oct. 18, 1879 (dec'd).

Cornelius Brown Whitley

was born near Charleston, West Virginia, September 7, 1817, and settled in Mercer County in 1831. He is a blacksmith by trade, and does business at the village of Shane's Crossings. He is noted in the vicinage as a man of considerable originality and force of character. Having plighted his affections to Rosanna Moore, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, he married her February 28, 1839. This union was fruitful of seven children, born in the order named: Mary Ann, Phebe Ann, Joel M., George W., Cornelia Elizabeth, and Cornelius Byron. His first son, Joel M., is a blacksmith, and was a soldier in the late war in Company D, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from November, 1861, to January, 1865. George W. is a harness-maker, and Cornelius B. a barber. His eldest daughter is the wife of J. V. Sidenbender, the present county auditor, and Cornelia married Jacob Ehrett.

John H. Dysert

was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 30, 1810. He was married October 23, 1833, to Mary Longbrake, in Union County, and in 1837, with his wife and two children, settled in Mercer County. He is a farmer, and has filled the office of township trustee. He entered one hundred and sixty acres in the woods from the government in section 33. He killed one hundred and fifteen deer in one year, and one day he killed seven. His father, Stephen Dysert, served under General Hull in the war of 1812. He had three sons who were soldiers in the late war, Levi L., in Company D, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; John S., in Ninety-ninth Regiment; and George W., in Forty-sixth Regiment. His first wife died, and he afterwards married Eliza J. Steel. He is the father of thirteen children, twelve of whom are living.

Allen G. Wiley

was reared on a farm, and has made farming and stock raising his vocation. March 11, 1852, he married Rachel E. Deal, daughter of John and Elizabeth Deal. She was born April 1, 1831; her parents came to this county in 1837. Mr. A. G. Wiley settled on section 27, on the farm they now reside upon, which was given by his father. He has erected a hewed log house, which served the family until 1876, when he built the present frame dwelling in which they reside. He owns 200 acres of good land. He has filled the office of trustee and land appraiser. He is the father of seven children, six daughters and one son, and is one of Dublin Township's honored and esteemed citizens.

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Allen G. Wiley

was born in Fayette County, O., July 28, 1829. His father, Robert Wiley, was born in Pendleton County, O., in October, 1805. He married Rhoda Wood, of Fayette County, O. In 1835 he settled in Dublin Township, on Jacob Baker's farm, where he lived as a tenant for two years, when he purchased the farm and devoted his time to farming. He purchased different tracts until he had several hundred acres, which he divided among his children. In 1858 he was elected sheriff, and also in 1860, which office he held until his death, which occurred November 22, 1862. He had filled various offices prior to being elected sheriff. Mrs. Rhoda Wiley died July 22, 1862. He raised a family of ten children, viz., Joel A., William H., Allen G., Narcissus, Andrew J., Irene, Jane, Delinda, Mary, and James K. P. William H., Jane, and Delinda are deceased.

Joseph Baltzell

settled in Dublin Township March 14, 1828, with his wife, where his son Herman now lives. Harrison Baltzell was born in 1832, on the farm he now lives on. In 1853 he married Nancy Burton. They have had nine children, six of whom are living, viz., James, Minerva J., John A., George H., Gilmore B., and Rebecca A.

Michael Burton, the father of Mrs. Baltzell, settled in Van Wert County in 1851, and in Mercer in 1855. He was in the War of 1812. His widow is living and receives a pension. Mr. Baltzel's great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather in the War of 1812.

There were but three families living in Dublin Township when he settled there, viz., James Hinkle, Wm. Frysinger, and E. Goddard, all north of the river.

William Frysinger

was born in Virginia in 1798, and settled in Dublin Township in 1827 with his wife and six children. He first stopped above the mouth of Old Town Creek. He loaded their goods in a couple of canoes, and floated down the St. Marys to Old Town Creek; then up that creek to where Joseph Hinkle lived, who had preceded them three weeks (he being the first settler north of the river), and had lived south of the river about one year, Mr. Frysinger being the second man to locate north of the river.

Peter Frysinger,

the second son of William, was born August 15, 1817, being only ten years of age when he came to this county, and never had any school privileges before coming here; and there being no schools for several years, his education was limited.

In the year 1846 he married Sarah Ann Shindledecker, by whom he had five children, only one now living, viz., Augustus, who was born in October, 1851. Mr. Frysinger is located on section 5, on Godfrey's reservation, about half a mile from Shane's Crossing, and about half a mile from where Isaac Shane lived. Shane moved away about three weeks after Mr. Frysinger had located, and owns 700 acres of land.

John H. Dysert

was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1810, and finally, after several removals, settled in Dublin Township in 1837, where he yet resides. October 20, 1833, he married Mary Longbrake, of Union County. Amos Hines was the only settler, who only preceded him a few weeks. Mr. Dysert entered 160 acres of land, but has added to it until he has now 520 acres in one body. He has raised a family of thirteen children—Gamanthia Jane, Euphemia, Levi L., Stephen A., John P., George W., Joseph W., Mary, Sarah, Matilda, William, Arice, and James V.—twelve of whom are living. Mrs. Dysert died April, 1876.

Levi L. Dysert

was born in Mercer County and has lived in this township all his life, engaged in farming. He is a son of John H. Dysert, who came to the county in 1836. Levi has held the office of trustee a number of years. He served during the war in Company G, 71st O. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing April 26, 1862. He was again wounded in 1864, and finally discharged in 1866. He married Sarah A. Black, of this township. Their family consists of the following named children: Ora E., Mary E., John D., Elmore W., and M. Maude, all of whom are at home.

Levi L. Dysert

was born in this township in 1838, and has resided therein ever since. He is a farmer, and married Mary E. Black. They had four children. Mrs. Dysert died January, 1875, and in 1877 he married Sarah A. Black, by whom he has one child.

Jeremiah Shindledecker

was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1823, and settled in Mercer County in 1836. He is a farmer by occupation. He was married in Van Wert County in 1852 to Lydia Hurpe, a native of Montgomery County, by whom he has had two children, Jacob and Frank. His father, Abraham, died in 1873, and Jerry now lives on the old homestead, on which some very fine Indian implements and relics have been dug up. He is now one of the trustees of the township. His father was in the War of 1812.

Hannah J. Palmer

is a daughter of Philip S. Hitchner, who came from New Jersey to Ohio about 1826. She was born in Warren County, August 28, 1823, and with her parents settled in Dublin Township about the year 1826, and is now living on what is known as the Hitchner estate, and is recognized as one of the first settlers. She was married in Mercer County, Ohio, March 23, 1845, to a Mr. Palmer, who afterwards died, leaving her a widow with three children, two of whom are married.

J. F. McKig

was born in Mercer County in February, 1843, and now runs a hotel in the village of Mercer, in the township of Dublin. He was married in Mercer County in March, 1864, to a lady who was born in Virginia in 1835, by which union he has had six children. He served in the late war in Company I, 118th O. V. I.; was discharged in 1864, and re-enlisted in February, 1865. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Mercer County, having located here in 1823.

Rachel Bevington

is a daughter of Joel Woods, was born in Virginia, in 1804. She was married in Fayette County, Ohio, to Henry Bevington, and came with her husband to Mercer County about the year 1820, and yet lives in sight of where she first located. She is one among the oldest settlers in the county. She retains all her faculties, and is as sound in mind as when in her youth. Her husband died some years ago. She is the mother of three sons and seven daughters.

Lewis Herrman

has been a hard-working farmer all his life. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1830, and settled in this county about the year 1850. In 1855 he was married to Miss Dunavan, of Mercer County, by whom he has six children, as follows: Sarah, Mahala, Wesley, Harry, Albert, and Charlie. His oldest daughter, Sarah, is married to Edmund Detrich, and Mahala to Silas Shellabarger.

G. E. Chivington

is one of the substantial farmers of Mercer County, where he was born May 6, 1828. His father, John Chivington, was a teamster in General Hull's army in the War of 1812, and was with Hull at the time of his surrender at Detroit. Not long afterwards he became one of the first settlers of the county, locating in section 25, Dublin Township, in which township the son, G. E., now lives. The latter was married in 1853 to Jane McIntire, and has two sons, William and Thomas.

Peter Dull,

one of the early settlers of the county, was born in Pennsylvania June 4, 1800, and moved to this county in 1840. In 1834 he married Catharine Schlater, of Fayette County, O. Their family consisted of thirteen children, of whom five boys and three girls are still living. Two sons were in the military service, one of whom died at Savannah, Ga., while with the army of Gen. Sherman in its great "march to the sea." The other, Franklin, returned at the close of the war.

John Shellabergir,

another of the old settlers, came here in 1841. He was born in Union County, Pa., in 1816. By occupation he was a farmer and millwright, but has given his whole attention to farming for some years past. He was married in Miami County, O., and raised a family of nine children, of whom eight still survive.

Isaac Putman,

a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1829. His father came to Van Wert County in 1838, where Isaac was reared in the woods without the privileges of schools enjoyed by the children of to-day. His own statement is that he has worked many a day without tasting bread of any kind. In 1851 he married Sophia Misner, and has reared a family of nine children, of whom seven are still living. He now lives on section 5 of this township.

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William R. Schlater,

a native of Pennsylvania, came to this county in 1837. He was born in the year 1820. In 1841 he married Phebe Putnam, who was born in Starke County, Ohio, in 1822. They have reared a family of five children, named as follows: Charlotte, born in 1843; Melissa, born in 1848; Clarissa, born in 1851; Elmira, born in 1855; Willis, born in 1857. Of these all are living in the county except Melissa, who is a resident of Van Wert County.

G. Conrad Koeppel

was born in Germany in 1815, and came to the United States in 1835. In 1841 he was married in this county, his wife being a native of Perry County, Pa. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom ten are still living. Two sons served in the army, Elias in the 46th regiment, and by re-enlistment in the 5th U. S. Cavalry until the close of the war, and Joel in the 71st O. V. I. about two years.

Jesse Sutton

is a farmer by occupation, born in Mercer County in 1826. Married Rose Ann Harmer, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, October 21, 1855, by whom he has had four children. His father, John Sutton, settled in the county about 1820, and was one of the first constables in the county. His father was in the War of 1812, and was taken a prisoner at the time of Gen. Hull's surrender.

Cornelius B. Whitley

was born in Virginia in 1817. His father's family located in Mercer County in 1831. He is a blacksmith by trade. In 1839 he married Rosanna Moore, and has had five children.

In 1846 he united with the United Brethren Church, and became a minister in 1846, and travelled as an itinerant minister until 51, and became a presiding elder.

Joel M. Whitley,

son of C. B. Whitley, was born in 1846, and married Viola Pennell in 1871. They have three children. He is a blacksmith, and served four years in the army before he was twenty years of age.

George W. Whitley

was born September 10, 1849. In 1876 he married Alma K. Fish, and has one child, Floyd C. Whiteley. He is a manufacturer of saddles, harness, etc.

Milton Hays, Jr.,

is a farmer, who was born and raised in Mercer County, May 14, 1837, being the date of his birth. He is at present one of the trustees of the township. In 1860 he was married to Elsa Counterman, who has borne four children, as follows: Samuel, Emma, Ailen, and Charles. His father, William Hays, settled in the county in 1830.

James Hayes

was born in Fayette County and settled in this county in 1835. In 1839 he married Sarah McMichael, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1823. Their family consisted of six children, named Mary J., Shannon B. (died in army in 1862), Matilda F., Theodore F. (dec'd), Elnora E., and W. E. Mr. Hayes died Feb. 22, 1880.

Edward Donavan

was born in this county April 8, 1842. In 1862 he married Nancy Crosswich, who was born in South Bend, Ind., April 7, 1844. Their children were named, Sigel, Ellen, Minnie, Mehala, James, and Francis, the two latter being deceased. Mr. D.'s occupation is that of farming, and his post-office address Mercer.

Harrison Webb

is a native of Mercer County, born August 18, 1850. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. In October, 1873, he married Sarah Godfrey, by whom he has had two children, Delbert Q. and Orra E. His father, Reason Webb, settled in Mercer County as early as 1828.

Vincent H. Street,

son of Anderson M. and Sarah A. Street, was born in 1854, and is the proprietor of a livery stable. In 1875 he married Sarah, daughter of John and Mary H. Yant. She was born in 1852. They have two children. Settled in this county in 1840.

David Small,

son of John W. and Margaret S. Small, was born in 1837, and is proprietor of the Burnett House, Shane's Crossing. He married in 1865, Sarah A., daughter of Daniel Lininger. She was born in 1844. They have two children, Owen M. and John M.

Stephen N. Dysert

was born in this county Feb. 4, 1840, and has lived here, engaged at farming and fruit growing, all his life. He married Miss Roebuck, of this county, and has a family of four children, named George H., William C., Harry G., and Freeman, all of whom are at home.

Samuel D. Burns

was born in Richland County, O., and moved to Mercer County in 1865 and settled in Shanesville, where he remained six months, when he purchased ninety-five acres of land in section 36, this township, and moved on the same. Mrs. Burns died Sept. 30, 1869.

John Laukhart

was born in this county in 1850, and has been engaged at farming all his life. In 1872 he married Catharine Cochrane, of this county. Their children were named, William, J. V. H. (dec'd), Harmon A., Rosa M. (dec'd), and Harvey A.

Jacob F. Schumm

was born in this county June 12, 1838, his father having been one of the early settlers of Willshire Township. He was married in 1867, and has reared a family of seven children, five daughters and two sons.

BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is the northwest township in the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Van Wert County, on the east by Dublin Township, on the south by Liberty Township, and on the west by Adams County, Indiana. The township is six miles square, and is divided into sections of one mile square, except in the northeast corner of the township, where are two small reservations, known as the "Charlie" and "Labadie" reservations.

Topography.

The township is quite level except in the extreme north part, where it is slightly undulating, but as a whole is sufficiently rolling for ample drainage. In the western part is a small flat called Duck Creek Prairie. This prairie is quite low and level, consisting of a rich black alluvial deposit.

Streams.

The eastern and central parts of the township are crossed by the two branches of Black Creek, which unite in the northern part of the township and empty into the St. Mary's River, near Willshire, in Van Wert County. The west part of the township is watered by Duck Creek, which has its rise in Duck Creek Prairie, in the centre of the west part of the township. The northeast corner of the township is crossed by the St. Marys River. The east half of Black Creek is well supplied with fountains or flowing wells, which are obtained by digging or boring from thirty to fifty feet. This is a singular feature of this part of the country, as it is not known where the fountain-head is, or whence the water supply is derived, although it probably heads in the great lakes, but almost any farm in the eastern part of the township can have a flowing well.

Soil.

The soil varies, but is principally a clay loam, and above the average in productiveness. Black Creek Township is one of the most productive in the county. All the cereals as well as grass grow here in exuberance.

Land Entries in Black Creek Township.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	David Wright,	89	1833	4	Jacob Fickle,	41	1837
	Jesse King,	155	1834		Jacob Bolenbaugh,	81	"
2	J. C. Whitney,	27	1837		Martin Winckler,	40	"
	A. P. Nott,	27	"		—— Kennedy,	160	"
	A. Guthrie,	2	1838		Jeremiah Myers,	80	1838
4	Daniel Statler,	41	1835		W. B. Congleton,	40	1839
	L. J. Dettmer,	81	1836		Roger Dutton,	40	1841
	A. Shuks,	40	1837	5	Samuel Ream,	80	

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Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
5	Jacob Harper,	83	
	Samuel Larew,	80	
	George Dana,	83	
	D. D. Cross,	124	1836
	Jacob M. Harper,	41	1837
	William Vian,	80	"
	Fred Neisel,	40	"
	Peter Neisel,	40	"
	A. Neisel,	40	1839
6	Joseph Harper,	40	1835
	George Dana,	82	1836
	W. R. Browning,	120	"
	B. Hoblet,	95	"
	Caleb Watkins,		1837
	Caleb Watkins,		"
	Evan Gane,	82	"
7	John F. Wolf,	80	1834
	Joseph Harper,	40	1835
	Joseph Harper,	40	1836
	Robert Majors,	40	"
	Wm. R. Browning,	40	"
	James H. Neal,	143	"
	Lemuel Hill,	126	"
	John Keath,	63	1838
8	Joseph Harper,	80	1835
	C. Raver,	160	1836
	—— Holden,	80	"
	—— Woodbridge,	240	"
9	Samuel King,	80	1837
	P. S. Strickland,	40	"
	H. Shawets,	40	1839
	Joseph Derr,	160	"
17	J. B. Crain,	320	1835
	Thomas Olle,	200	1836
	M. R. and H. B. Thomas,	120	"
18	James McMahon,	160	"
	Josephus Downs,	120	"
	H. Kennedy,	80	"
	George Dana,	160	"
	Robert Kennedy,	80	"
	H. V. D. Williams,	40	1841
19	Joseph Maple,	80	1835
	George Clark,	80	1836
	Albert Stacey,	80	"
	H. B. Stacey,	80	"
	S. M. Gilbert,	95	"
	James Grimes,	94	"
	William Vian,	80	1837
20	James A. Anderson,		
	Anna J. Robinson,	160	1836
	Moses Robinson,	320	"
21	Amos J. Howard,	320	"
	Gilman B. Hown,	160	"
	Paul Wilker,	160	"
23	James Montgomery,	160	"
	William Montgomery,	160	"
	P. McIntyre,	40	"
	H. McGonigal,	40	"
	Moses Stover,	80	1838
	J. W. Riley,	40	1839
	Hannah Joleffe,	40	"
	J. W. Riley,	40	"
24	Geo. Hollyriker,	40	"
25	H. Vantilburgh,	40	1837
	H. Vantilburgh,	160	"
	E. J. Robinson,	80	"
	Jacob Little,	40	"
	Samuel Haller,	120	1836
	John Cortwright,	80	1838
	Silas C. Smith,	80	1839
	Thomas R. Miller,	40	1842
26	W. J. Ramage,	160	1836
	John Pipher,	160	1837
	Isaac Hufloe,	80	"
	George Shaffer,	160	"
	James Antonides,	80	1839
27	George Dana,	160	1836
	Joseph Holden,	80	"
	A. Nye,	80	"
	A. J. Nye,	80	"
	George Dana,	160	"
	Wambolt Vicedom,	80	1838
28	George Dana,	80	1836
	Joseph Moore,	160	"
	Stephen Runnels,	80	1838
28	A. McIntyre,	80	1838
	Benj. Cleveland, Jr.,	80	1839
	Jacob Counterman,	40	"
29	Homer Bushnell,	80	1836
	J. Graybill & Cath. Cary,	160	"
	Jacob Ernsbarger,	80	1838
	E. Lacy,	80	"
	Jacob Nutter,	80	1839
	C. Cleveland,	40	"
	Joseph Derr,		
30	James Grimes,	62	1836
	Samuel Tince,	80	"
	Walter Carlton,	80	1837
	Eran Gause,	205	"
	B. Cleveland, Jr.,	62	1839
	Joseph Derr,	80	"
31	David Counterman,	288	1837
	Jacob Vicedom,	125	1838
	And. Leisler,	120	1838
	And. Leisler,	40	"
32	David Counterman,	160	1837
	D. Zartman,	160	"
	Geo. Dana,	320	1838
33	Geo. Dana,	240	1836
	Jacob A. Fetters,	160	"
	Levi Sparks,	160	1837
	Augustus Dana,	81	1838
34	James H. Neal,	240	1836
	Joseph L. Cluny,	80	"
	Levi Sparks,	40	1837
	Joseph L. Corey,	40	"
	Geo. Dana,	80	1838
	Geo. Holtznichn,	160	1839
35	James H. Neal,	240	1836
	Thomas Lawson,	160	"
	John Stout,	160	1838
	George Holtznichn,	160	1839
36	Jonathan Boyer,	160	1837
	Jacob May,	200	"
	Jacob Hickle,	80	"
	Silas C. Smith,	80	1839
	Lem. Myers,	80	"

OHIO LANDS.

2	C. Henderson,	40	1834
	Adsulon Wright,	81	"
3	James Heath,	80	1831
	Jno. K. Grans,	80	1832
	James Nichols,	80	"
	Jacob Statter,	80	1834

MIAMI CANAL LANDS.

2	C. Henderson,	160	1834
	Wm. B. Wade,	40	"
	Ishmael Roebuck,	40	"
	Garrison Roebuck,	40	"
	Samuel H. Harris,	40	"
	Owen Wright,	80	"

BLACK CREEK.

10	Benj. Shaw,	40	1833
	William Harris,	40	"
	Jesse King,	40	1834
	Wm. Brunscotre,	80	1835
	Jesse King,	40	"
	D. Adams,	160	1836
	Josias King,	80	1854
11	David King,	150	"
	Jessie King,	80	"
	Jessie King,	80	"
	Chauncy Knowlton,	40	1835
	Demas Adams,	160	1836
12	I. H. C. Schnich,	80	1835
	Aaron Keiver,	80	"
	Victon Keiver,	149	"
13	Wm. B. Wade,	40	1833
	John Woorhes,	40	"
	Jesse Bloomer,	40	1834
	Benj. Manly,	80	"
14	Benj. Manly,	80	"
	Demas Adams,	80	1836
15	Elijah Moody,	80	1835
	Demas Adams,	160	1836
22	John Street,	40	1834
	Jonas Farlin,	40	"

First Settlers.

It is not very certain who was the first settler of this township, or the exact date of the first settlement; but, from the best information we can obtain, William Harris, or a man by the name of —— Shaw, was the first to locate in the wilds of Black Creek. It is evident they were here prior to 1830, for in that year we find that John Street was here; and, in 1831, we find Charles Henderson and Jacob Harper are known to have lived here. The following are the names of those who are known to have settled in this township prior to 1836: Wm. Harris, Thomas Harris, —— Shaw, Jacob Harper, Joseph Harper, Jacob Stettler, Ebenezer Godard, James Heath, Henry Hoaglin, John Rutan, Benj. Manly, Charles Henderson, John Street, —— Sivey, Jesse King, and Silas Jordan. From the years 1836 to 1838 (inclusive), we find that Joseph Mapes, and the Knowltons, Gauzes, Downs, Sprys, Countermans, and Canadas all built themselves cabins in different parts of the township.

First Birth.—The first birth that we have any account of was that of Alex. Harper, a son of Jacob Harper. He was born in the year 1833.

First Marriage.—The first marriage was that of Jacob Harper and Kalinda Watkins. This occurred in the year 1831.

The first log cabin built in the township was by Wm. Harper on section 10.

The first frame house was built by Jesse King.

The first apple nursery planted was by Joseph Mapes.

The first school-house was built about 1840, on the land now owned by Charles Jordan.

The first religious society in the township was a Methodist Episcopal class, formed by Rev. Joshua Smith, at the Duck Creek school-house, about 1856. The class occupied the school-house till the year 1868, when a frame church was built, being the first in the township. The first membership consisted of A. M. Counterman and wife, Alonzo Cross and wife, George Clark and wife, Wm. Harper and wife, and a few others.

Black Creek Township was organized April 12, 1834, from original township No. 4, in range 1. Its present boundaries are Van Wert County on the north, Liberty Township on the south, Dublin Township on the east, and the State of Indiana on the west. The first election was held April 28th, at the house of Chauncey Knowlton.

This township contains 22,039 acres. Value of lands and buildings, $373,060; arable land, 8712 acres; meadow land, 2478 acres; woodland, 11,449 acres.

The following is a list of justices of the peace for Black Creek Township, when elected, and the length of time served, as near as could be ascertained from existing records and personal information:—

The first justice of the peace was Henry Hoaglin; this was as early as 1840. The second was Asel P. Knott. Third, Josephus Downs. Samuel Van Buskirk, from 1848 to 1850; Sebastian Wolf, from 1850 to 1853; Jesse King, from 1853 to 1859; Allen M. Cole, from 1859 to 1861; Thos. R. Miller, from 1861 to 1876; Jacob Adams, from 1876 to 1879; Thos. R. Miller, from 1879 to present time; Daniel D. Cross, from 1855 to 1867; George Hurlis, from 1867 to 1876; Martin Winkler, from 1876 to present time.

The present officers of the township are: Trustees, Fred. Shumaup, John Davis, Jeff. Andrews. Clerk, J. B. Johnston. Treasurer, Frank Sapp.

There are no villages in the township, Shanesville and Willshire being the nearest offices and trading points,—the former about two miles from the east township line in Dublin Township, and the latter about one mile from the north line in Willshire Township, Van Wert County.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Joseph Mapes.

Among the first settlers of Black Creek Township was Joseph Mapes, who came when but a boy, eighteen years of age, and entered eighty acres of land in section 19, where he now resides. This was in the year 1836. He remained on his land that season, and cleared a patch of ground, and built a cabin. He says there was not a stick of timber cut for improvement within four miles of his land when he first commenced; he also says there were four weeks at a time when he did not see the face of a white person, there not being a settler within four miles of him. After clearing a small piece of land, and erecting a little cabin, he returned to Franklin County, Ohio, where his parents lived, and remained till the spring of 1837, when he brought his new wife, together with his parents, and located on his land.

Mr. Mapes was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1818. He was a son of William and Sylvia Mapes. He has been married three times; by his first wife he had five children, and three by his second wife. In 1865 he married Mary Foreman, by whom he has six children. He has undergone all the privations of the pioneer, has met with many misfortunes, but now finds himself with a comfortable home, and is still hale and strong to enjoy the fruits of his early labor. He had two sons in the War of 1861. George W., the oldest, was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro.

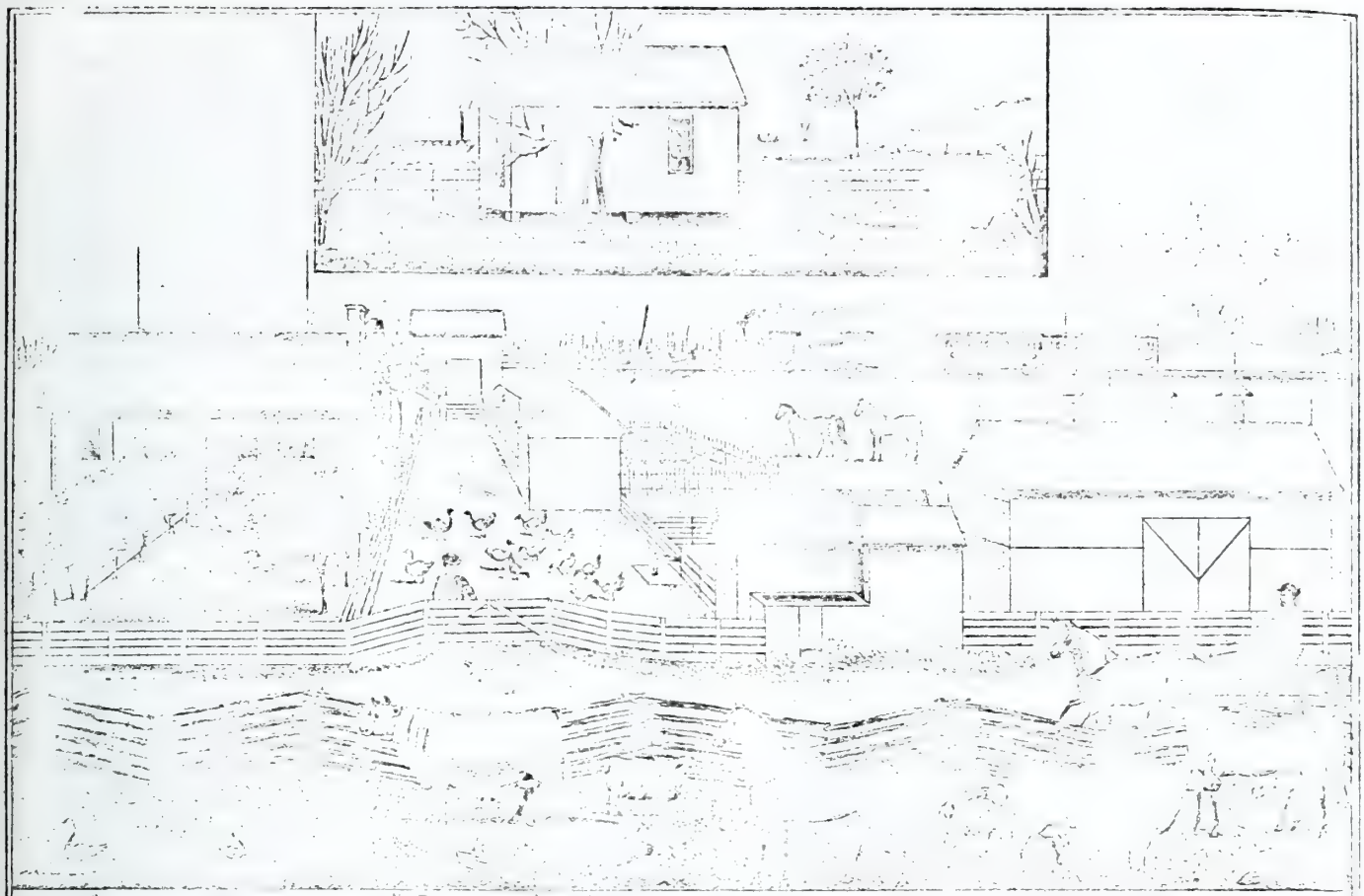
Lewis Brandt

was born in Prussia, in 1839. Came to the United States and located in Black Creek Township in 1855, with his parents John and Anna Brandt. In 1866 he married Margaret Haffner, whose parents, Conrad and Margaret Haffner, had come to the county in 1845. They have had six children, four sons and two daughters. They are located on section 6, the old homestead of his father. Mr. B. is one of the well-to-do farmers of Black Creek Township.

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William M. Harper

was born in what is now Ashland County, in 1824, where he lived with his parents till they moved to Mercer County. Joseph Harper, the father of the above, moved with his family to Mercer County in November, 1836, and settled in Black Creek Township. Early in the spring of 1836 Mr. Harper entered his land. Two of his oldest sons went with him, and remained for a time, to clear a patch of ground and build a cabin for the family. At that time there was not a settler between them and Willshire, except Jacob Harper, who had come to the township several years prior. The nearest settler on the south was Joseph Mapes; on the east was Wm. Harris, four miles distant. The only road in the township was the Fort Wayne road.

The experience of the Harpers was that of nearly all the pioneer settlers. They came to the wilds of the West poor, without any means of support except their willing hands and brave hearts. They endured all the privations incident to new settlers, commenced in the woods, cleared their lands, hunted wild game for food and means to get the little necessaries of life, and to pay their taxes with. Corn and venison were their only food.

William M. Harper, the subject of this sketch, was married to Sarah Young, a daughter of Peter and Margaret Young, in 1848. The issue from this marriage has been four children, viz., Thomas W., William W., Harriet M., and Dona M.

William M. Harper was drafted into the army during the rebellion, and also furnished a substitute, paying $1000 for the same, both serving at the same time.

John Addy

was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1825. He was reared on a farm, and has followed farming as a business all his life. In 1848 he came with his father to Mercer County, and they, between them, entered 160 acres of land in Black Creek Township, for which they paid $160.80. These lands had been in market for a number of years, but had been considered worthless on account of being swampy. These lands were known as canal lands, and belonged to the State. Being unsalable, they were reduced in price, and sold for one dollar and one-half cent per acre. After purchasing his land he returned to Coshocton County, where, in 1849, he married Miss Catharine Albert, and brought her the same year to his new home in Black Creek. When Mr. Addy landed on his place in 1849, he only had money enough left, after paying moving expenses, to buy a cow, a barrel of flour, and a little meat. Thus he commenced in the solid green woods with nothing but a strong and willing pair of hands. He cleared land for others to get means to support himself and wife. At intermediate times he would clear on his own land, till finally he had tillable land enough cleared to support themselves. Mr. Addy soon commenced a system of drainage on his, what was considered worthless, swampy lands, and has continued ditching and tilling till he now has one of the finest and most productive farms in Mercer County. Some of the citizens claim that Mr. Addy has the best farm in the county. It is all under good improvement, with fine buildings. Mr. and Mrs Addy now have a family of eight children living, all still on the home-place. Two of his sons were in the late war, viz., William and Jabez. Jabez died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

Michael Hopf

was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1836; came to America in 1851, and located for a short time in Cincinnati, then went to Butler County, Ohio, where he remained one year, then came to Mercer County in 1853, and located on section 7, Black Creek Township. In 1859 he married Sarah Kline. From this marriage there have been eleven children born, ten girls and one boy, all still living. Mr. Hopf has had his home burned twice for him. In 1870, on Easter morning, about 4 o'clock, Mr. H. was awakened by fire in the house. The family were all in bed and asleep. He aroused them as soon as possible, and they barely had time to escape from the burning building in their night-clothing. They did not save a single article. They were forced to go to their neighbors' houses barefoot in the snow for shelter. They borrowed clothing from the neighbors to clothe themselves and children, until they could get clothing of their own. The house that burned was new; the loss about $1000. Mr. H. has cleared his farm with the help of his wife and daughters. There are but few that have had harder times and more privations than the Hopf family, who came to the county as late as he came.

David Morrison

was born in West Virginia in the year 1814. He married Melinda Sinclair in 1838. Mrs. Morrison also was born in West Virginia in 1814. They emigrated to Ohio, and located in Mercer County in 1859. They raised a family of four children. Mr. Morrison had two sons in the Union Army during the Rebellion. William, one of his sons, enlisted in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and died from disease at Clarksville, Tenn., May 31, 1862. Henry, the other son, was wounded at Marietta, Ga., but served his full time of enlistment.

Andrew Leistner

was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1808, where he lived till he was twenty-eight years old. Seeing there was no hope of his getting a home there for himself, he determined to go to the United States, which he did in 1836. He first located in Butler County, Ohio, where he followed shoemaking. In 1838 he came to Mercer County, and entered his land in the southwest corner of Black Creek Township, but did not settle upon it till the year 1853. In 1842 he married Barbary Bleistner, who also was born in Bavaria, in 1812. They have four children, viz., Sebastian, John, Barbara, and Andrew. Mr. Leistner has retired from labor, having cleared his farm from the green timber, for when he came to it it was all in timber.

William S. Springer

(son of John and Elizabeth Carter Springer) was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1829, was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. He has devoted his life principally to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Springer was rather of a discontented mind or disposition; was never content to remain long in one place. He has twice been to California, and moved from place to place a number of times, until in 1869 he bought his present home in Black Creek Township, where he proposes to remain the balance of his days. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Shoemaker. Their family consists of six children, viz., Lorin C., born 1858; Charlie A., born 1862; Mary E., born 1864; Frank H., born 1865; Ettie F., born 1871; and Ada B., born 1876. John Springer, the father of the above, was one of the pioneer settlers of Ashland, where he died in 1880, having lived at the one place over sixty years.

Dr. Girard Bailey,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1841. He is the son of Christopher and Nancy Noble Bailey. In the year 1866 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. M. M. Miller, of Celina, Ohio. In the year 1868 he graduated at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of medicine in Auglaize County in 1868, and remained there till 1874, when he removed to Jay County, Ind., and remained six years; then came to Black Creek Township, where he now lives on a farm, but continues the practice of medicine. In 1871 he married Mrs. Susan Ellsworth, the widow of John P. Ellsworth. Mrs. Bailey is the daughter of Nicholas Brewer, a pioneer of Auglaize County, Ohio. She was born in Auglaize County in 1850. She had one child, a daughter, Sarah A., who was born in 1868. Dr. Bailey has one child, Arthur H., who was born in 1874.

Caleb Martz

was born in Germany in 1831. When he was but six weeks old his parents came to America, and landed in Baltimore, after being nine weeks on the water. The family remained in Maryland for several years, then moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where they lived till 1847, then moved to Hardin County, Ohio. Stayed there till 1853, when they came to Mercer County, and located in Black Creek Township. In 1856 he married Narcissa Rutledge. The result of this marriage has been nine children. Mr. Martz is a shoemaker by trade, and used to go from house to house to make shoes for his neighbors. In 1855 he bought his present home—that is forty acres of it—all in the green woods. This he has improved, and added to it one hundred and twenty acres more, all improved with as good buildings as there are in the township. This has all been done by his own hands and that of his family.

Levi Shock

was born in Pennsylvania, in 1828; came with his parents to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1836. In 1841 they moved to Allen County, Ohio. Here, in 1851, he married Mary J. Carr, and immediately moved to Mercer County, where he now lives. They raised a family of six children. Mrs. Shock died in 1868. About one year afterward he married his present wife, Mary Albert. Mr. Shock, when he came to the county, had only means enough to partly pay for his land, which was entirely in the woods. He has cleared his land and made all the improvements that have been made with his own hands, and now has a competence to keep him the balance of his days.

Charles H. Jordan

was born in Mercer County in 1840. His father, Silas Jordan, came to the county in 1835. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Henderson. The Hendersons and Jordans were among the first settlers of Black Creek Township. Charles H. lived on the farm from his boyhood up to manhood. In 1862 he enlisted in the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve in the rebellion. He served till the close of the war in 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Black Creek, and married Lydia L. Fisher in 1865, and commenced for himself on the old homestead, where he now resides. They have five children, viz.: Mary E., born 1867; Silas E., born 1868; Lillie J., born 1869; Della A., born 1872; and Charles E., born 1874.

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NATHAN VANTILBURG,

one of the pioneer settlers of Black Creek Township, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1815. When quite young he went to Richland, afterward Ashland County, Ohio. In 1837, he went to Mercer County, and entered land in Black Creek Township. The following year he deadened a few acres of timber on his land, but did not locate permanently on his land till in the fall of 1839. In 1841 he married Nancy Figley, with whom he lived till September 4, 1873, when she died. Mr. Vantilburg was one of the prominent farmers of Mercer County, and had the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was for eighteen years treasurer of his township; also was elected commissioner of the county. He died November 15, 1880.

THOMAS R. MILLER, ESQ.,

was born in Piqua, Ohio, in 1819. His father was Thomas Miller. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Rutherford. In 1843 he married Lydia Morehart, daughter of Christian and Lydia Roller Morehart. In 1849 they moved to Black Creek Township, Mercer County, and located where he now lives, in section 36. Esquire Miller is one of the leading men of his community,—has the respect and esteem of all. He has been honored by the citizens of his township by being elected justice of the peace eighteen years in succession; has also been township trustee and clerk for a number of years.

BENJ. F. HARTZOG,

a son of Christian and Catharine Lintemoot Hartzog, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1836. He was brought by his parents to this county in 1840. In 1876 he married Elizabeth Boyer. During the Rebellion Mr. Hartzog enlisted in the 33d O. V. I. On March 19, 1865, at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, he was wounded in both legs and taken prisoner, but was soon recaptured and taken to the hospital, where he remained till the close of the war.

GEORGE JOSEPH KUHN

is the son of George and Julia Ann Wright Kuhn, who reside in Auglaize County. He was born in Germany, where his parents lived, April 4, 1853. He was brought up as a farmer, and settled in Black Creek Township, January 25, 1870. On January 16, 1864, he married Cecilia Wright. His first wife died, and he married again. By the first wife he had three children, and by the second, eight. He has filled the office of supervisor for many years.

JAMES WILLIAMS

was born in Richland County, Ohio, 1843; came to Mercer County in 1868; was married to Sarah Jane Van Tilburg in 1869. They have two children. Mrs. Williams was born in Black Creek Township in 1848. Mr. Williams served nearly five years in the 6th Ohio Battery during the Rebellion.

ANDREW BURNSETTER

was born in Germany, February 12, 1812, and came here in 1855. He was married in Butler County, Ohio, in 1844. Since coming here he has been engaged at farming, his post-office being Willshire. The family consisted of six children, as follows, the last-named being deceased: Elizabeth, George, Michael, Christina, Powell, and Mary.

GEORGE HURLESS

was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1833; came to Van Wert County, Ohio, in 1852; from there to Mercer County in 1864. He married Sarah Chilcote in 1862. By this marriage they have one child, Mary M., who was born in 1865. Mr. Hurless was elected justice of the peace in 1867, and served till 1876.

MARTIN WINKLER, ESQ.,

son of the above, was born in Black Creek in 1841, and has lived here till the present time. In 1866 he married Elizabeth Jewel (a daughter of Gersham Jewel, one of the first settlers of Van Wert County). By this union they have three children living. In 1876, Mr. Winkler was elected justice of the peace, and is now serving on his second term.

JOHN WOLLET

was born in Allen County in 1843; came to Mercer County in 1865; married Elizabeth Frysinger in 1866, by whom he had two children. Mrs. W. died in 1871. Mr. W. was again married in 1873 to Miss Melissa J. Jordan.

WILLITS SKINNER

was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1822. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Swineford, of Ashland, Ohio. They have a family of five children living. They settled in Mercer County in 1865, where he now lives.

FREDERICK SCHUMM, JR.,

son of Fred. Schumm, of Willshire Township, was born in Van Wert County, April 1, 1844; married Margaret Eriman October 26, 1871. By this union they have five children living. Mr. Schumm is located on the Charlie Reservation, with a farm under good improvement.

REV. THOMAS COATS

was born in Fairfield County, Va., in 1832. In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Feasel. They have five children living. They came to Mercer County in 1869. Mr. Coats is a minister in the U. B. Church, in the regular itinerant work.

CHRISTIAN H. BENTZ

was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1829; came to Mercer County in 1856; married Mary Harrod in 1858. By this union they have had nine children. His father, John Bentz, came to Van Wert County in 1839.

HENRY C. MORRISON

was born in West Virginia in 1843, and came with his parents to Mercer County in 1859. He married Laura Davis, April, 1866. They have four children, and reside on section 34, Black Creek Township.

WILLIAM A. KRALL

came to Mercer County in 1874. He was born in Franklin County, in 1853. He is a son of Jacob Krall.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON

was born in West Virginia in 1834; came to Mercer County in 1860. In 1876 he married Mary A. Morrison. They have three children.

MARTIN WINKLER, SEN.,

came from Germany to the United States in 1837, and located in Black Creek Township the same year.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty Township is bounded north by Black Creek Township, east by Hopewell and Jefferson Townships, south by Washington Township, and extends westward to the Indiana State line. Being a regular township, it is six miles square, containing thirty-six square miles. The south tier of sections are crossed from east to west by Beaver Creek, which is the only stream of importance within the township. There are no villages of note or size in this township, but a post-office, known as Skeel's Cross Roads, serves as one convenience to the citizens. Chattanooga, in the northern part, furnishes something of the conveniences of a trading point.

Early Settlement.

In 1840, Jacob Deitsch and daughter, Philip Deitsch and family, Adam Bolenbaugh and wife and son, came to the township, and found it containing four cabins. These had been occupied by Daniel Freeman, John Bolton, Timothy Hankins, Isaac Treese, and Philip Bolton. Everything was primitive enough, for the land was a wilderness. Milling had to be done at Piqua, and water for house use was carried a distance of three miles.

Land Entries of Liberty Township.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	Isaac Snyder,	80	1836	6	Carter Tates,	129	1837
	David Fry,	238	1837		Anthony Moore,	106,	"
	Jacob Wolf,	80	"		John Fisher,	206	"
	Ludwig Wolf,	80	"		Peter Fisher,	78	1838
	Daniel Wolf,	40	"	7	John Bolton,	131	1837
	Geo. Nicholas,	40	"		Juno Hankins,		"
	John Courtwright,	40	1838		Wm. F. Walkins,		"
2	John Bachar,	280	1837		John Fisher,		"
	Daniel Baker,	40	"		Juno Hankins,		"
	John Courtwright,	39	1838	8	Aaron Inscho,	80	"
	E. Knunel,	39	1839		Joshua Wright,	80	"
	Geoffrey Jolliff,	98	1842		Wm. McCullogh,	160	"
3	Jacob Yokle,	477	1837		David Smith,	160	1833
	Wm. Shambaugh,	120	1838		George Holtzvicher,	160	1839
	Daniel Shellenbarger,	40	"	9	D. Shellerberger,	160	1837
4	John Hammond,	314	1837		Philip Deitsch,	160	"
	John Hammond,	314	"		"	80	"
	John A. Keil,	314	"		Jacob Zaus,	40	1839
5	Samuel Nessly,	160	"		A. Fistner,	80	"
	Jesse Mills,	117	"		Geo. Holtzvicher,	80	"
	Wm. McCulloch,	160	"		Philip Deitsch,	40	"
	A. Cortlegen,	195	"	10	Edward Miller,	320	1837

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Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
10	John Fenlin,	120	1837
	Jacob Grumpher,	80	"
	Joseph D. Burch,	40	"
	John Keil,	80	1838
11	Wm. McCulloch,	160	1837
	Uriah Franks,	160	"
	Levi Linn,	160	"
	Peter Flick,	80	"
	Philip Wolf,	40	"
12	Z. Franks,	160	"
	R. Franks,	160	"
	W. Prouse,	160	"
	H. Hoffhuns	160	"
13	Isaac Snyder,	80	"
	Wm. McCulloch,	160	"
	John Lehman,	160	"
	John Brown,	160	"
	Wm. McCulloch,	160	"
14	Lam Nessly,	320	"
	Thomas Hammond,	320	"
15	Jesse Wapel,	320	"
	James Clark,	240	"
	Jacob Deitch,	80	"
17	John Bolton,	160	"
	Thomas Webb,	160	"
	Geo. W. Adams	160	"
	Thomas Busby	160	"
	John Retter,	40	1841
	Leonard Fronts,	120	1837
18	Theophilus Wilson,	160	"
	David Smith,	132	1838
	Adam Bolenbaugh,	80	"
	Wm. Gagle,	80	1841
	Fred. Retter,	80	"
	Robert Crites,	53	"
19	Thomas Wright,	320	1837
	W. M. Lewis,	67	"
	" "	67	"
	Geo. Holtzvicher,	133	1839
20	Thomas Wright,	80	1837
	Samuel Nessly,	160	"
	James B. Bretton,	160	"
	D. F. Bennett,	240	"
21	John Hammond,	80	"
	Elbert Robinson,	80	"
	Samuel Nessly,	160	"
	Daniel Pillers,	160	"
	Wm. Galbraith,	160	"
22	W. Easby,	80	"
	John Stuke,	80	"
	Benj. Leatherbary,	320	"
	David Brenneman,	160	"
23	Wm. Vanhorn,	320	1836
	Fred. Smith,	80	1837
	John Criter,	240	"
	John Bretton,	80	"
24	Geo. Elliott,	40	"
	Fred Smith,	160	"
	Stephen Hite,	80	"
	W. H. Fishburn,	80	"
34	A. & C. Smith,	80	1838
	W. Esly,	80	"
	Benjamin Stuck,	120	1839
25	Geo. Elliott,	320	1837
	A. Bracham,	80	"
	W. McCulloch,	160	"
	Ed. McQuestion,	80	1838
26	Wm. A. Vanhorn,	80	1836
	Thomas B. Vanhorn,	80	"
	W. A. Vanhorn,	80	"
	Christian Smith,	80	1837
	Wm. McCulloch,	160	"
	Thos. B. Vanhorn,	80	"
	S. C. Beaver,	80	1838
27	John Lehman,	160	1837
	Henry Camerey,	80	"
	Adam Bari,	80	"
	Daniel Pillers,	160	"
	Wm. Cummings,	80	"
	Sampson C. Brown,	80	"
28	W. Camerey,	160	"
	Adam Bari,	160	"
	John Hough,	160	"
	A. Guthrie,	160	1838
29	Enos L. Smith,	40	1836
	W. W. Smith,	120	"
	J. D. Beach,	160	1837
	W. Hough,	160	"
	Ab. Guthrie,	160	1838
30	S. Skals,	80	1837
	Japhet Sherman,	80	"
	Fanson Hallenbeck,	160	"
	Thos. Wright,	138	"
	" "	136	"
31	D. Adams,	160	1836
	John Evans,	160	1837
	Wm. McCulloch,	380	"
32	Gran Upton,	80	1836
	Thomas Upton,	40	"
	Thomas Hammond,	480	1837
	Sylvanus Skinner,	40	1838
33	Wm. Spriggs,	40	1836
	Thomas Hammond,	160	1837
	W. McCulloch,	400	"
	Benj. Smith,	40	1838
34	Demas Adams,	320	1836
	Geo. Dana,	80	"
	W. R. Browning,	80	"
	James H. Niel,	80	"
	David Whitehead,	80	1839
35	Geo. Dana,	100	1836
	Joseph Holden,	160	"
	D. Woodridge,	80	"
	W. A. Vanhorn,	80	"
	Clement Elliott,	160	1837
	Fielding Stone,	160	"
36	Geo. Dana,	160	1836
	D. C. Rseer,	160	"
	John Evans,	160	1837
	Jesse McDonald,	160	"

This township was organized March 1, 1841, and was bounded by the original surveyed township number 5, range 1 east. Its present boundaries are, north by Black Creek Township, east by Hopewell and Jefferson townships, south by Washington Township, and west by the State of Indiana.

Election to be held at the house of Philip Bolton, first Friday of June.

Liberty Township contains 22,710 acres. Value of land and buildings, $282,350, with 6456 acres of arable land, 1024 acres meadow land, and 6523 wood land.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

This congregation was organized in 1841, by Rev. Frederick Knabe, who preached here once every two months during a period of nearly four years. He was succeeded by Rev. Burger, under whose ministrations the congregation divided, many of the old members joining the Albrights, because of disagreement with their pastor in relation to ceremony and doctrine. Rev. Burger was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Strickfus, under whose ministrations another split occurred.

In 1849 Rev. J. L. Muller took charge of the congregation, but remained only a short time. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Gackenheimer, in June, 1850, and under his pastorate a building was erected, although at this time the congregation consisted of only the following membership: Philip Deitsch and family, J. J. Deitsch and family, Jacob Deitsch and two sons, J. N. Maurer and family, Christian Koble and family, Philip Bacher and family, and John Bacher and family. The building was dedicated November 30, 1851. In 1855 the congregation again divided, the dissenters forming under the title of Zion's Church. The same pastor served both congregations for a time. About 1866 the old organization erected a frame church. In 1861 Rev. Gackenheimer resigned the pastorate and was succeeded by Rev. George Heintz, who remained with the charge about twelve years. He was succeeded by Rev. Philip Schmidt, who remained three years. His successor was Rev. Hugo Willert, who served about four years, since which time the congregation has been without regular ministrations. The membership at this writing consists of twenty-seven families.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Henry V. Hinton,

a farmer of this township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, where he lived until March 17, 1860, when he came to this county. He married Altha, daughter of Luther and Ruth Rutledge, of this county. Mr. Hinton served in the late war from Nov. 9, 1863, to August 28, 1865, in Company F., Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He has held the office of clerk, trustee, and justice of the peace, at different periods, holding the latter office for several years past. The children of Mr. and Mrs. H. are named, Ellie R., born June 27, 1862; Thomas C., born Feb. 4, 1864; Ruth E., born June 29, 1866; William L., born June 16, 1869; Ida B., born June 28, 1874; Emma, born Oct. 9, 1877; and Lewis, born March 4, 1880.

Adam Dickes,

a native of Germany, was born December 8, 1830, and came to this county in January, 1838. He has served as constable, assessor, and trustee at different periods. He served from 1864 to July, 1865, in Company C, 23d O. V. I., during the late war.

He was married March 12, 1857, in this county, to Catharine, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Redman. She was born June 8, 1830. Their children were named John T., born January 19, 1858; Samuel P., born December 23, 1859; Sarah, born June 13, 1866; Barbara C., born February 14, 1868; Henry A., born December 26, 1871; Mary E., born March 1, 1859, died April 1, 1859; Laura Jane, born February 20, 1865, deceased; Rinehart, born January, 1863, died March, 1865.

George Bollenbaugh,

a farmer by occupation, was born in Germany, Dec. 9, 1830, and came here in 1847. He was married in July, 1852, to Anna B. Albrecht, who was born in Germany, April 19, 1836. Their children are, John J., born Nov. 5, 1853; Caroline, born June 7, 1855; Henrietta, born Nov. 23, 1857; Charles, born June 20, 1860; Louisa, born June 4, 1862; Anna B., born Sept. 1, 1864; George E., born April 17, 1867; David F., born July 25, 1869; Abraham S., born July 22, 1872; Mary C., born June 23, 1875; Edward D., born Jan. 31, 1879. Mr. B. has served several years each as school director and trustee.

John Myers,

postmaster and merchant at Skeel's Cross Roads, was born in this county November 2, 1839. He married Sophia Beake June 18, 1867. She was born March 31, 1840, in Germany. Their children's names were Philip J., born October 17, 1863; George L., born March 23, 1868; Frank J., born March 14, 1869; Ellen F., born March 31, 1870; Mary R., born February 25, 1871; Sophia, born September 1, 1872; John, born January 28, 1874; Henry, born March 26, 1875, died September 20, 1875; Andrew, born April 6, 1876; F. W., born October 8, 1878; and Bastian, born January 18, 1880.

Granville Freeman

is the son of Daniel and Mary Freeman, who settled in Mercer County March 4, 1830. He was born in Randolph County, Indiana, March 25, 1829, and is a farmer. He was married to Eliza, daughter of Henry and Lydia Robinson, Feb. 9, 1852. She was born May 25, 1829. Their children are named, Jacob N., Milton J., Mary, Nancy M., Henry F., Mark E., and James M. He filled the office of supervisor for six years. He enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was discharged in September, 1865. His father-in-law, Henry Robinson, was the first settler in Liberty Township, on section 31, in 1830. He taught the first school in said township. When he first settled there, it was several years before they saw any white families; all were red-skins, but very civil, and knew nothing but to hunt. Mr. Robinson entered his land in 1831. He died March 1, 1854. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and died beloved and respected by all for his Christian virtues. The family were compelled to go forty miles to mill. Mr. Freeman remarked that he had crossed the bridge that General Wayne had built to cross the river, and it is as solid as it was twenty years since.

John Deitsch,

a son of Jacob and Maria Deitsch, came to this county in 1840, while yet a mere boy, seven years of age. He has thus been witness to the improvement and growth of the township, which he first knew as a wilderness of wolves and other wild beasts.

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Peter Bockoven

was born in New Jersey June 18, 1812. He was the son of George and Elizabeth Bockoven, who died in Darke County, Ohio. He was raised a carpenter and farmer, and came to Mercer County in 1865. He married Chloe Johnson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lewis Johnson, November, 1853. Mrs. Bockoven was born December 5, 1815. Their children are: Elvire J., Edmund A., William J., Ellen R., John J., Geo. H., Ansell H., and Charles A. Peter Bockoven was school director for six years. His grandfather, Jacob Bockoven, was a captain in the Revolutionary war; and his wife's grandfather, David Lewis, served in the war of 1812. William J. enlisted, in 1862, in the 82d Ohio Volunteers, Company E, and was killed at Bentonville, North Carolina, April 11, 1865. John J. enlisted, in 1861, in the 39th Regular Indiana Infantry, Company C., and was discharged August 2, 1865.

Abraham Beverstine

was the son of Abraham and Barbara Beverstine, and was born in Switzerland February 17, 1828. He settled in Liberty Township, Mercer County, in 1861, and was brought up a farmer. He married Frederica Stader August 16, 1855, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Their children are named Washington, Mary, Frederica, and Caroline.

Charles Bollenbaugher

is the son of George and Henrietta Bollenbaugher, and was born in Germany October 18, 1845. He was brought up as a farmer, and settled in Mercer County June, 1852. He married Catharine E. Baker, daughter of John and Barbara Baker, who had settled in this county in October, 1853. Catharine Bollenbaugher, his wife, was born in 1845. Their children are named John C., George H., Caroline, Annie, Mary L., Margaret H., Mary A., William F., and Maria C. Mr. C. Bollenbaugher served several terms as school director, and also as supervisor.

Adam Bollenbaugher

was born May 3, 1806, and is the son of Nicholas and Margaret Bollenbaugher. He married Elizabeth Mitchel, of Canton, Ohio, who was born in 1815. Their children are: Christian, Adam, Catharine, George, Henry, Mary A., and Jacob. There were just enough settlers to fill the office of trustees for school purposes, and that gave the name of Liberty to this township. Mr. Adam Bollenbaugher was the first settler on section 18. The first election was held at the house of Theophilus Meason in 1836.

Christian Bollenbaugher,

son of John and Dorothea Bolenbaugher, was born in Germany, Nov. 17, 1845. He was raised a farmer, and settled in Mercer County in 1864. He married Catharine, daughter of John F. and Catharine Spedle, at Richland, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1845. Mrs. C. Bollenbaugher was born Oct. 20, 1824. Their children are John W., John F., Louisa, and John H.

William Fullim,

a farmer of Liberty Township, was born in Darke County, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1845, and settled in this county in 1878. He married Lucinda Bowl, who was born in Darke County, in 1856. Mr. F. served in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 to 1865. Children: William, born 1871; Jesse, born 1875; and Elizabeth, born 1877.

Samuel Francis Kelley,

of Chattanooga, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1851, and came to this place in 1880, when he opened the restaurant and saloon in which he is now engaged. He was married in Adams County, Indiana, Oct. 23, 1872, to Minerva E. Deyo, who was born in Anglaize County, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1857. Their children are named James C., born 1873; Emma F., born 1875; Amanda L., born 1876; Ella, born 1878; and Willie, born 1880.

Philip Kable,

a farmer, living near Skeel's Cross Roads, was born in this county, Feb. 9, 1850, and has resided here all his life. He married Caroline Koch, Feb. 15, 1872. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1849. Their children are, Catharine, born March 31, 1873; Philip, born Dec. 10, 1874; William, born Nov. 18, 1876; and Louisa, born July 23, 1878. Mr. Kable has served as township clerk for a period of six years.

Jacob Deitsch,

a farmer of this township, was born in Prussia, and came to this county in 1842. On Jan. 25, 1852, he married Gertrude Miller, who was born Oct. 22, 1826. Their children consist of Mary, born Nov. 30, 1852; Sophia, born Feb. 16, 1854; Margaret, born March 14, 1856; Jacob, born Dec. 11, 1857; John W., born March 10, 1860; Francis C., born Oct. 22, 1861; Louisa, born Jan. 22, 1864; and Elizabeth, born Feb. 4, 1870.

John J. Haller,

a farmer living near Skeel's Cross Roads, was born in Switzerland, in 1820, and came to this county in 1859. He married Mary E. Metcalf January 1, 1858. Their children were named, John B., Nettie, Mary, Eda, Ella, George C., Kitty H., Frank M., Asa C., Clara A., and Charles. Of these the three latter are deceased.

Garrett Evers,

a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Germany, March 23, 1823, and came to this county in 1850. In 1849 he married Catharine Veverick, of Cincinnati, who was born in Germany in 1830. Their children were named John, born April 23, 1851, died 1857; Frank, born 1857; Mary, born 1852; Elizabeth, born 1861; Anna, born 1863; and John, born 1877.

John Baner,

a farmer of this township, was born in Germany, February 8, 1834, and came to this county in 1853. In 1857 he married Susanna, daughter of John and Mary Cook. She was born in Germany, January 30, 1838. Their children are John, Christina, Mary, Catharine, Anthony, Jacob, Frederic, and William.

John Deitsch,

a farmer and stock-raiser of this township, was born in this county in November, 1852. In 1875 he married Caroline, daughter of John and Mary Brant, of Dayton, Ohio. Their children are named John J., born March 4, 1876; Margaret, born September 22, 1878; and Valentine, born September 11, 1880.

Wm. Betsel,

a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this county February 12, 1855. In October, 1879, he married Sophia, daughter of John and Catharine Deitsch, who was born in this county in 1857. Their only child, Mary, was born August 9, 1880, and died January 31, 1881.

J. R. Oliver

was born in London, England, September 9, 1823, and came to this county in 1860. He has since served as clerk and trustee of the township. In 1844 he married Emma Filzer, who was born in Birmingham, England, February 15, 1822. Their children are named Caroline, Emma, Francis, Joseph, Charlotte, Harry, James, and Norris.

Nicolas Peter

was born in France, December 3, 1836. In 1864 he married Catharine Breckluzer, who was born in France, October 14, 1848. He has been engaged in farming since he came to the county in 1864. The family numbers but three children, named Barbara, Henry G., and Mary H.

Henry Secrist

was born in Germany in 1827, and came to this county in 1871. Since then he has been engaged in farming. He served from 1861 to 1865 in the late war, and was held a prisoner in Libby prison about nine months. He was married in Germany in 1852, and has six children, named Mary, John G., Elizabeth, Henry, Charles, and George.

John Becher.

His parents were Frederick and Margaret Becher, who had settled in Mercer County September 10, 1841. John was born in Germany May 30, 1833, and raised a farmer. He married on January 22, 1855, Maria Baker, daughter of John and Barbara Baker. Mrs. Baker was born April 8, 1837. Their children are named Sophia, Mary, Jacob, Catharine, Louisa, John, Henry C., George, Matilda, and William.

The first settler on section 6 was Peter Fisher.

Dr. S. R. Wilson

was born in Monongahela County, West Virginia, where his wife, E. J. Neely, was also born. They were married in the same county May 13, 1852, and removed to Mercer County in February, 1866. Dr. Wilson is a farmer and practising physician at Skeel's Cross Roads, and the father of ten children. His father, Benjamin Wilson, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His brothers, George, John R., and Henry, were in Col. Jackson's Virginia regiment of the rebel army during the late war. In 1870 Dr. S. R. Wilson was elected coroner of Mercer County, and served four years.

Samuel M. Loree

was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and came to Mercer County when but eight years of age. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. He married one of Mercer County's daughters in 1876. He has been a constable of Liberty Township two years, and a district school director three years.

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John Terwilliger

is a large farmer and stock-raiser of Liberty Township, Mercer County, Ohio, and one of its most substantial citizens. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 8, 1829, and located in Mercer County in 1877. He was married in this county to Elizabeth A. Holdren, a native of Ross County, Ohio. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged October 20, 1865. His grandfather, M. Terwilliger, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and also in the war of 1812.

Henry Doner

was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 5, 1814. His parents were David Doner and Mary Neff Doner. He was married to Martha A. Doner, Nov. 11, 1841. His occupation is that of a farmer. Their children are John, Samuel, William B., Maurice, Mary, and Abraham (twins), David C., Martha J., Emeline, Henry E. H. Doner has served as township trustee for four years. His sons: John enlisted in 1861 in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; David in 1862, in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Company E. He was lost on the boat Sottona, coming home, seven miles from Memphis.

Frederick Kuhn

is the son of Henry and Margaret Kuhn, and was born in Germany, April 28, 1829, and became a farmer and stock-raiser. February, 1866, he married Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick W. and Isabelle Willmeyer. Their children are named Mary A., Frederick, Philip W., Elizabeth, Isabelle R., and Jacob H. He was school director for four years. He enlisted in the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F., and was discharged in 1864.

Henry Kuhn,

son of Henry and Margaret Kuhn, was born in Germany, December 3, 1831. The parents settled in Mercer County in 1847. He was raised a farmer and stock-raiser, and was married to Maria, daughter of John and Jane Cook Dreer, September 25, 1858. Mrs. Maria Kuhn was born August 25th, 1833. Their children's names are Reuben C., William, John H., Anna, Adam, and Ellenora. He has filled the office of school director and supervisor for many years. He enlisted November 4, 1862, in the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and was discharged July 25, 1863. Frederick Kuhn and his brother, Adam Kuhn, enlisted April 7, 1862, in the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was discharged in 1865, at the close of the war.

Henry Leininger,

son of John and Margaret Leininger, was born July 2, 1826. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. On November 22, 1860, he married Margaret, daughter of John and Catharine Myers. She was born September 25, 1840. Their children are John P., Mary C., Jacob F., George S., and Margaret E.

John Leininger

was born in the State of Ohio, October 7, 1830, and was the son of John and Margaret Leininger. He is a farmer, and settled in Mercer County in 1856, and married Salome, daughter of George and Mary Fennig. She was born April 13, 1832. Their children are Samuel, Philip H., John J., William, George D., Mary C., Jacob F., Margaret P., and Salome C. Mrs. Salome Leininger having died, her husband married Sarah J. Bard, August 26, 1880. He has filled the offices of school director and township trustee for twelve years.

Jacob Youk

was born in Germany, May 23, 1847, and came to this county in 1873. He was married October 1, 1870, to Anna M. Framm, of Cincinnati, who was, however, a native of Germany, being born there June 17, 1845. Of their three children, named Mary, John J., and Rosena, the first and last named are deceased.

Adam Fenter

was born in Germany January 25, 1826, and settled in this county in 1858. Has engaged in farming since coming to this county. Was married February 22, 1857, to Louisa Maurer, of this county. They have five children living and one dead, named, respectively, William, Adam, Mary, John, George, and Charlie (deceased).

Christian Kesler

was born August 11, 1864, in Germany. His parents were George and Catharine Kesler. He was raised a farmer and stock-raiser. He has had two wives. The first was Margaret Kable, and after her decease he married Mary Drayas. The children's names are Christian, Frederic, Margaret, James, William, Sophia, Mary, Drayas, and Allford D. He was the first settler on section 18.

Stephen Dixon,

son of Amos and Annie Dixon, was born Aug. 8, 1840, and is engaged in the huckster business. His wife is the daughter of Newman and Maria Jenkins, and was born Oct. 4, 1844. They were married Nov. 6, 1870. He enlisted in 1861, in Company B, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in 1865.

Frank Feipel

was the son of Nicholas and Catharine Feipel, from Germany. Frank was born in Germany, Sept. 13, 1853, and settled in Mercer County, March 31, 1878. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. On Feb. 5, 1860, he married Annie, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Sherman, who had settled in this county in 1860. She was born Aug. 16, 1863.

Nicholas Feipel

was married to Mary Schurtz, and is the son of Nicholas and Catharine Feipel, who came from Germany. He was born Sept. 25, 1847, and raised on a farm. His wife, Mary S., was born Feb. 1850, and married in 1877. Their children are Albert and Leo.

Richard Fondenville

is the son of Garret and Mary T. Fondenville, and was born in Germany, in August, 1860. He was raised as a farmer, and settled in Mercer County in 1873. He married Annie, daughter of Bernard and Margaret Miller, Nov. 15, 1859. Her parents came to America in 1860. Annie was born in 1822. Their children are Henry, Rachel, and Garret.

John Gibbons,

son of John and Esther Gibbons, settled in Mercer County in 1866, and was born Sept. 5, 1831, and raised a farmer. He married Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Stecker Betts, September, 1850. Margaret was born September, 1830. Their children are Frederick, Alonzo, Caroline, George W., William E., John M., Benjamin B., and Henry E. Mr. Gibbons served nine months in the Rebellion. In early days he has killed more than one hundred deer, and wild turkeys in proportion.

Frederick Herdsock,

son of John and Margaret Herdsock, was born in Germany, February 1825, and was raised as a farmer and speculator. He came to Mercer County, September 11, 1851. He married Mary, daughter of George and Anne Mary Belzet, January 23, 1872. She was born May 26, 1828. He has held the office of supervisor. His first wife was Catharine Corn, whom he had married in 1852.

Aaron Kanorr

was born in Pennsylvania, September 6, 1832, and is the son of Peter and Lydia Kanover, who settled in this county as farmers. His wife was Mary Pitcher, daughter of George and Elizabeth Pitcher. She was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 16, 1837, and was married to Aaron Kanover, May 1, 1864. Their children are Malvida and Julia Ann. He has filled the office of school director and supervisor for eight years. His grandfather, John Kanover, was in the War of 1812. Joseph and Reuben Kanover served in the 5th Indiana Battery. Reuben died on his way home, at his grandfather's, in 1865.

Ferdinand Kable,

son of Christian and Catharine E. Kable, was born August 29, 1827, and was raised a farmer. On March 15, 1853, he married Catharine, daughter of George and Henrietta Bokenback. She was born October 17, 1832. Their children are named John G., Jacob, Adam, Caroline, Mary A., Catharine, and Henrietta. Frederick Kable served in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and was discharged June 5, 1865.

William J. Rhodes,

son of Thomas and Hannah J. Rhodes, was born in Randolph County, Ohio, July 25, 1832, and became a farmer. He married in October, 1861, Christina Birley, daughter of William and Joan Birley. She was born March 26, 1842. Their children are William T., Joanna, John, Sylvester, and Frank. His uncle, John Rhodes, served in the War of 1812. W. J. Rhodes enlisted in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, January 14, 1862, and was discharged January 6, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

Frederic Kable

was born in Germany, January 5, 1817. His parents were Christian and Catharine Kable, who came to Mercer County in 1847. He is a farmer. On June 4, 1864, he married Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Mary Cook. Catharine was born October 27, 1846. Their children are Jacob K., Christian Frederick, Christina, Catharine, and John H. He served three years in Germany as a private soldier.

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William H. Smith

is the son of Jeremiah and Annie Smith, of Hardin County, Kentucky, and was born March 12, 1837. He is a carriage and harness maker. On August 16, 1860, he married Rimenia, daughter of Dr. G. W. and Irene Comp, of Wyandot County, Ohio. Their children's names are Elmer E., Annie M., Irene G., Eugene S., and William G. His uncle, William Smith, served in the War of 1812. W. H. Smith enlisted in the 3d Ohio Cavalry, September 8, 1861, in Company M, and on August 16, 1865, became a veteran. He filled the office of sergeant and quartermaster sergeant.

George F. Hoffman

was born January 29, 1853. His parents were Frederic and Elizabeth Hoffman, who had settled in Mercer County in 1848. He was raised a carpenter. On August 16, 1877, he married Rosanna, daughter of Hamilton and Mary Dodge, of Indiana. Rosanna Hoffman was born Feb. 12, 1857. Their child is named Farley Hoffman. Jacob Hoffman was in the Rebellion of 1861.

Lanson Inman

is the son of Asa and Elizabeth Inman. He was born in 1835, and is a practical farmer. His wife, Rhodie, is the daughter of Charles C. and Harriet McDonnell, who had settled in Mercer County in 1856. He was married April 11, 1855. His wife was born November 5, 1857. Their children are named Harriet E., David F., N. J., Minerva, and M. S. He has held the office of supervisor for two years.

James Sudhoff

was born March 22, 1840, in Germany, and is the son of Harman and Elizabeth Sudhoff. He was raised a farmer and stock-dealer, and settled in Mercer County in 1848. On February 4, 1870, he married Margaret, daughter of John and Christina Hine. She was born in 1847. Their children are Christina, John, Henry, William, Elizabeth, and George. James Sudhoff was trustee of the church for four years.

Nicholas Hider

was the son of Peter and Mary W. Hider. He was born in Germany, May 27, 1829, and was raised a farmer. In 1857 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Magdalena Freeze. Mrs. E. Hider was born March 25, 1818, and settled on section 18. Her parents came to this county August 27, 1853.

Philip Hill

was born July 27, 1842, and is the son of Philip and Christiana Hill, and were among the first settlers in Black Creek Township. He settled in Mercer County, at Skeel's Cross Roads, and engaged in the sale of all kinds of agricultural implements. Anthony Hill, his brother, served four years in the War of 1861.

Henry Weichelman

was born October 8, 1854. His parents' names are James and Mary A. Weichelman. He is a lumber dealer in all its branches. He married Mary E., daughter of J. M. and Elizabeth Shaffer, September 23, 1880. He served one year as constable.

John Heffner

was born in Mercer County, October 24, 1854. His parents were Conrad and Margaret Miller Heffner. He married Mary C. Jester, daughter of John and Margaret Jester, September 9, 1880. She was born 1860.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded north by Dublin Township; east by Centre Township; south by Jefferson Township; and west by Liberty Township; being six miles in length east and west, and five miles wide from north to south, it has an area of thirty square miles.

The township is level throughout, and the soil is exceedingly fertile. There are no streams of importance within its borders; neither has it any towns or post-offices. Still, as it extends within less than a mile of Celina, the county seat, these wants are not so manifest. The T. D. and B. Railroad crosses from north to south through the township, and last year a station was established on this line, and named Oregon, which may become something of a little way-station and village.

The township was organized December 6, 1842, out of the original surveyed township 5 south, range 2 east.

Hopewell Township has 19,650 acres, with ten buildings valued at $271,350; 6706 acres of arable land; 1951 meadow land, and 10,960 acres of wood land.

Churches.

German Evangelical Lutheran—St. John's Congregation.

This congregation was incorporated May 21, 1866. Its trustees elected at this date were: William Grube, Sr., Charles Weis, and J. Frahm. K. Prohm, clerk.

Articles of Faith.

1. The congregation subordinates itself in faith, life, and doctrine to the true and eternal word of God as it is recorded in the canonical books of the Old and New Testament; and also acknowledges and embraces, without any explanation, all the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as her confession, and as the rule of doctrine to which the word of God must be taught and practised in her church and school.

2. The congregation demands accordingly of its minister that he is strictly Evangelical Lutheran in faith and doctrine, and teaches and preaches the word of God according to the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Should he do contrary, then the congregation will act with him according to the Constitution, Chapter II., Article 2.

3. The congregation and its minister shall always belong to an orthodox evangelical synod. They belong now to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjacent States; or, as it is called, the "Joint Synod of Ohio and adjacent States;" and they shall belong to it as long as said synod remains true and faithful in faith and practice to the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

4. The congregation demands of every minister who will take charge of it to show authentic credentials of his ordination—of his Evangelical Lutheran orthodoxy, and of his Christian character. He who cannot comply with these requirements cannot become a member of the congregation.

5. The minister of another denomination shall not be allowed to preach in the church of the congregation.

6. All members who leave the congregation, or are excommunicated, lose all their rights and claims on the property of the congregation. Should a separation or disunion arise in the congregation, then the property, movable or immovable, shall solely remain with those members who hold to the principles laid down in these resolutions (or incorporated act), if these members be two or one. All others who deviate from these principles lose all their rights and claims to the property of the congregation.

Evangelical Association of North America.

June 26, 1868. The Hoffming class of the Evangelical Association of North America, Hopewell Township, Mercer County, Ohio, met in the church of Mount Hope, and elected the following trustees: John E. Smith, Andrew Stedke, Frederick Smith, Conrad Smith, and John Hellwarth.

BIOGRAPHIES.

George W. Klinger

was born in Hocking County July 30, 1842, and came to this county in 1867, where he settled on an 80-acre tract in section 23, to the improvement of which he has since given his attention. He served in the late war in Company A, 58th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from October 15, 1861, to 1863, when he re-enlisted in Company H, of the 58th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1865. He married Melinda Patten in 1868, and has a family of five children, named Martha A., Effie D., John A., Mary S., and Blanchie B.

Henry Beathler

was born near Fremont, Ohio, in 1834. At the age of twenty-three he came to this township, and has lived here ever since. In 1859 he married Christina Hyles. Their children were named as follows: James (deceased), Jane, Elizabeth, and Nora. He has held the office of justice of the peace and township clerk since 1868, and served as assessor in 1881. He was in the military service as private in Company A, 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from November 1, 1861, to December 6, 1864, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donaldson, Atlanta, and Nashville, where he was finally discharged.

John Henry Frahm

is the son of Christopher and Magdalene Klentz Frahm, who were married in 1830. Both were born in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, and emigrated to America. Their children were: John Henry, Frederick, Wilhelmina, and Maria. The parents settled in Hopewell Township on a farm of 240 acres of land. John Henry Frahm married Sophia Smidt in 1861. Their children are: Wilhelmina, Augustus, George, John, Elizabeth, Frederick, Charles, Anna, and Louisa. He was elected commissioner of the county in 1877 and 1880, and has held the offices of school director, trustee, and supervisor. He was born August 24, 1831. Sophia Smidt Frahm, June 13, 1834.

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Joshua Roberts

was born October 3, 1796, in Virginia, and came to Fairfield County, Ohio, when about twelve years old. When about seventeen years of age he went to Perry County, Ohio, where he remained about ten years, and returned to Fairfield. A year later he again moved, this time to Lower Sandusky, but only remained there about a year, when he moved to Hocking County. Here he devoted about twelve years, when he came to this county, and settled in Centre Township. He worked at the carpenter trade until he came to this county, although he had land most of the time, this being managed by his sons. In 1879 he moved to his present home in Hopewell Township. Was married in 1817 to Elizabeth Beachler, who died in 1872. He married Mrs. Caroline Carter June 11, 1879, who is still alive. He has several children, as follows: Ruth married Joseph Good, of Iowa, where he has since died. She is still in that State. Mary married Isaac Henlins (both now deceased). Margaret married Dr. Sheldon (now deceased); she lives in Minnesota. Katy, wife of Judge Raudabaugh, of Centre Township. Sarah married Jacob Fox (both now deceased); and one son, John, also deceased.

Jacob Eicher,

one of the oldest settlers of Hopewell Township, came here September 10, 1837. He was born in Starke County, Ohio, June 13, 1815. About six months later his parents moved to Wayne County, and again to Licking County, in 1827. From Licking they moved to Richland County, where our subject remained until he came here and settled on the place he now occupies, in section 4. He was a millwright, and, after following his trade a few years, abandoned it, and gave his whole attention to farming. He was married April 4, 1841, to Sarah Buck, of this township. They have three living children, named William, Lafayette, and Peter. Mr. Eicher was elected to the office of township trustee, school-land trustee, and supervisor for sixteen consecutive years. He was again elected township trustee in 1878, and refused a re-election in 1881. He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee since the organization of the party, and held the same relations to the Whigs from 1840 up to the birth of Republicanism.

William Morrow

was born Sept. 12, 1827, in Fairfield County, and was married to Mary Wilson, in Perry County, April 12, 1849. When he came to Mercer County the neighborhood in which he settled was a wild forest, the nearest neighbor being one mile distant. To-day he has a well-improved farm, and has raised a family of thirteen children, six of whom are living, named respectively Maria Jane, William, John H., James L., Louisa, George, and Thomas C. The official life of Mr. Morrow has been a very successful one, he having served in office as justice of the peace for seventeen years, as assessor for twenty years, and as township trustee for eight years.

J. C. Brookhart

is the son of Daniel and Sarah Brookhart. He was born December 1, 1843, in Fairfield County; raised as a farmer and stock-raiser, and settled in this township in October, 1851. On October 20, 1870, he was married to Hattie Upton, daughter of Thomas and Hattie Upton, who settled in this county in 1850. His wife was born October, 1851, in Mercer County. Their children are named Edward and Floyd U. Mr. Bookhart has filled the office of supervisor for two years. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and was discharged in 1865 at Winchester, Virginia. He owns one hundred and ninety-five acres of good land in this township, section 1, of which one hundred and fifty acres are cleared.

H. W. Crouch,

son of David and Oliver Crouch, who came to Mercer County in 1842, was born March 31, 1824, in New York. He was raised as a farmer and lumber-dealer. In 1852 he married Anna C. Now, daughter of John and Mary Now, who had settled in this county in 1837. Their children are Mary A., Benjamin, Christian, Elizabeth, Magdalena, and Caroline. He has filled the office of constable, supervisor, and school director for many years; his first election to office was in 1858. His grandfather, David Crouch, was in both the Revolutionary War and that of 1812. The early part of his life was spent in hunting; he has killed hundreds of deer and other wild game. He owns a good farm, with a saw-mill thereon, in section 16, which are the proceeds of his labor.

Samuel Brookhart

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 10, 1829, and settled in this county in 1852. The previous year he was married to Mary A. Smift, of Perry County. He served, in 1864, in Company K of the 156th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His family consists of eight children, named Gilbert H., Margaret M., Lydia E., Unity, Daniel W., Adam S., Mary R., and Ivy Z.

Amos Chapman

was born in Hocking County, Ohio, April 15, 1840, and was brought to this county by his parents when he was eight years old. At the age of twenty-one he married Catharine Updike, of this county, and moved to Indiana, where he remained ten years, when he returned to this township and settled on the section where he now resides. His family consists of two children, Lula and Mary E.; one, named Benjamin F., being deceased.

John Lehman

was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and came to this county in 1854. He served in the late war in Company D, of the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from March 7, 1865, to November 9, 1865, when he was discharged at San Antonio, Texas. In 1853 he was married in Allen County, Ohio, and came here and settled the next year, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 9, 1875. Of the family four children are living and three dead, as follows: Levi, Martha, Henry, Elias, Sarah J. (deceased), Quina D. (deceased), and Mary D. (deceased).

Willaby L. Groves

was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 2, 1839, and came here with his parents in 1854. He served in Company J, 34th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from February 27, 1864, till July 24, 1865. At the battle of Cedar Creek his regiment was cut to pieces and most of the men captured; but Mr. G. avoided capture, and escaped the horrors of Libby prison by fleeing to the mountains. He was married April 10, 1861, to Martha J. Crone, of this county. Their children are named Simeon, William, Delia A., James R., and Cynthiana.

Edward Willcutt

came to this county in 1851. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1828. In 1849 he married Susanna Fox, who died in 1875; and, in 1878, he married Maria Cook. He served from May 15 till October 1, 1864, in Company K, 156th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Of his children four are living and one deceased, and all named as follows: Louisa (deceased), Emeline, George, Mary, and Jessie.

Peter W. Shimp

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1816, and came to this county, bringing his wife and seven children, in 1857, when he settled in section 13, where he still resides. He was married to Christina Raudabaugh, of Fairfield County, in 1840. He served under Captain Collins, in Company A, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Nov. 15, 1861, till 1864. His wife died very suddenly in 1865, leaving seven children, named Martha, George M., Anna E., Charles W., Francis M., Albert C., and Amanda E.

Lewis Smith

was born in Germany, Oct. 30, 1840, and when eight years old was brought to this county by his parents. He served in Company A, the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Oct. 17, 1861, till Jan. 13, 1864. On the next day, Jan. 14, he re-enlisted in same company and regiment, and was finally discharged Nov. 30, 1865. In March, 1864, he married Wilhelmina Frahm, who was born in Germany in 1841. They have five children, named respectively, William, Charlie, Frank, Albert, and Ferdinand.

Geo. W. Sherrick

was born in Franklin County, Dec. 11, 1841, and was married to Mary C. Earley in 1877. His children have the following names: Perry O., Anna A. (dec'd). Mr. Sherrick, in office, has served one year as supervisor, and nine years as school director. He enlisted in Company F, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 2, 1862, and was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and held in captivity there for nineteen months, at Libby prison two months, at Danville, Va., seven months, and at Andersonville one year; and, as may be supposed, he was nothing but a wreck of his former self at the close of the war.

William Buck

was born in Starke County, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1828, and at the age of ten years was brought to this county by his parents. He was married in 1855, and has reared six children, of whom four are still living. They were named Benjamin F., Abner R., Ida V., Henry W., Shelby F. (dec'd), and Ruth A. (dec'd).

Henry Crogman

was born in Germany, Aug. 25, 1828, and came to this county in Oct. 1852. In 1859 he married Frederica Reese, who was born in Germany, in 1838. They have reared seven children, named Charles, Almena, John, William, Earnest, Mary, and Albert.

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Daniel Weaver

was born in Fairfield County, in Feb. 1827, married to Elizabeth Crider in 1848, and has ten children, named respectively, Sylvester H., Edmund C., Jacob C., Chas. M., Andrew E., Willis S., James, Dela, and Minnie. Mr. Weaver was elected and served in the following offices: Supervisor three years, township trustee two years, and school director six years. His father, Jacob Weaver, served in the War of 1812, under General Anderson.

John Fetter,

son of Wilhelm and Anna Fetter, settled in Mercer County in 1836. He was born Oct. 15, 1844. He married Catharine Miller in De Kalb County, Indiana, November 4, 1865. She was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1846, and is the daughter of Eli and Catharine Miller. John Fetter was raised a farmer and stockdealer, and has the following children: William E., Sarah E., Daniel, George W., Anna B., and Ellen E. He has filled the offices of supervisor and school director for three years each. His farm is on section 21.

Benjamin Hellwarth,

son of Michael and Margaret, was born in 1854 in Mercer County. His parents, Michael and Margaret Hellwarth, settled in this county in 1837. He was raised a farmer and stock-raiser. He filled the office of supervisor in the year 1878. His father was born in Germany in 1803, and emigrated to America in 1836. He located in Pennsylvania for one year, and in the subsequent year settled in Mercer County. When they came through Celina there was only one stump or tree cut down, and "Celina" written on it; the family then located on section 21.

Frederick Lohrang,

son of Christopher and Harry Hight Lohrang, was born in Germany November 28, 1828, and raised as a farmer, stock-raiser, and shoemaker. In 1856 he married Gatrote Raach, daughter of John and Josephine Raach. She was born in Tuscarawas County May 12, 1836. The parents of Frederick Lohrang settled in this county in 1855. Their children are, Mary M., Benjamin A., and Almena L. He enlisted in 1862 in the 97th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and was discharged in 1864; was in the battle of Mission Ridge, under sharp fire for several days.

Frederic Sielschot,

a native of Germany, came to this township in 1837, where he became the first settler on section 10. His family consisted of six boys and two girls. Prior to his death he had acquired over four hundred acres of land, which he divided among his children at the time of his death, which occurred in 1878.

George W. Sielschot,

a son of the above, was born in this county February 1, 1839, and has devoted his whole attention to farming. He has held the office of township trustee three years. June 8, 1868, he married Julia A. Haney, also a native of this county. Their family numbered four children, named, respectively, Louisa I., Joshua E. (deceased), George D. (deceased), and Roseltha R.

L. Now,

son of John and Mary Now, was born in Hopewell Township May 23, 1847, his parents having settled in this county in 1837. His wife's name is Margaret Now Bickel, daughter of Henry and Catharine Bickel, who came from Van Wert County to Mercer. Mrs. L. Now was born in Marion County August 7, 1848, and married December 24, 1868. Their children are Mary Ann, Aaron C., Elovra, John H., and Joseph A. He was raised a farmer and lumberman. He owns eighty acres of good land, with a saw-mill thereon.

John Pierstoff

was born in Germany May 4, 1841. His parents, Charles and Sophie Pierstoff, settled in this county in 1857. He was raised a farmer and stock-raiser. He married Annie, daughter of Joseph Bartel, in 1876. Their children are Sarah, Mary, Franklin, Lydia, and Edward. He has filled the office of school director. He enlisted January 8, 1864, in the 41st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and was discharged January, 1865. He was in two battles, at Nashville and Franklin, and came through unharmed.

Philip Smith

was born in Germany September 17, 1818, and settled in this county in 1856. He married Elizabeth Craft, daughter of Ernest and Elizabeth M. Craft, in November, 1850. She was born September 16, 1825. He was brought up a farmer, and has filled the office of school director. He enlisted in 1861 in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and was discharged in 1865; he became a veteran in Company D of the same regiment, and was finally discharged July 5, 1865.

Aaron Beery

was born in Hocking County, Ohio, December 25, 1847, and raised as a farmer. On February 4, 1872, he married Delilia Klinger, who was born in the same county in 1849. His children are Julia, Arthur, Lydia, and the babe. The parents' names are Simon and Catharine Beery, and of his wife John and Mary Klinger, all of Hocking County. Adam Beery resides in Hopewell Township, and owns ninety-five acres of land on section 14, of which thirty are cleared, having settled on it in 1873.

John, son of Wilhelm Fetter,

was born Oct. 15, 1844, in Mercer County. He married Catharine Miller, who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 4, 1846, in 1865. His children are named thus: William E., Sarah E., Daniel, George W., Anna B., and Ellen E. Mr. Fetter has held office for six years, three years as supervisor and three years as school-director.

William Y. Wallace

was born in Delaware in 1809, and came to Ohio and settled in Mercer County in 1837. He worked on the Reservoir for six years, and then went to Dayton, where he remained for five years. Mr. Wallace was married in 1842, and has two children, as follows: Phebe B. and Sarah Jane.

John Weaver

was born April 5, 1829, in Hocking County, Ohio, and moved to Mercer County in 1863. He was married to Sarah Clinger in 1858. His children, seven in number, are named Mary, Emily, Phila, William, Irene, Noble, and Maud. In office Mr. Weaver has served as supervisor for twelve years (six years in Hocking County and six years in Mercer County), and as school-director four years.

Gilbert Brookhart

was born in Perry County, Nov. 14, 1850, and was brought here by his parents when he was two years old. While yet at home he devoted a number of years to school teaching, and working on the home farm. In 1875 he married Minerva Grimm, of this county. They have three children, named Estella B., Curtis G., and Howard.

Moses McCristy,

son of Jesse and Nancy McCristy, was born March 7, 1832, in Mercer County, and brought up as a farmer and stock-raiser. He married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Jacob and Betsy Davis, who came to this county in 1830. He was married in 1865, and has the following children: Emma Jane, C. Elvina, Rosetta, and Martha. He was supervisor six terms.

Joseph H. Miller

was born in Mercer County, Jan. 30, 1843. He married Emily Garman, the 17th of June, 1866, and has four children, named respectively, Ida E., Perry C., Fermus R., and Sylvia M. In 1876 he was elected township trustee, and in that office he served three years. He enlisted in Company A, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 16, 1861, and took an active part in the battle at Pittsburg Landing.

Mrs. Philip S. Hitchner

was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1816, and came to this county in February, 1820. She was first married to Thomas Doty, and after his death she married Philip S. Hitchner, who died some time since. Her children are Eaton S. Doty, by her first marriage; Rodia A., Levudia, Rosa D., and Philip S.

Abraham Fast

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in April, 1843, and came to this county with his parents in 1856. He has served as township clerk and school director a number of years. From 1863 to 1865 he served in Company D, of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. His children are named Ethan H., Sherman P., Mary A., Rotia K., Nettie, and De Witt.

George Rickets

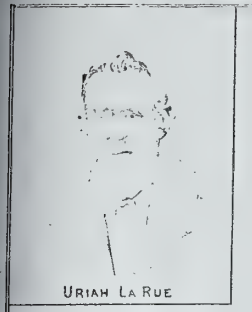
was born Aug. 20, 1832, in Fairfield County. He was married to Susan Crider, in March, 1859, and settled in this county in 1862. His children are S. E., P. R., and Charles. Mr. Rickets was supervisor two years, and school director three years.

Philip S. Hitchner

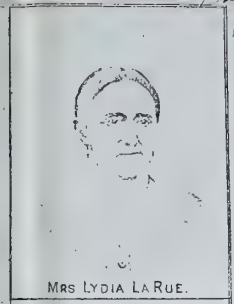
was born March 10, 1857, in this county, his parents having come to the county in 1820. He was married in this county in 1879, and has one child.

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URIAH LA RUE



MRS LYDIA LA RUE.

RES. AND FARM VIEW OF URIAH LA RUE, WASHINGTON TWP., MERCER CO. OHIO.

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J. C. Brookhart

was born in Fairfield County in 1813, settled in Mercer County in 1851, was married to Hattie Upton in 1870, and has one child. Mr. Brookhart served as supervisor two years. The grandfather of Mr. Brookhart, Joseph Copp, served in the Revolutionary War.

Charles Pierstoff

was the son of Charles and Sophie Pierstoff, who settled in this county in 1857. Charles was born in Germany January 21, 1854, raised a farmer and stock-raiser, and married Dorah Tronkey in Mercer County in 1879. She is the daughter of John Tronkey.

William Regedanz,

son of John and Frederika Regedanz, was born in Germany October 2, 1827. He settled in this county in 1852. He was brought up as a farrier and blacksmith, and has filled the office of school director six years. He has 159 acres in section 21: he cleared his farm himself.

George F. Sielschot

was born in Mercer County August 16, 1847, and brought up as a farmer and stock-raiser. He married Sarah Leininger, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Leininger, who settled in this county in 1853. Their children are Edward F., Annie M. E., Dora A., and Pearly O.

Frederick From,

son of Christopher and Caroline From, settled in Mercer County in 1861. Their son Frederick was born in Germany January 20, 1859. He was raised a farmer. In 1867 he married his wife Louisa From in Mercer County. They have no children.

John E. Smith,

a native of Germany, was born in 1818, and settled in Mercer County in 1847. He was married to Mary Bichteola in 1842, and has five children. He has been school-director four years, and supervisor several years.

Tobias Eichenauer

was born in Germany in 1850. He came to and settled in Mercer County in 1867, and was married to Elizabeth Smith Feb. 24, 1874. He was elected for school-director one year.

William S. Hansel

was born in Hocking County in 1835, was married to Sarah A. Hanby in 1857, and settled in Mercer County in 1860, and has eight children living. He has been supervisor two years, and school-director one year.

Wilhelm Fetter

was born in Germany in 1805, was married to Anna Clop, in Maryland, in 1842, and has four children, named respectively, Christ, John, Daniel, and Elizabeth. He settled in Mercer County in 1836.

William A. Eaton

was born in Clinton County, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1852, and came to this county in 1871. In 1874 he married Sophia Sell, who was born in Indiana. Their children are named Archibald, Bertha, Emry, and Estella.

Christopher Ampencher

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 16, 1842, and came to this county in 1874. In 1866 he married Rebecca Stulce, who was born in Hocking County in 1846. Their children are named Vernie, Mertie, and Jessie.

Reuben Sielschot

was the son of George F. and Mary E. Sielschot, and was born in Mercer County February 12, 1852. He was married. His children are Charles C. and John H. He has filled the office of constable for four years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded north by Liberty, east by Jefferson and Butler, south by Recovery townships, and west by Indiana. It is regular in form, and contains thirty-six square miles. It is crossed from south to north by the Wabash River, while the Beaver Creek flows across its northeast corner. These form sufficient courses of natural drainage, and the township is rapidly improving in all its agricultural features. The population is largely German in character, and enterprising in habit.

It was organized March 5, 1838, out of township 6, range 1 east.

An election was ordered to take place on the first Monday of April, 1838, at the house of George Arbaugh.

In 1843 this township had but eight electors, viz.: Cornelius Burrett, Abraham Haire, Orrin Burrett, William Todd, Oliver Stacey, Jeremiah Haire, Ashbel Burrett, and Theophilus W. King.

This township contains 22,857 acres; buildings and land valued at $362,345, with 8933 acres of arable land, 2577 acres of meadow land, and 11,347 acres of woodland.

Early Land Entries.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Date.
1	David Catheart,	641	1839
2	Samuel Arbaugh,	40	1836
	W. Fishpaw,	240	1837
	Jas. Guthrie,	80	1838
	A. Guthrie,	80	"
	Geo. Holtzbicher,	39	1839
3	Dernas Adams,	320	1836
	Samuel Arbaugh,	80	"
	Peter McMillen,	160	1837
	James C. Bechet,	80	"
4	Wm. Spriggs,	159	1836
	Thos. Hammond,	160	1837
	Geo. Gebhart,	160	"
	Susannah Howard,	160	"
5	Thomas Hammond,	163	"
	Eli McCreary,	160	"
	Daniel Harrod,	160	"
	Perah Harrod,	160	"
6	Wm. McCulloch,	304	"
	John Betz,	196	"
	Jefferson Walters,	36	"
	Mary Wright,	72	1838
7	Daniel Freeman,	35	1836
	Daniel Harrod,	80	1837
	Jefferson Walters,	35	"
	Geo. Gebhart,	160	"
	E. A. Hilbray,	143	"
	Fillman Hilbray,	80	"
	Mary Wright,	71	1838
8	Eli McCreary,	160	"
	David Harrod,	160	1837
	Sam. Cook,	120	"
	Jos. Loughridge,	160	"
	Henry Veney,	40	1838
9	Wm. Spriggs,	80	1836
	Wm. Brenneman,	160	1837
	David Houston,	120	"
	Joseph Loughridge,	120	"
	John Brookwalter,	40	"
11	John L. Arbaugh,	80	1836
	Wm. B. Wilson,	160	1837
	Darby Burns,	80	"
	D. B. Burns,	80	"
	M. Fishpaw,	40	"
	Alex. McDonald,	160	"
	Wm. Farris,	40	"
12	Wm. B. Wilson,	320	"
	Isaac Renigan,	160	"
	Wm. Farris,	160	"
13	Wm. B. Wilson,	160	"
	Nancy B. Carslin,	80	"
	Henry Hooke,	320	"
	Eb. Burtch,	80	"
14	Alex. Hill,	40	1831
	John Dixon,	41	1836
	H. Hoke,	160	1837
	John Boley, Jr.,	160	"
	Jacob Fike,	80	"
	Wm. Laun & P. McMillan,	80	"
	Danl. Freeman, Jr.,	80	1841
17	George S. Adair,	160	1837
	Wm. Loughridge,	160	"
	Henry Fortman,	80	"
	Bun. H. Wickelman,	80	"
	John H. Wickelman,	80	"
	Clemens Wickelman,	80	"
	John H. Wickelman,	40	"
18	Abm. Drake,	185	"
	George Gebhart,	160	"
	Charles P. Josslyn,	40	"
	Robert Finley,	71	"
18	Adam Maggert,	40	1838
	Willis Roberts,	71	"
19	Aaron Drake,	38	1837
	J. H. Soxtercamp,	80	"
	Benj. S. Soxtercamp,	80	"
	Bern. T. Frederick,	80	"
	Adam Maggert,	80	1838
	Filman Hillery,	74	"
	Burrell Archer,	36	"
	Nath. Mitchell,	37	"
	Henry Raw,	36	"
	Willis Hewson,	40	"
20	George L. Adair,	320	1837
	Chas. King,	160	"
	John G. Kinker,	80	1838
	Gerhard Buscher,	80	"
24	Jefferson Walters,	320	1837
	A. C. Shannon,	160	"
	Thomas Henry,	160	"
	Ab. Shannon,	40	1839
25	Peter & Susan McLeland	80	"
	John G. Daniel,	240	"
	John Christ,	80	"
	William Christ,	80	"
	Fred. Zomwalde,		
26	Benj. Morriss,	40	1837
	Samuel Rees,	40	"
	John Crist,	160	"
	John Smith,	160	"
	Charles McConnel,	80	1838
	Philip Christ,		
27	Alex. McDonald,	320	1837
29	Christian King,	160	"
	John King,	80	"
	Amos Howard,	160	1838
	Antonie Schnetle,	80	1837
	H. Wenning,	80	"
	Sol Day,	80	1838
30	H. B. Hollencamp,	80	1837
	G. H. Hollencamp,	80	"
	J. G. Hollencamp,	80	"
	H. Hollencamp,	80	"
	C. G. Jassly & G. Chapell,	153	"
	Sol Day,	37	1838
	Levi Hart,	37	"
	Joseph Allen,	75	"
31	Hannah G. Schrage,	117	1837
	John H. Foxtercamp,	39	"
	H. H. Geirs,	79	"
	Jos. Austin,	79	"
33	James Schonover,	80	"
	Chas. McConnel,	80	"
	V. D. Engeart,	160	"
35	Jacob Closter,	160	1836
	Jacob Closter, Jr.,	80	"
	Wm. Saylor,	160	1837
	John H. Brocamp,	80	"
	John H. Dalman,	80	"
	H. Davidson,	80	1841
36	Singleton Buxton,	80	1836
	Alex. Gillespie,	40	1837
	B. Asman,	160	"
	Esther Ruchard,	160	"
	Sam. Dixon,	40	"
	Amos Dixon,	40	"
	O. C. Rood,	80	1839
	John Gipson,	40	1841
	MIAMI CANAL LANDS.		
10	Jno. S. Arbaugh,	80	1836
	Dumas Adams,	160	"

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Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
15	John S. Arbaugh,	40	1838	31	Adam Miller,	40	1832
	Demas Adams,	246	"		" "	40	1833
21	Demas Adams,	160	"		Thomas Clinton,	80	1836
22	Sam. McDowell,	80	1839	32	Abm. McDowell,	40	1834
	D. Adams,	320	1836		" "	40	1838
23	D. Adams,	160	"		Thomas Clinton,	80	1836
27	Bradley S. Squires,	160	1842		Demas Adams,	480	"
28	Geo. A. Arbaugh,	80	1832	33	James Schoonover,	40	1833
	" " "	40	1833		W. Nichols & D. Beardslee,	40	1835
	" " "	40	"		William Nichols,	40	"
	Wm. C. Armstead,	40	1836		" "	120	"
	Demas Adams,	180	"		Sam'l Arbaugh,	40	"
	David Fromaner,	80	1833		Wm. Nichols,	40	"
	Geo. W. Armstead,	40	1836	34	Richard Scott,	40	1834
					Demas Adams,	560	1836

Organization.

The board of commissioners met March 5, 1838, and took up for consideration a petition from the inhabitants of township 6 south, range 1 east, praying to be erected into a separate township, and signed by twenty-two petitioners. The board being satisfied that the said township is entitled under the statute to be so erected, do constitute and make them a separate and independent township, under the name of Washington, and further, direct the auditor to give notice of the election forthwith to be held at the house of George Arbaugh, on the first Monday of April next.

Election Statistics.

The first election was held April 2, 1838, and the following officers elected: Trustees, James Schoonover, David Trexler, and James Q. Grimes; Clerk, Wm. Nichols; Constable, Peter Stevens; Overseers of the Poor, John Dixon and George Amstel; Fence Viewers, Edward Dixon and Samuel Freeman, Jr.; Supervisor, Justin Stevens; Treasurer, George Arbaugh.

The judges of election administered the oath of office to each of the officers elected.

On the 26th day of May the same year an election was called to elect a justice of the peace, which resulted in the election of William Nichols, by a unanimous vote; thirteen were all the votes cast.

On the 26th day of May the trustees met at the house of George Arbaugh, and divided the township in d. tricts. It was decided that if divided the districts would be too weak for school purposes, so the township was kept as one school and road district. September 22, 1838, the clerk, Wm. Nichols, appointed three school directors, James Q. Grimes, Justin Stevens, and George Arbaugh, to serve for one year. December 17, the same year, the trustees appointed Wm. Loughridge to serve the unexpired term of constable, caused by the vacancy of Peter Stevens moving away.

March 4, 1839. The trustees met at the residence of George Arbaugh, and divided the township into two road districts. District No. 1, on the east of the Wabash River; district No. 2, west of Wabash River. Also ordered an election to be held at the house of George Arbaugh on Monday, the first day of April.

April 1, 1839. Trustees: David Trexler, James Q. Grimes, and Edward Dixon. Constable: William Loughridge. Clerk: Wm. Nichols. Treasurer: George Arbaugh. Overseers of the Poor: David Trexler and William Nichols. Fence Viewers: James Schoonover, John Dixon, and Abraham Tucker.

March 2, 1840. The township trustees met; none of the officers made any charges for services. They then divided the township into three districts for school purposes; each one to be six miles long and two miles wide; and the report was made to the county auditor at Celina; and the township was divided into four districts for road purposes. The township treasurer reported to trustees that, in the year 1838, he received school funds, nineteen dollars and twenty cents. In the year 1839 he received from county auditor nineteen dollars. Paid out, December, 1838, to Miss Montgomery, six dollars for teaching school. February, to Lewis J. Hunt, thirty dollars for teaching; leaving a balance of two dollars and twenty cents. Also due the district for teaching scholars out of the district, three dollars and seventy cents. No funds for township purposes.

1840. Trustees: James Q. Grimes, Edward Dixon, and David Harrod. Clerk and constable: William Loughridge. Treasurer: George Arbaugh.

1841. The election was held at the house of Edward Dixon. Trustees: Edward Dixon, William Spriggs, and Abraham Tucker. Treasurer: George Arbaugh. Constable and clerk: Andrew J. McNiel.

1842. Trustees: D. Harrod, A. Tucker, and E. Dixon. Treasurer: George Arbaugh. Clerk: A. J. McNiel.

1843. Trustees: John Hintz, D. Harrod, and Daniel Trexler. Clerk: A. J. McNiel. Treasurer: G. Arbaugh. Assessor: A. Tucker. Constables: John Boley and James L. Adair.

1844. Trustees: David Harrod, David Trexler, and John Kintz. Clerk: William Spriggs. Treasurer: George Arbaugh.

1845. Trustees: David Harrod, David Trexler, and Edward Dixon. Clerk: Daniel Freeman. Treasurer and assessor: George Arbaugh. Constables: George Arbaugh and Jesse Freeman.

1846. The election was held at Macedon. Trustees: David Harrod, David Trexler, and Edward Dixon. Clerk: Daniel Freeman. Treasurer: George Arbaugh. Constables: Jesse Freeman and Isaac De Hays.

1847. Trustees: David Harrod, John Boley, and David Mellinger. Clerk: D. Freeman. Treasurer: George Arbaugh. Constables: Jesse Freeman was elected; the other two candidates were a tie, with one vote each. Justice of the peace: William Nichols.

1848. Trustees: David Harrod, David Mellinger, and Abraham Hottel. Clerk: Daniel Freeman. Treasurer: George Arbaugh. The first Presidential election was held November 7, 1848.

1849. Trustees: David Harrod, Theobold Leininger, and Luke J. Johnston. Clerk: Daniel Freeman. Treasurer: George Arbaugh. Assessor: Joseph Davidson. Constables: Richard Meek and Jesse Freeman.

1850. Trustees: Luke Johnson, Enos Hilleary, and John Boley. Clerk: Daniel Freeman. Treasurer, none. Assessor: George Touvelle.

1851. Trustees: David Harrod, William Wilson, William Spriggs; all others re-elected.

1852. Trustees: David Harrod, William Wilson, and Asbery Swartz. Clerk: D. Freeman. Treasurer: G. Arbaugh. Assessor: J. E. Vangordon. Constables: J. E. Vangordon and George Adair.

1853. Trustees: David Harrod, Joseph Davidson, David Coats. Clerk: Daniel Freeman. Treasurer: William Wilson.

1854. Trustees: David S. Cole, Joseph Davidson, and William Kimbal. Clerk: E. Pyle. Treasurer: W. Wilson. Constables: A. Painter and James Smith.

1855. Trustees: Enos Hilleary, Jacob Nutter, and Abraham Hottel. Clerk: William Spriggs. Treasurer: W. Wilson.

1856. Trustees: Enos Hilleary, James McGee, and Philip Waltman. Clerk: T. G. Touvelle. Treasurer: W. Wilson.

1857. Trustees: John Coats, P. Waltman, and James McGee. Clerk: T. G. Touvelle.

1858. Trustees: John Coats, P. Waltman, and Jacob Nutter. Clerk: T. G. Touvelle. Treasurer: William Wilson. Assessor: John W. Coats.

1859. Trustees: David Mellinger, Philip Waltman, and John Betz. Clerk and treasurer the same.

1860. Trustees: Theobold Leininger, D. Mellinger, and Jos. Doner. Clerk and treasurer the same. Assessor: John G. Blake.

1861. Trustees: Samuel Redman, D. Mellinger, and Joseph Doner. Clerk: R. H. Walden. Treasurer: Wm. Wilson.

1862. Trustees: Wm. Granger, Samuel Redman, and E. Hilleary. Clerk: G. W. Lacey. Treasurer: Wm. Wilson. Constables: A. Painter and M. Faught.

1863. Trustees: Wm Granger, J. D. Knox, and J. Reinhart. Clerk: J. Beardslee. Treasurer: Wm. Nelson.

1864. Trustees: Joseph Reinhart, Wm. Granger, and E. A. Hilleary. Clerk: L. D. Touvelle.

No records for 1865–1867.

1868. Trustees: A. E. Hilleary, George Bastian, and Wm. Granger. Clerk: G. W. Mellinger. Treasurer: Joseph Reinhart.

1869. Trustees: William Granger, George Bastian, and Charles Middaugh. Clerk: John Phipps. Treasurer: Joseph Reinhart. Assessor: Isaac Isenhart. Constables: Wm. Bowsell and Alex. North.

No records until 1876. Trustees: Henry Fortman, John Menchoffer, and John Granger. Treasurer: James B. Snyder. Clerk: Henry Briestly. Assessor: T. Koch. Constables: John Powell and John Chester.

1877. Trustees re-elected. Treasurer: James B. Snyder.

No records for 1878 and 1879.

1880. Trustees: Henry Fortman, John Menchoffer, and Wm. Davidson. Clerk: G. W. Trace. Treasurer, the same.

1881. Trustees: Henry Fortman, Emory Laudenbach, and W. J. Davidson. Clerk: G. W. Trace. Treasurer: James B. Snyder. Assessor: James Pearson. Constables: Henry Moller and David Knox.

1882. Trustees: Henry Fortman, Emory Laudenbach, and W. J. Davidson. Clerk: John A. Laudenbach. Treasurer: James B. Snyder. Assessor: James Pearson. Constables: Charles Kantzer and John H. Deppen. Justice of the Peace: John McAfee.

1880. Secretary of State, Charles Townsend (R.), 81; William Lang (D.) 207; total, 288.

President, James A. Garfield (R.), 91; W. S. Hancock (D.), 222; total, 313.

1881. Governor, Charles Foster (R.), 62; John W. Bookwalter, 171; total, 236.

Macedon

was laid out by William Nichols and George Arbaugh, on September 28, 1838, consisting of sixty lots, the size of each being four by eight rods, containing thirty-two square rods each. Main Street is sixty-six feet wide, Centre Street sixty, and all other streets forty feet wide. It is situate on a part of the north half of the northwest quarter of the N. E. quarter of section 23, township 6 S., R. 1 E., and on a part of the south

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half of the S. W. quarter of the S. E. quarter of section 28, and the township and range aforesaid. John J. Huston, Surveyor. Sept. 17, 1880, Joseph Harper made an addition of six lots, 66 by 132 feet each, east of Grant Street. M. Schuyler, surveyor. Dutton's addition was made June 24, 1879, and contains thirty-eight lots laid out on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 21, T. 4 S., R. 2 E., and contained a population of seventy-five in 1880. It has one store, kept by Peter Portz, who has a full assortment of goods as usually kept at a country store; also, one physician, blacksmith shop, and shoe shop. These comprise most of the business interests of the town. It is surrounded by a rich farming country.

Wabash City

is at the mouth of the Beaver River, which empties into the Wabash River, and was laid out by Edward Varian, March 7, 1840. The lots are each 4 by 11½ rods, and alleys are one rod wide. It contains 180 lots. No. 27 is reserved for a school-house lot, No. 52 for the first church which will occupy it, No. 76 for the Episcopal Church, and No. 173 for a school-house lot.

Churches.

Bethel Church

was organized by Elder O. S. Greene, June 17, 1871, with a membership of thirty-one communicants, taking the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice, and Christian character the only test of Christian fellowship.

Membership. Though several members have died since their organization, and some have removed, yet the church has had a steady growth, and at this time (November, 1880) numbers between eighty and ninety members.

Pastor. At the organization of the church Elder O. S. Greene was chosen pastor, which position he still fills.

Deacons. John Granger, Robert Olive Lein, and William McDowell. Clerk, George Granger.

Wabash Church

was organized at the town of Wabash, in Washington Township, on March 28, 1880, with eleven members, by Elder O. S. Greene, with the same tenets as Bethel church, he being the pastor. Deacons, Joseph Donor and William McCune. Clerk, Allen Wishon. The location and devotion of the members to their principles will establish a strong evangelical church.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Francis Steel enlisted in 1861, and received wounds at the battle of Lookout Mountain from which he died in 1864.

A. Travis enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1864.

David Travis enlisted in 1863, and was killed in battle.

Joseph Travis enlisted in 1864, and was discharged the same year.

John McAfee,

a son of John and Elizabeth McAfee, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 26, 1828, and with his mother came to Mercer County in the spring of 1850, and erected his cabin in the woods. At that time there were but two cabins between Coldwater and Macedon, a distance of over six miles. The nearest mills were at St. Marys and New Bremen, twenty and twenty-five miles distant. In the spring of the year the pioneers came together from far and near to attend "log rollings" and "house raisings." He attended twenty-six of these gatherings in one season. He always followed farming and stock-raising. From the fall of 1856 to the fall of 1869, and from the fall of 1875 to the present time, he has been a justice of the peace of Washington Township, and also assessor of the same during the years 1872–73. His brother, Thomas McAfee, was a member of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1863. Mr. McAfee was married in Mercer County, October 26, 1854, to Sarah Carmack, a native of Butler County, Ohio, by whom he had five sons and eight daughters. Two of his wife's brothers, Ephraim B. and Charles Carmack, served as privates in Company K, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the late war. The former was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and the latter died after his return home in 1865.

Jacob Dumbauld

is the son of John and Elizabeth Vaught Dumbauld. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1833. He married Matilda Bryer, December 1, 1856. She was born August, 1839. They have had four children, Mary D., Sarah E., David J., and John E. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for six years, infirmary director three years, and notary public three years. His grandfather, Philip Dumbauld, served in the Revolutionary war. Solomon and Peter Dumbauld were in the Mexican war.

Robert Adams

is a farmer of Washington Township, and one of its most excellent citizens. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1816, and located in Mercer County in November, 1851. In the spring of 1860 he was elected a justice of the peace of Washington Township, and served three years. Lison, one of his sons, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion. He has been married three times. The maiden name of his first wife was Charlotte Fisher, whom he married in 1842, and her death occurred in 1853. His second wife's name was Mary S. Jett; married her in 1856, and lost her in 1861. The third and present wife's name was Elnora Waltman. By his first wife he had five children, by his second three, and by his present wife seven.

Amos Dixon,

son of John and Rhodie Dixon, who settled in Washington Township, Mercer County, in 1836, was born July 26, 1813, and became a farmer, and settled near Macedon, on section 11, in 1835. He married Artemay Crabtree, who was born June 9, 1817. She is the daughter of F. and Susanna Crabtree. Amos Dixon and wife have ten children: John Dixon, James, Stephen, Susannah, Rhodie, Nancy, Miller A., Artemay, Theophilus, and Davidson. James and Stephen Dixon were in the war of 1861. James died in Georgia in 1865. The first election, he states, was held in Recovery in 1837. They had no schools for eight years after they had settled, and the first school had but twelve scholars.

Margaret Portz

was born in Germany June 11, 1825, and, with her husband, settled in Washington Township in 1863. She was married to Nicholas Portz in Germany in 1845. With five children she emigrated to the United States in 1852, and located in Seneca County, Ohio, having been preceded by her husband one year. Her maiden name was Brown, a daughter of John and Barbara Brown. She is the mother of twelve children, and now lives with her son Joseph, who is an active farmer and stock-dealer, and already holds a high rank among the men of energy and industry of his mother's adopted home. Her husband died in 1877.

David Porterfield,

son of William and Jane Porterfield, was born in Scotland, June 22, 1822. He settled in this county in March, 1856, and became one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this section. He was married in Knox County, Ohio, in 1852, his wife being a native of Pennsylvania. They reared two children, named W. S. and J. C. Mr. Porterfield has in his possession a sword, which was found in the field of St. Clair's defeat. He describes it as being three feet eight inches in length, double edged four inches back from the point, and basket handled. Because of its associations it is highly prized by Mr. P. He is one of the leading men of his community, was among the comparatively early settlers, and had much to do with the moulding and developing of this section. Successful in business, he has also been successful in meriting and retaining the respect of a large community.

Peter Portz

was born in Prussia September 11, 1847, and located in this township in the spring of 1875, and is now the proprietor of a grocery and general mercantile store in the village of Macedon. In 1880 he was elected one of the directors of his school district. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the army, and served from 1863 until honorably discharged in 1864. In May, 1876, he was married at Fort Recovery to Catharine Gibson, by whom he has had two children.

Uriah Larue

resides in Washington Township. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1819. Mrs. Lydia Larue was born February 26, 1824. They have eight children, viz., Abraham W., Elizabeth E., Leah A., Uriah D., John B., Isaac W., David F., and Lydia N. Mrs. Larue is the daughter of Martin and Leah Neff, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He served three years in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment, and was on detached duty for one year afterwards.

Edward Fought,

son of George and Mary Fought, was born in Virginia. He was raised as a farmer near Macedon. He married his wife, Mary Fought, in 1875, and have two children, viz.: Arlington and Edward A. The family settled on section 15 of Washington Township.

John B. Ennekino

was born in Cincinnati in 1840, and settled in this county in the year 1879. He is engaged in merchandising in the town of Macedon. In May, 1867, he was married in Cincinnati to Mary F. Moggenborg, a native of Germany, by whom he has had six children.

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David S. Cole

was born in New Jersey in 1815, and settled in Mercer County in 1851, when the country was still quite new, and had to drive twenty miles to mill. In 1841 he married Mary Kennard, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1825. He is a successful farmer, and also a carpenter. Mr. C. is a strict member of the M. E. church. He has a family of six children, viz.: Isabel, William D., Julia Ann, Newton G., John D., David B., and Moses H.

Nathan Greer

is a native of Ireland, born in 1830, and, coming to the United States, located in Washington Township in 1863, where he is now engaged in business of farming and stock-raising. He celebrated the Declaration of Independence in Mercer County in 1867 by marrying Anna Ranshottom. She was born in Allen County in September, 1850, and has borne him four children, as follows: Mary S., John W., Martha J., and William L.

John A. Doner

was born in Butler County, Ohio, in May, 1843, and settled in Washington Township in September, 1858, where he is now occupied with the business of farming and stock-raising. In 1862 he enlisted as a private, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. Samuel, a brother, was in the same company, and was drowned at the time of the explosion of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi River, in April, 1865. Mr. Doner was married in Mercer County, October 8, 1868, to Matilda Harrod, a native of Knox County, Ohio, by whom he has had three children.

S. D. Ireland

was born in Preble County in 1826, and located in Mercer County in 1865, where he is occupied as a farmer and stock-raiser. He has been a justice of the peace three years, township clerk two years, and a school director about eighteen years. In Darke County in the year 1850 he married Mary Bidlack, a native of Fairfield County, by whom he has had seven children. He and his family are members of the Christian Church, a society of which he assisted in organizing in 1867.

John L. Williams

was born in 1836, and came to Mercer County in 1875, where he is now engaged in farming. Philip Williams, one of his ancestors, was in the Revolutionary army, and another, Henry Williams, was the major of a regiment in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was a private in the 22d Virginia Regiment of the Confederate army during the war of the Rebellion, and surrendered with Lee's army at Appomattox Court House in 1865. He was married in 1860 to Sarah P. Crosier, by whom he has had five children.

John Fennig

was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1829, and settled in Mercer County in 1850. He is a farmer by occupation. When he located in this county the country was quite new, and he had to drive to Piqua to mill. He was one of the trustees of Washington Township from 1877 to 1878. He was married in Mercer County in 1856 to Catharine Spriggs, a native of Jackson County, who has borne him seven children. He is an active member of the German Reformed Lutheran Church, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

Samuel R. Dehays

is the oldest son of Samuel Dehays, and was born in this county March 17, 1838. His father located in the county in 1836, and was at the first election held at Fort Recovery in 1837. He was the first constable elected, and had to get his milling done at Piqua, fifty-seven miles distant. The subject of this sketch is a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Washington Township. His grandfather, Samuel Everman, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution five years, and another ancestor, William Dehays, was in the War of 1812. He was married in Preble County February 20, 1858, to Eliza J. Shuman, by whom he has had seven children.

John R. Swarts

was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 15, 1808, and his wife, whose maiden name was Matilda J. Sawyer, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 6, 1822, where they were married in March, 1846. The following list shows the names and dates of the birth of their children: Milton, born April 22, 1847; Wallace, July 10, 1849; Archibald, July 11, 1852; Mary O., April 14, 1854; Dolores, April 1, 1866; Hulda S., June 5, 1858; Leo, January 26, 1860; and James, September 20, 1862. Leo died May 16, 1880. Mr. Swarts by occupation is a tailor and farmer, and was a soldier in the late war. Served in Company I, 161st Regiment; enlisted in 1864; discharged in 1865. His son Milton enlisted in the 19th Regiment in 1863, and was discharged at the end of the war.

Asbury Swartz

is a farmer and stock-raiser of Washington Township. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, March 20, 1821, and removed to Mercer County in 1846. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, 40th Regiment O. V. I., and was honorably discharged in the spring of 1862. His two sons, John and William, enlisted in 1865, and ere the war closed William died at Camp Chase, at Columbus. When he first located in the county there were very few neighbors, and he had to undergo the hardships of the sturdy first settlers. He has been trustee of Washington Township two years. He was married to Sarah Elder, July 12, 1842. She died in August, 1863, leaving him a family of eight children.

Jacob Bastian,

son of George and Elizabeth Bastian, one of the early settlers of this county, was born in Alsace, France, December 4, 1817, and settled with his father in Marion Township, Mercer County, in June, 1836. He was married to Elizabeth Cordier, daughter of Christian and Mary Cordier, also early settlers. By this union they reared the following children: Christian, born in 1842 and died in 1844; J. C., born March 29, 1845; Catharine, born June, 1847; Frederick, born July, 1849; and Adam, born in 1854. Mr. Bastian, wife, and children are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Bastian has been a member over fifty years. In his early life he was a great hunter, and is said to have killed over two hundred deer.

Robert Olive

was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 25, 1823, and settled in Mercer County in 1866. He is a farmer and saddler. At Newark, Ohio, May 8, 1850, he was united in marriage to Eliza Johnson, who was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, January 24, 1824, by whom he has been blessed with three sons and four daughters. His father, James Olive, served in the War of 1812. In 1863 he joined the "Squirrel Hunters" in their chase of the rebel raider Gen. Morgan, and reports that the exciting incidents of that campaign were lots of fun, but no fighting.

Theobold Leininger

was born in France, and with his parents emigrated to America and settled in Mercer County the same year, where he has been raised, and follows the business of farming. He was married here to Catharine Mowery, a native of Germany, to whom nine children have been born. When a boy his parents had to travel a distance of sixty miles to Dayton to do their trading. He has killed over a thousand deer in his time, and killed a bear when only eighteen years of age.

Henry Humbarger

was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1820, and settled in Mercer County in 1850, and the same year married Mary Vangarden, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1821. This union was blessed with four children, John, Ann, and Levi still living. Mr. Humbarger died in 1865, and his sons continue the agricultural pursuits of the father. Mrs. Humbarger's father, John Vangarden, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was one of the first settlers of Mercer County, and endured the hardships of the early pioneers.

John Boley,

of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, came to Mercer County in 1840. He was married to Catharine B. Amon in June, 1866, and has raised a family of four children, named as follows: Catharine B., William I., Eva B., and Michael. Mr. Boley is one of the wealthiest men in the county. Precise in his dealings, and energetic in business, he has done much for the improvement of the county. He still has an overcoat which was made in 1836 by his sister, and has been worn more or less every winter since made. Several years after he settled here his taxes did not exceed one dollar. His farm now contains over four hundred acres of good land.

George Bastian

is a native of France, having been born June 30, 1820, and with his parents located in Mercer County in 1836, thus being one of the early pioneers. He helped to dig the St. Marys Reservoir in 1838–39. There were Indians at Fort Recovery, and abundance of deer, bear, and wolves roamed the forests. He has been trustee of Washington Township four years. In 1843 he was married to Mary Fenny, a native of France, who has blessed him with eleven children. He is engaged in the business of farming and stock-raising.

C. L. Landfair

is a native of Mercer County, as also is his wife, the former having been born November 25, 1857, and the latter in 1860. He is a farmer and school-teacher. His wife's maiden name was Rebecca C. Kuhn, to whom he was married in 1880.

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DAVID PORTERFIELD



MRS. S. J. PORTERFIELD.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID PORTERFIELD, WASHINGTON TWP., MERCER CO. OHIO.

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George Kannard,

a minister and farmer, was born in Perry County, this State, July 22, 1815, and his wife, Malinda Routson, was born in Darke County, Ohio, June 16, 1816. They were married in Darke County Sept 14, 1836. They have reared the following-named children: Susanna, William, John W., and Cynthia A. George Kannard, Sr., the grandfather of the subject, was in the Revolutionary war five years. John W. enlisted in 1861, was wounded at Chickamauga, and discharged. E. H. Kelly, a son-in-law, was wounded at the battle at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and discharged in 1864.

Engelbert Biggs

is a native of Germany, and settled in Washington Township in 1869, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has been road supervisor. January, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, 9th Ohio Cavalry. Had three horses shot from under him, and went with Sherman's army to the sea. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Was married in Mercer County in the year 1871 to Elizabeth E. Fortman, who has borne him five children.

Frank Winker

was born in Prussia in February, 1826, and settled in Mercer County in 1856, and is a farmer and stock-raiser in Washington Township. He enlisted as a private in Company E, 58th Regiment O. V. I., and was honorably discharged, on account of disability, at Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1862. His family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Prussia in July, 1848, to Charlotte Farwick, who has had six children, all born in Macedon, Mercer County, Ohio.

William J. Davidson

was born in Shelby County, Ohio, June 19, 1840, and with his parents came to Mercer County in 1842. He is a farmer by occupation, and was elected a trustee of Washington Township in the spring of 1880. December 24, 1867, he was united in marriage to Catharine McDowell, who was born in Mercer County, October 7, 1843, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Robert T., Margaret, and John.

John Menchhofer

is a farmer by occupation, a native of France, and settled in Mercer County in 1850. He has filled the office of township trustee; has been twice married, taking his second wife June 19, 1880, in the person of Henrietta Bollenbacher. By his first wife he had six children, as follows: George A., Mary A., John L., William H., Catharine C., and Barbara M.

James B. Hill,

a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, September 7, 1817, and settled in Mercer County in March, 1876. He resided some years in Brown County, Ohio, and while there was a township assessor, and also a deputy sheriff of that county six years. He was in the one hundred days' service during the War of the Rebellion, in Company A, 179th Regiment O. V. I. His father, James K. Hill, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was married in Georgetown, Ohio, September 9, 1837, to Miss D. Marshall, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has had six sons and four daughters.

William Loughridge.

Among other early settlers from the State of Delaware was William Loughridge and wife, *née* Elizabeth Grimes, who married and settled here in 1837. They have had eleven children, two of whom are dead. Mr. Loughridge was the first trustee elected in this township, and there were only thirteen votes cast at the time. Edward Loughridge, the father of William, settled here at the same time. They may be classed with those men to whom the improvement of the township is to be accredited.

F. M. Moore

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled in this county in October, 1845. He married Miss Sarah Toner on May 4, 1859. They have raised seven children, all of whom still reside in the county, as follows: Melvill was born April 4, 1860; Charles E., November 2, 1862; Mary L., December 22, 1864; L. D., June 12, 1866; James S., December 21, 1867; John C., March 13, 1872; and William, June 1, 1875. Mr. Moore's father, John O. Moore, died in Fairfield County. His mother is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-one.

John Ramsbottom

was born in Logan County in 1845, and settled in this county in 1868. He was married to Jane McQuin, of this county, September 8, 1868. The fruit of this marriage was one child, born in 1869. Mr. R. served in the late war about one year.

William A. Wishon

is a farmer, who settled in Mercer County in October, 1852. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, May 1, 1835, and in 1869 he was married in Adams County, Indiana, to C. Rush, whose birthplace was Licking County, Ohio, November, 1847. She has blessed him with five sons. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Sebastian Krig

settled in this county in 1858. He was born in Germany, August 19, 1826. He married Agnes Ronelli, and has raised a family of nine children, born as follows: Bernard, August 15, 1860; Amelia, May 11, 1862; Mary, April 22, 1864; Christian, 1866; John, May 22, 1868; Anthony, August, 1870; Jacob, October, 1872; Veronica, August, 1873; Eliza, November 17, 1877.

John H. Granger

was married to Mary Cole in this county in 1865, and by this union four children were born: Enora L., February 17, 1866; D. W., July 26, 1876; Ida Estella, December 16, 1877; and Mary E., November 28, 1879. Mr. Granger has been township trustee and school director a number of times. He enlisted in October, 1861, and was discharged in November, 1864.

Frederick Mertz

is a carpenter by trade, and has been a resident of Washington Township since the spring of 1877. He was born in Loraine County, Ohio, March, 1857. A brother of his, John, enlisted as a soldier in 1861, and was never heard of after he went South. Mr. Mertz married Barbara Smith in Lorain County. She was born in Germany, and has blessed her husband with four children.

Wesley Cummins

was born July 17, 1849, and married in 1870 Miss Nancy Dixon, daughter of Amos and M. Dixon, who were early settlers in this county.

John P. Cummins served during the late war, having enlisted in the 61st Ohio Volunteers, and was discharged in 1865.

Lieutenant Jacob Cummins enlisted in 1861, and was discharged 1865.

Henry enlisted 1861, and was wounded and discharged 1864.

W. C. Miller.

One of the early settlers of this county, W. C. Miller, came here in 1848, and died in 1852. His son, Ephraim Miller, whose occupation is that of farming, married Miss Ellen A. Greer in 1865. They have six children: Mary C., C. J., Martha, James F., Nettie D., and Harriet. Mr. Miller's grandfather, Henry Miller, served in the war of 1812. Ephraim was a member of Company B, 20th Ohio Volunteers, and served one year.

William Curry

was born in Scotland, May 9, 1844. He married Miss F. Cancer, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 18, 1873. By this marriage two children were born, named Sarah E., born June 25, 1875; and Mary L., born October 30, 1878. Mr. Curry has a good farm, and is engaged in raising stock and grain. For years he has been a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church.

James B. Snyder

was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 8, 1828. He was married to Miss Cyron A. Phellis, of the same county. His family consists of two children, son and daughter. They settled in Mercer County February, 1879, and own a farm of 255 acres, with good improvements. He is one of the best farmers in the county.

James Patton

was born in Franklin, Kentucky, in 1813, and came to this township in 1868. September 9th of that year he married Alice E. George, a native of Hocking County, Ohio. Mr. P. is a farmer by occupation, and a devout member of the United Presbyterian Church. He has four children living, namely: Fannie, Andrew, William T., and John.

Hermann Muhlencamp

is a native of Germany, born in 1836, and settled in Mercer County in 1860. He is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. In 1860 he was married in Germany, and now has seven children, named as follows: Barney, Gertie, John, Henry, Theodore, Catharine, and William.

John Wortz

was born in this county in 1855, and is engaged in farming. July 4, 1876, he married Juliette Greene, who was born in the county April 2, 1858. They have two children, Nettie May and Cora E.

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DAVID POWELL

was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 8, 1838, and settled in Mercer County in 1853. He is a farmer by occupation. In 1870 he was elected a trustee of Washington Township, and filled the office two years. His wife's maiden name was Angeline Spelman, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 5, 1849, to whom he was married in Mercer County August 22, 1867. This union has been blessed with six children.

HENRY FORTMAN

is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. Born in Cincinnati in 1835, he came to Mercer County when a child, where he has continued to reside. He has filled the office of trustee of Washington Township fifteen years. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Frances Biggs, who was born in Germany in 1831, and is the mother of five children.

GEORGE KOURATH (Conrod)

was born in Alsace, France, November 3, 1833, and settled in Mercer County in the fall of 1861, where he is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was married April 11, 1858, to Margaret Speck, by whom he has had seven children, namely, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, John D., Jacob, George, and Michael.

GEORGE W. TRACE

is a school-teacher and carpenter, and in 1880 was elected clerk of Washington Township. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 11, 1851, and settled in Mercer County in December, 1877. His wife's maiden name was Esther J. Ireland, who was born in Darke County in 1855. One son is the result of this union.

EDWIN C. STOWELL

was born August 20, 1844, in Loraine County, Ohio, and settled in Mercer County in the year 1855, and engaged in farming, at which he still continues. He enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and was discharged in 1865, at the close of the war. He was never married.

JOHN DIXON

was born in Jackson County, Ohio, June 17, 1836, and came to Mercer County with his parents in 1838. In March, 1858, he was married to Harriet Miller, who came with her parents from Butler County. Six children are the result of this union. He is engaged in the drygoods and grocery business in the village of Macedon, and also does some farming.

GIDEON BOFFENMOYER

is a farmer and stock-raiser of Washington Township, having settled in this county in 1838. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 25, 1838. He served in the three-months' service, 1861, in the war of the Rebellion. In 1872, he married Elizabeth Kauffman, by whom he has had four children.

ROBERT C. MCMILLEN

is a merchant in the village of Macedon, Mercer County. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 2, 1848, and located in Mercer county in May, 1857. In 1865 he united with the Church of the Covenanters, to which all of his father's family belong. He is a single man.

ANTHONY WELLMAN

was born in Germany, November 23, 1851, and located in Mercer County in 1864. He is the proprietor of a grocery store in Macedon, Mercer County. Mary Fortman is the maiden name of his wife, whom he married September 28, 1880.

CHARLES SCHLEMMER

is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and located in Mercer County in the year 1868. He is a farmer by occupation; was born February 1, 1841, and was married in Seneca County to Susan Harbert, who was born February 10, 1841. She has blessed him with seven children.

CHARLES RABE

is a farmer, who was born in Germany in 1838, and came to Mercer County in 1848, where he was married August 27, 1868, to Margaret Leininger, by whom he has had three children. He is a member of the German Reformed Lutheran Church.

STEPHEN SCOTT

was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in September, 1836, and came to Mercer County with his parents when two years of age. He was married in this county to Jane Weeks, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, who has borne him five children. He is a farmer and stock-raiser.

NATHAN COLE

was born in New Jersey, July 30, 1820, and was married November 21, 1844, in the same State, and moved to this county in 1856. He has served as constable of his township one year, and at the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted, and served until 1864. William Cole also enlisted in 1861, and was wounded three times, and finally discharged in 1864. Mr. Cole's grandfather served fifteen months in the army during the War of 1812.

IRA T. KELLER

was born in this county, at Fort Recovery, August 10, 1851, and his wife, Mary Steel, was born in the same town December 1, 1855. They were married in Jay County, Indiana, January 6, 1877. His grandfathers were both in the War of 1812.

GEORGE RAUH

and wife were born in this county, and were married on November 6, 1877. They have two children, Mary and John A. Mr. Rauh was born October 5, 1854, and his wife, daughter of John and Christina Haine, was born July 15, 1877.

LEWIS WEICKERMAN

was born in Germany in 1810, and settled in Mercer County in the spring of 1852; is a farmer in Washington Township. He married his wife in Germany. She died in 1866, leaving three children.

WILLIAM F. DEHAYS

was born in Mercer County, January 20, 1846, and is now engaged in the business of farming in Washington Township. He was married to Amanda Price, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has had two children.

THOMAS HUSTON,

a farmer of this township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 15, 1843, and was brought to this county in 1849. His post-office address is Skeel's Cross Roads.

JACOB SHUNK

was born in Mercer County June 3, 1851, and was raised and continues business as a farmer. On November 23, 1875, he was married to Laura Heiyne, who has given unto him a son.

PETER SHOOP

came to this county in 1875 from Pennsylvania. He married in same State, and has reared four children—two sons and two daughters.

GEBHARD FITZ

settled in the county in 1869.

RECOVERY TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded north by Washington Township, east by Butler and Granville Townships, south by Gibson Township, and west by Indiana. It is six miles from east to west, and has an average width from north to south of about four miles. The irregularity occurs on the south line, which follows the Greenville treaty line, as already described as the north line of Gibson Township.

Organization.

This township was organized May 5, 1831, commencing at the southwest corner of Mercer County; thence north with the State line to the Wabash River at the mouth of Beaver Creek; thence up said creek, with the meanders thereof, to the east line of range number 2; thence south with said range line to the south line of said county; thence west along the said south line of said county to the place of beginning.

This township contains 12,276, and the corporation 2790 acres. The valuation of the land in the township is $211,980; to which add for the corporation land, $66,100; buildings of the township, $12,480; and of the corporation, $6300; arable land, 671 acres; 216 acres of pasture land, and 5349 wood land.

Election Statistics.

1880. Secretary of State, Charles Townsend (R.), 53; Wm. Lang (D.), 238; total, 291. President, James A. Garfield (R.), 56; W. S. Hancock (D.), 246; total, 302. Governor, Charles Foster (R.), 48; John W. Bookwalter (D.), 193.

Population, 1880, 1272.

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Early Land Entries.

Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.	Sec.	Name.	Acres.	Year.
1	Gilmore Howell,	80	1837	13	Henry Burns,	80	1837
	Alex. Gillespie,	120	"		Henry Seger,	80	"
	Barrell Archer,	80	"		Francis Mermon,	80	"
	Exum Hamlin,	80	"		John Adney,	40	1841
	James Davis,	80	"	14	Anthony Bloom,	160	1837
	Wm. Hurst,	40	"		John Wise,	160	"
	Jno. D. Smith,	80	"	15	John Doll,	160	"
2	Granville Parr,	40	1836		Wendell Doll,	160	"
	Gilmore Howell,	160	1837		Anthony Doll,	320	"
	Patrick Thompson,	120	"	17	Nehemiah Grover,	80	1836
	Daniel V. Vandervall,	160	"		James Stone,	160	1837
	John H. Knockman,	40	"		Samuel Phipps,	40	"
	John T. Smith,	80	"		John Phipps,	120	"
	H. Kramer,	40	"		Charles Legg,	160	"
3	John Brookwalter,	160	1836		H. Davidson,	80	1841
	Bradley Squares,	160	1837	18	Anderson and Scott	80	1832
	D. Kramer,	40	"	19	John Miller	80	1833
	H. Kramer,	40	"		Wm. McDowell,	58	1832
	H. Blendorf,	160	"		Joel W. Slaughter,	40	"
	Bernd. Pardick,	80	"		D. Beardslee,	32	"
4	Wm. Dehays,	40	"		Adney and Butler,	79	"
	Daniel Keener,	120	"	20	P. Studebaker,	80	1831
	Morand Basher,	160	"	25	John Grant,	124	1837
	Jacob King,	120	"	26	John Zifer,	83	"
	Daniel Scott,	160	"		Alex. Grant,	47	1838
	John Vendelman,	40	"	27	Alex. Grant,	11	"
6	Wm. Morrey,	80	"	30	A. J. Parrish,	37	1830
	Sol. Davy,	80	"				
	Richard Scott,	80	"		MIAMI CANAL LAND.		
	Jacob Wallenschneider,	80	"	5	John S. McDowell,	40	1833
8	Jacob Runckle,	160	"		" "	40	1834
	John Runckle,	40	"		Joseph C. Nickerson,	80	1836
	Samuel Phipps,	80	"		" "	40	"
	John Runckle,	40	"		John S. McDowell,	40	"
9	Joseph Miller,	40	"	6	Richard Scott,	80	1832
	Peter Swartz,	80	"		Wm. Money,	40	1833
	Ignatius Follard,	120	"		Richard Scott,	40	1836
	Geo. Troutman,	160	"		Joseph C. Nickerson,	80	"
	M. Busher, Jr.,	160	"		" "	40	"
	Jas. Busher,	80	"	1	James McDowell,	80	1833
10	Perry Squire,	160	"	11	Wm. Downs,	160	1842
	Jacob Miller,	80	"	14	Daniel Jones	160	1842
	D. Gaske,	80	"	18	A. Tucker,	40	1836
	J. Reichelman,	80	"		D. Anderson,	80	"
	Isadore Free,	120	"	19	John Miller,	40	1833
	W. Rhineheart,	80	"		W. Knoob,	40	"
	John and James Gepson,	—	1841		O. Beardslee,	40	1835
11	James Houser,	320	1837		A. Tucker,	40	1836
	Daniel Jones,	160	"		D. Beardslee,	80	1832
12	Wm. Downs,	320	"	20	M. Knoop,	80	1833
	D. T. Hunt,	40	"		John Brooks,	280	1835
	H. Hewsom,	160	"	21	Alex. Scott,	40	1834
	W. Miller,	80	"		D. Adams,	280	1836
	Eli Archer,	40	"	22	Demas Adams,	160	
13	Henry Hewsom,	280	"	23	Demas Adams,	640	1836
	Henry Overbeck,	80	"	25	Alex. Grant,	80	1835

Fort Recovery.

Recovery is laid out on the south part of west half of section 20, town 7 south, range 1 east, in county of Mercer, and adjoining the south line of the county. The line between Darke and Mercer counties being two rods south of south tier of lots, and forming the centre of an intended four-rod street, and marked on plat as Sidney Road. The town is laid out on the courses of lines noted from magnetic north, Sidney Road and Broad Street running south 81¼° east, agreeing with the course of the county line.

Main, St. Clair, and Oak Streets run north 9¼° east, and the lines of lots correspond with the course of the streets. Broad Street is five rods wide. Main, St. Clair, and Oak Streets are each four poles wide. Lots, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are each four poles wide, and extend from Main Street to the river. Length of lines being marked on plat in poles and links.

Lots 6 to 21, inclusive, are each four rods wide and eight poles long.

Lot 15 is eight poles square.

Lots 22 to 29, inclusive, are each five rods wide and eight long.

Lots 30 and 31 are each eight poles wide and ten poles long.

Out-lot number 1 extends to north end of Main Street and the river, and is bounded on the north and west by the Wabash and a bayou.

Out-lots 2 and 5 are bounded north by the river. The course of other lines corresponds with the lines of the town; and the length of the lines of out-lots are marked on plat in poles and links; also area in acres and hundredths marked on each out lot.

A stone has been planted at southwest corner of lot 7; and the northeast corner of Main Street is witnessed by an elm 18 inches, north 41, east 5, and an elm 14 south, 31 west, 3 links.

All of which is certified to be correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Done this 9th day of July, 1836, at Recovery, Ohio.

Justis Hamilton, *County Rec.*

Personally appeared before Martin Burris, justice of the peace, July 19, 1836, David Beardslee, and acknowledged his satisfaction with foregoing description.

J. W. Riley, *Rec.*

Recorded July 30, 1836.

Fort Recovery, Ohio, October 28, 1881.

To-day there is nothing visible here to show to the visitor that this spot is the site of that battle which culminated in the defeat of General St. Clair, a defeat which finds but one parallel in American history. There is nothing in the quiet little winding Wabash to indicate that it flowed gently by, a witness to that bloody carnage which swept an army from the field in utter, wild dismay. There is nothing in the appearance of things to indicate that massacre which knew no distinctions, but sought the blood of man and woman and child alike. To-day it is a busy, enterprising little village of about eight hundred inhabitants, situated in a fertile agricultural section which will yield to no locality for productiveness, after a little more time has been granted for improvement. The people are energetic; and the stranger who comes here to do business will not fail to appreciate the sociability and kindness of the people. It is historic ground, and the village stands at once a monument to the defeat of St. Clair and the victory of Wayne. Small though it is, it occupies a prominent place in American history, for with its name is associated the memory of that terrible, crushing defeat which endangered the whole frontier, but rendered sacred the ground baptized in patriotic blood. It marks also the site of Fort Recovery, built by the army of General Wayne as a waymark along that trail which led to crowning victory. It was after the half victory and half defeat of General Harmar in 1791, that Congress conceived the idea of planting forts in the Indian country between the present sites of Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. In accordance with this idea, Generals Butler and St. Clair marched from Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, in September, 1791, having in command about two thousand troops. The army moved northward and built Fort Hamilton, after which the march continued until a point about sixty-five miles from Fort Washington was reached. Here Fort Jefferson was erected, and again the army moved northward until late in October, when Indian scouts were found to hover about the flanks of the army. About one hundred miles from Fort Washington the army reached the Little Wabash, where a camp was formed. Weary with the long march the troops sought rest at an early hour, and the sentinels' shot throughout the night, as they fired upon prowling Indians, did not create any grave apprehensions of immediate danger. On the morning of November 4, while breakfast was preparing, the troops were startled by the horrid yell of the savages as they burst upon the camp with desperate fury. In that terrible moment the troops stood like soldiers, and fought with the courage of Spartans. It was a gallant defense, but it was a defense against fearful odds and in the face of prodigious slaughter. General Butler and most of his officers lay dead upon the field, and yet the carnage had not ended. General St. Clair took command, but the troops became panic-stricken and fled in utter confusion. St. Clair himself had three horses shot under him, and finally escaped with great difficulty after mounting for the fourth time. The rout of the once gallant little army of St. Clair was so complete and attended by such disma[illegible] that the troops did not stop until they reached Fort Washington. The savages showed no mercy for the wounded or prisoners, but massacred them without regard to age or sex. It was a defeat attended by such horrid details and barbarity that the whole land was horrified for a moment. Emboldened by this success, the Indians were preparing for greater aggressiveness, when General Anthony Wayne was appointed to the command of the American troops. He had been a bold and intrepid soldier of the Revolution, and apprehending hostilities against the frontier settlers, he marched into the Indian country late in 1793. The winter was spent in this locality, and here was built Fort Recovery, a name at once suggestive and significant. The following summer he marched northward, building Fort Defiance, and Fort Adams, and in August, with about three thousand men, formed a camp close to a British military post. The world knows the result of this expedition, which culminated in the battle of The Fallen Timbers, at the head of the Maumee Rapids, on August 20, 1794. The savages were defeated and crushed, their villages burned, and their corn-crops destroyed. The result of this expedition was the celebrated Treaty of Greenville, by which about twenty-five thousand square miles of land, besides sixteen separate tracts including lands and forts, were ceded to the United States. In consideration for these lands the Indians were granted $20,000 worth of goods, and an annual allowance of about $10,000, to be divided among the tribes which were parties to the treaty. These expeditions have made this town a point of historic interest, and long since the advent of the pioneer evidences have been discovered of those perilous times and that field of death. The muskets, bayonets, and other arms including one brass field-piece, were found here a half-century after they had fallen from the nerveless grasp of their heroic owners. The old base of the flag staff planted over Fort Recovery by General Wayne in the winter of 1793-4, was just exhumed about six months ago in the presence of a large assem-

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blage of citizens. The battle marks are now obliterated, but Recovery must stand a history's monument while American history endures.—*Correspondence Auglaize Republican.*

Officers who fell in St. Clair's defeat.

Major General Richard Butler. Lieutenant-Colonel ——— Oldham, Majors Ferguson, Clarke, and Hart. Captains Bradford, Philen, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Pratt, Guthrie, Cribbs, and Newman. Lieutenants Warren, Boyd, McMath, Read, Burgess, Kelso, Little, Hooper, and Lickens. Ensigns Baldi, Cobb, Chase, Turner, Wilson, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy. Quartermasters Reynolds, and Ward. Adjutant Anderson. Surgeon Grayson.

Officers wounded: Lieutenant Colonels Gibson, Drake, and Sargeant. Major Butler. Captains Doyle, Frieman, Ford, Buchanan, Darke, and Hough. Lieutenants Greaton, Davidson, De Butts, Price, Morgan, McCree, Lysle, and Thompson. Ensign Blues. Adjutants Whisler and Crawford. Aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, Viscount Malortie.

Burial of the Remains of the Heroes of Fort Recovery.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Mercer and adjoining counties, who felt disposed to participate in the solemnities of the reinterment of the remains of that unfortunate band of our countrymen recently discovered on the battle-ground of Fort Recovery, was held at the court-house in Celina, on Saturday, August 30, 1851, to make suitable arrangements to join their fellow-citizens of Recovery on that occasion.

In accordance with a notice of this nature, the people of Celina and vicinity assembled at the court-house on August 30th, and organized by appointing Benjamin Linzee chairman, and A. P. J. Snyder, secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting; and, on motion, F. C. Le Blond, Wm. L. Blocher, and John S. Brown were appointed a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. In a short time they reported—

That the recent discovery of the remains of those brave worthies who fell in defense of their country at Fort Recovery, on the 1st of November, 1791, call loudly for some act of gratitude on the part of American citizens that will perpetuate their memory in the hearts of the present and future generations; therefore

Resolved, That we highly approve the course pursued by our fellow-citizens of Fort Recovery in the prompt arrangements they have commenced to reinter those remains.

Resolved, That all of us who can possibly go will attend and participate in the ceremonies of that occasion.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it would not only be an act of justice to the departed, but an act of duty on the part of the American Congress, to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to erect a suitable monument in honor of the heroes of that memorable battle.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying out the above resolutions, we hereby earnestly request our senators and members of Congress from this State to use their best exertions in procuring such an appropriation.

On motion, the following persons were appointed to make suitable arrangements for the conveyance of all those who wished to go to Fort Recovery and participate in the ceremonies of that day: C. E. Riley, J. Ferrell, C. Williams, T. Trenary, F. Markley, L. Dibble, E. Miller, V. Mead, D. Ross, H. Simmons, and J. Conor.

The 10th of September, 1851, will long be remembered by those who participated in paying the sad tribute to the memory of the slain of St. Clair's army. The morning was clear, bright, and warm, and, as the sun arose and cast his beams over the plain, made sacred by the blood of that brave band, every avenue leading to the village was so crowded that by ten o'clock the immense concourse numbered not less than five thousand.

It may be proper to state that, on the morning of the 7th July last, a human skull was discovered, partly covered, in one of the streets of Recovery, and adjacent to the ground upon which was erected the fort bearing that name. Recent heavy rains had washed off the earth. The discovery induced a search, and the result was the skeletons of some sixty persons were exhumed in a good state of preservation. The citizens of Recovery held a meeting the next day, and resolved to reinter the bones, and appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the occasion.

The forepart of the day was occupied in placing the bones in coffins,—thirteen having been provided by the committee. The reason why thirteen was selected was that, at the time the battle was fought, there were thirteen States, and in all human probability every State in the Union was represented in that battle. While the coffins were being filled the people were permitted to examine the bones, many of which bore marks of the bullet and tomahawk. It was evident that a number had been perforated by a bullet, and also had a gash smoothly cut by the tomahawk, and in different parts marks made by a sharp instrument were discernible, said by old soldiers present to have been produced by the scalping-knife.

The committee on arrangements appointed officers of the day, and a procession was formed under the direction of Gen. James Watson Riley, assisted by several aids. One hundred and four pall-bearers, selected from the different counties represented, headed the procession in charge of the coffins, and were followed by the soldiers present, ladies, and citizens, forming a column a mile long, while marching to the stand erected on the south side of the village, in full view of the battle-ground, where an oration was pronounced by Hon. Bellamy Storrs, who was invited for the occasion.

The speaker reviewed the situation of the Northwest up to the Indian troubles, which wrought such woe and devastation. He then recalled the relation of the several tribes of Indians and their advantages in an unbroken wilderness,—contrasting the face of nature of that day with the face of man to-day. He turned to the army of St. Clair, and reviewed its organization, its history and courage, and the splendid revolutionary record of its General. A glowing tribute was rendered the heroes who, in that mortal conflict, on that field of death, heard the wild, demoniacal shout of the bloodthirsty savages, and in the terror of overpowering odds, and unutterable barbarity, went down in sad, but glorious death. But they died for their country, for their country's institutions, and for the homes of its people. The remains were not those of Pennsylvanians, Kentuckians, Carolinians, nor Georgians alone; neither were they of any one State or section, but of the whole original nation which had so recently fought out its independence of the mother country. They were the sons of the young mother, and for that mother they dared the wilderness and the savage foe, fighting to the death, dying on the field of glory. That field was rendered sacred by baptism in tears and blood.

"Unloose the shoe's latchet,
The blood-sprinkled sod
Is pure as the temple,
The altar of God.

Then remember their valor;
Keep holy the sod,
For honor to heroes
Is glory to God!"

It is our supreme duty to preserve the liberties and institutions for which these heroes laid down their lives,—the liberties we enjoy from the inheritance transmitted us by the heroic fathers; and it devolves upon us to transmit these same privileges unimpaired to posterity. The government of our land is superior to that of any other nation in the world; and fidelity to those who established this nation demands that we prove true to our sacred trust by defending the honor and liberty we now enjoy. The thirteen coffins used for the interment of these remains are beautifully emblematic of the unity we enjoy. The thirteen original colonies made common cause, and so the Union was yet in its original state when this great battle was fought. In those thirteen coffins it is probable the remains of citizens of each of the original States are encased. Let us so believe, for harmony and unity prevailed; the cause of each was the cause of all; and in this thought is crystallized all the poetry and beauty, not only of nationality, but also of social unity and personal brotherhood. Let the youth of to-day be taught a proper appreciation of the privileges we enjoy: let them be impressed with a proper realization of the sacrifices these institutions have cost: and, above all, let them be taught the true principles of government, and their duty as citizens, and the future of our land, so dearly loved, will be assured.

Mr. Storrs was followed by Gen. Bell, President of the day, in a short and patriotic speech.

Gen. Haines, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions urging Congress to appropriate money to erect a monument at Fort Recovery, and one at Fort Greenville.

Committees composed of citizens of the different counties represented were appointed to solicit contributions for the furtherance of that object. Messrs. Benjamin Linzee, J. W. Riley, H. F. Juneman, and two others were appointed on the part of Mercer County.

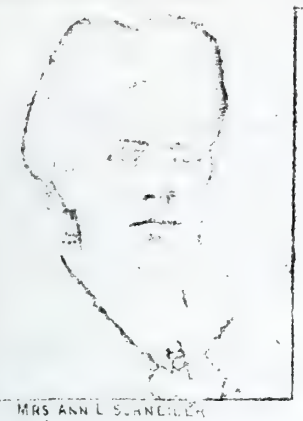
The procession was then reformed in the order it came to the stand, and moved to the burying-ground on the south side of the village, and the coffins were deposited in one grave, divided off with boards, each division or vault containing two coffins.

The last act being performed, the people left the graveyard, each satisfied that he had done nothing more than duty, willing to do more if possible. It is true they could not benefit those dry bones, but their history is the foundation of our history; their destruction kindled afresh the patriotic fire that burned in the bosoms of our fathers, and incited a WAYNE to deeds of noble daring in the Northwest. St. Clair's defeat was an *entering-wedge* to the present prosperous appearance of our county. Let us remember those patriots with grateful hearts, and by doing honor to their memory "instil into the masses of the Old World the principles of liberty."

General Lewis Cass, General Butler, and George E. Pugh, Esq., had been invited to speak on the occasion. The two latter had not been heard from, but General Cass sent the following letter to W. L. Blocher, Esq., which fully explains itself:—

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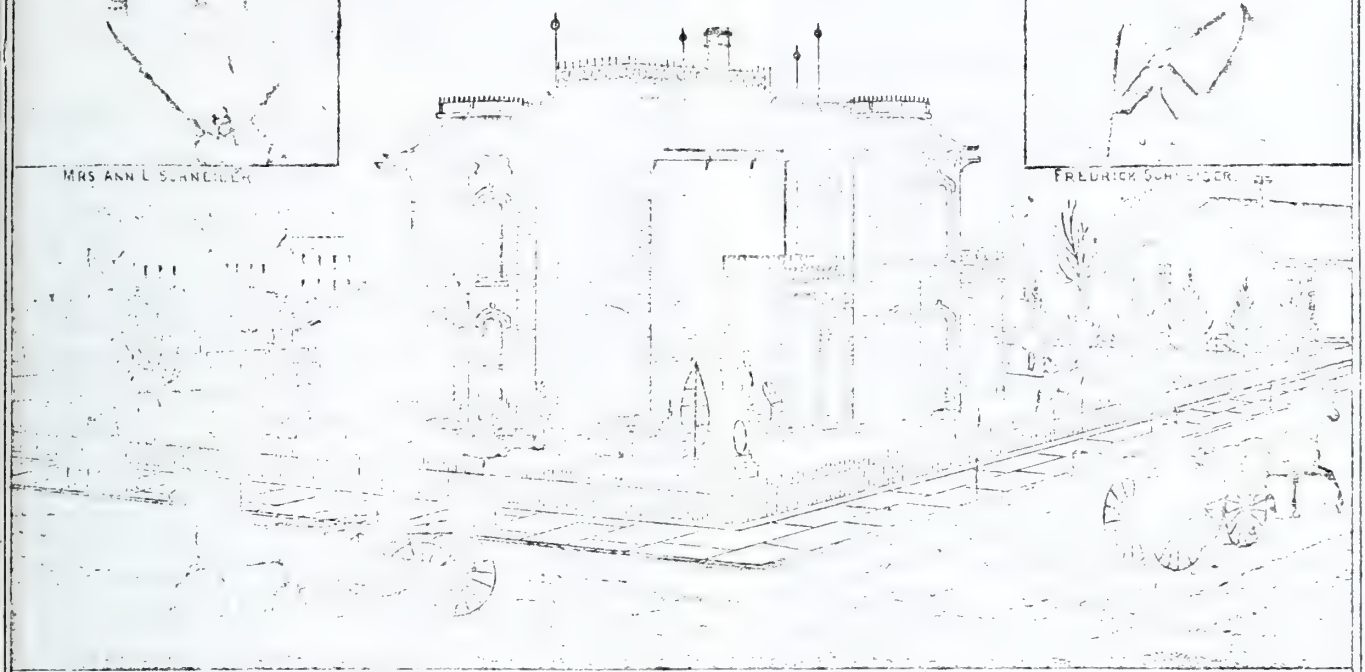
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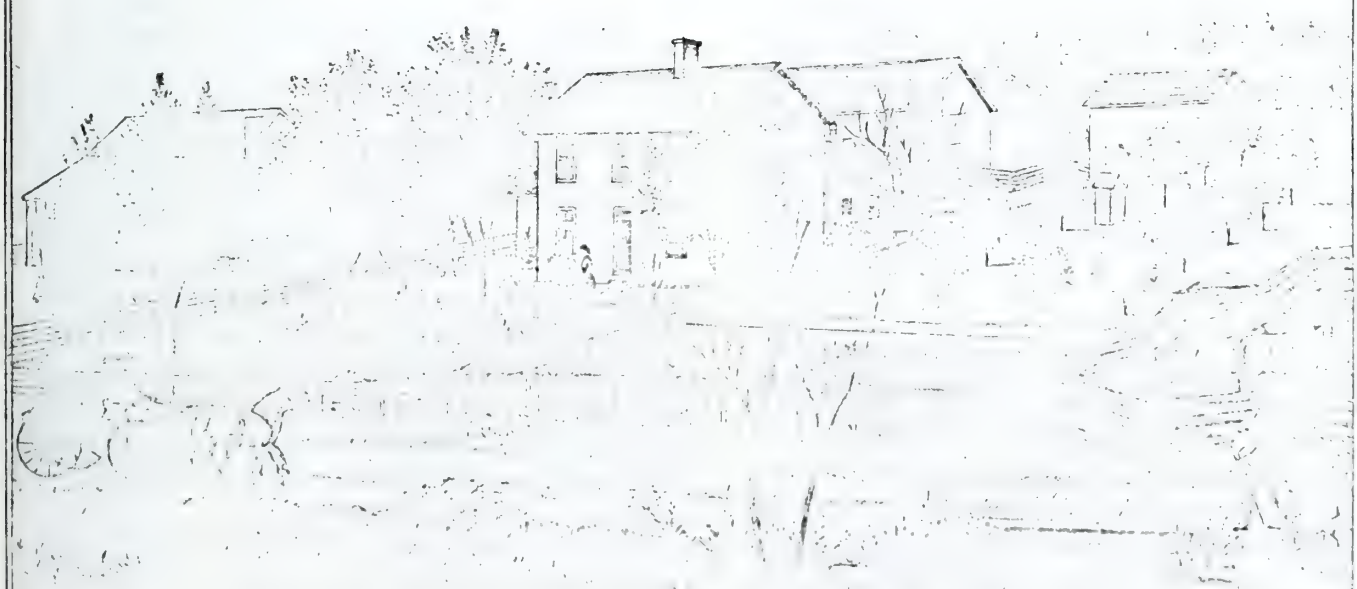
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DETROIT, August 19, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—

I have received your letter, and assure you it would give me great pleasure to attend the interesting ceremony of the interment of the remains of the soldiers who fell at the battle of fort Recovery, if it were in my power. But other engagements will not permit me to be there, and I must content myself with thanking you for the invitation, and expressing my gratification at this patriotic tribute to the gallant men who sacrificed their lives for their country in the days of her weakness, and are now honorably remembered in the days of her power.

I am, dear sir, with much regard, yours truly,

LEW. CASS.

Proceedings at Recovery on the Reinterment of the Remains of the Soldiers of St. Clair's Army.

The committee of arrangements, appointed by the citizens of Fort Recovery, at a meeting held after the discovery of the bones of the slain of the ever memorable battle fought at that place, having selected Wednesday, September 10, 1851, as a suitable time, and given public notice thereof, a large number of citizens of the counties of Mercer, Darke, Preble, and other counties in Ohio, and Jay, Adams, Wells, and Randolph in Indiana, assembled on the battle-ground and participated in the solemnities of the occasion.

The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. William McDowell, Henry Lepps, Benjamin Cummins, Thomas Roop, and David Beardslee.

The committee made the following appointments of officers of the day: President: Gen. Hiram Bell, of Darke Co., O. Vice-Presidents: J. S. Fair, of Mercer Co., O.; N. B. Hawkins, of Jay Co., Ind.; Geo. McDowell, of Wells, Co., Ind.; David Hays, of Mercer Co., O.; Abner Haines, of Preble Co., O.; James Wilson, of Auglaize Co., O.; S. S. Mickle, of Adams Co., Ind.; S. P. Colgrove, of Randolph Co., Ind. Secretaries: W. L. Blocher, of Mercer Co., O.; J. G. Rees, of Darke Co., O.; E. K. Bascom, of Wells Co., Ind.; James Bronnegan, of Randolph Co., Ind.; V. Mitchel, of Preble Co., O.; Y. A. Smith, of Logan Co., O.; J. M. Haynes, of Jay Co., Ind. Marshal: James Watson Riley, of Mercer Co., O. Assistants: J. D. Farrer, of Darke Co., O.; John McClure, of Darke Co., O.; W. B. Clarke, of Darke Co., O.; D. McDonald, of Adams Co., Ind.; A. O Neff, of Randolph Co., Ind.; James Buckley, of Champaign Co., Ohio.

One hundred and four pall-bearers were selected from the different counties represented.

Messrs. Abner Haines, of Preble; A. O. Lyman, of Darke; and N. B. Hawkins, of Jay, were appointed a committee to report resolutions in reference to the erection of a monument.

At ten o'clock the procession formed under the direction of the marshal as follows:—

I. Martial music.

II. Soldiers of the Revolutionary and subsequent wars.

III. One hundred and four pall bearers, in charge of the THIRTEEN COFFINS containing the bones of the deceased of St. Clair's army.

IV. The ladies.

V. The orator of the day.

VI. President, vice-president, and secretaries.

VII. Citizens and visitors who were willing to join the procession.

The procession thus formed passed through the streets of the village to a grove southeast of the battle-ground, where an oration was pronounced by Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, who had been invited for the occasion, which was listened to with profound interest.

At the conclusion of the address, General Bell spoke, and Mr. Haines, from the committee on resolutions, introduced the following resolutions, and advocated their adoption in a stirring and animated speech:—

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of suggesting suitable provisions for the erection of proper monuments to the memory of the brave men who fell in defense of their country at the battle ground of St. Clair and at Fort Greenville, having had the same under consideration, now ask leave to report.

Your committee believe it is due on the part as well of the general government as individuals, to manifest a proper respect for the memory of those who have fallen in the service of the country. This regard, in the opinion of your committee, can and should be exhibited on all national occasions by something more striking, substantial, and lasting than mere declarations of respect. Your committee therefore recommend that immediate measures be taken to provide means for the selection of proper sites at the battle-ground of St. Clair and Fort Greenville, and for the erection of suitable monuments, with proper inscriptions, indicating the very spot where these brave men fell and where relics now repose.

In connection with this subject your committee present for the ratification of this meeting the following memorial to Congress and resolutions, to wit:—

Resolved, That individual subscriptions be solicited for the purpose of raising means for selecting proper sites and building the monuments aforesaid, under the direction and superintendence of William McDaniel, of Recovery, and Hon. Hiram Bell, of Greenville, and such other persons as they may appoint, who are hereby appointed a committee on the part of this meeting to see that proper memorials to Congress are circulated, and that suitable subscriptions are solicited as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of the different States be requested to urge the general government to make such appropriations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully ask Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of securing proper sites and of erecting suitable monuments at the battle-ground of St. Clair and at Fort Greenville, in commemoration of the brave men who fell in defense of their country.

The report was received and unanimously adopted.

The procession was then reformed and repaired to the village burial-ground, and the remains were returned to their mother earth with proper ceremonies.

The ceremonies being concluded, the assembly was dismissed; each returned home with the consciousness that the small tribute paid to the memory of the brave departed was not what justice demands at the hands of our now prosperous and happy country.

HIRAM BELL, *President.*

W. L. BLOCHER, *Secretary.*

Schools.

In 1852 the school-district was composed of Recovery and Gibson Townships. Gibson had 27 male and 30 female scholars. Recovery, 28 males and 31 females: Total, 119.

In 1859 Robert G. Blake built the first school-house. Gibson had 47 males and 48 females. Recovery, 59 males and 49 females; Total, 196.

The directors as far as can be ascertained were in 1856, Messrs. Dixon, Milligan, and J. M. Campbell. 1857, John G. Johnston and T. M. Lowrey. 1858, Dixon Milligan and Robert G. Blake. 1859, David Steel and Thomas Roop. (Building of an addition to the school-house twenty-five feet square.) 1860, Isaac Foster and A. A. Knapp. 1861, a change was made—three directors elected as follows: A. Wallingsford for three years, Edward Jones two years, and Sanford Warnock one year.

May 28, 1868, the citizens of Recovery voted an appropriation of $5000 for building a school-house, a tax to be levied for six years, each year $833.33 of the debt to be paid. The building is located on Broadway and Elm Streets, and cost $8000. Directors were J. S. Rhodes, J. P. Denworth, and J. S. Fox.

The following persons have been teachers: John W. De Ford, S. S. Scranton, and William Rood.

Fort Recovery Lodge, No. 458, I. O. O. F.

was established at Fort Recovery, Mercer County. The charter is signed by H. G. Beeny, R. W. G. M.; James A. Armstrong, R. W. D. G. M.; A. Kesler, R. W. G. Warden; W. C. Earl, R. W. G. Secretary, and George D. Winchell, R. W. G. Treasurer.

Past Grands: James Smith, J. S. Clum, J. W. Blizzard, D. J. Roop, J. S. Rhodes, J. W. Hanna, John Hestrick, John McFarlane, P. Hedrick, D. H. Richardson, George Hedrick, James Hedrick, W. W. Collins, Wm. Krenning, Jr., Lewis Thompson, Elias Golder, Eli Trasker, J. P. Dearenth, John E. McDaniel, and John S. Fox.

During the past ten years of the Lodge it received from the initiation of members, deposit cards, degrees conferred, dues, and other sources, $3078.20, all of which has been expended except about $600, for relieving the brethren, burying the dead, current expenses, Grand Lodge dues, widow and orphans' fund, and purchasing regalia, and real estate.

Town Hall.

Recovery has a *town hall*, built of brick in 1879. It is two stories high, 20 by 40 feet. The first story is used for the council room, with a lock-up attached, and the second story for public meetings.

CHURCHES.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church

was built in 1872. The size of the church is 30 by 40 feet, with a steeple, in which is a bell, presented by Mr. J. W. H. Krenning. The lot upon which the church is erected is 64 by 128 feet on Broad street, being number 19 in the plat of the town. The following have been the ministers: 1. Rev. Charles Benzien; 2. Rev. Charls Frankee.

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Methodist Episcopal Church

is erected on the north side of East Broadway, the lot being presented to the trustees of the church by Thomas Roop, Esq. The building was commenced in the fall of 1874; is of brick, 36 by 54, and finished in 1875, with steeple and bell. The building committee were D. J. Roop, Eli Winter, Abraham Rau, George R. McDaniel, J. H. Johnston, D. H. Richardson, and J. S. Hoyt. Ministers who have been stationed here: Rev. B. W. Day, Rev. W. S. Philpot, and Rev. Daniel Carter.

Christian Church

is built on the east side of Elm Street. It is a frame building, and has a steeple. It was erected in 1875, and is 34 by 48 feet. John Fox and S. H. Warnock were the contractors. Ministers who have filled the pulpit: Rev. Seth Wilson and Rev. O. S. Greene. We may remark that the Campbellites (Christians) and New Lights occupy the church jointly, both denominations having contributed to its erection.

Woollen Factory.

Krenning & Son have a factory running four looms, two weaving and spinning machines, with twenty-four spindles. Three carding machines, and a packing machine, the whole driven by a thirty-horse power engine. The factory is located on the lots in Recovery, with 120 feet front, and extending back to the river. The washing and dye house is 30 by 40 feet. All kinds of work incident to a first class woollen mill is here performed.*

Business Interests.

Boot and Shoe.—O'Neill & Hastings, J. P. Dearworth, ——— Bakhaus.
Saw Mill.—M. Nickerson.
Blacksmith Shops.—B. W. Roop, Fred. Myers, Joseph Sunderman, John Schindeler.
Wagon Shops.—Gotlieb Shaaf, Anthony Sunderman, Samuel Shaap.
Cabinet Maker.—I. N. Hannah.
Saddlery.—I. D. Vankirk, Jacob Anthony.
Lumber.—Henry W. Esty.
Banking House.—Porterfield & McDaniel.
Hardware.—Roop & Johnston, Robert Lennarts.
Agricultural Implements.—Roop & Johnston, Long & Dunbar.
Stoves and Tinware.—Theo. Scheid, France & Co.
Drugs.—S. A. Nickerson & Co., J. H. Adams & Bro., Blizzard & Wallingsford.
Jewelry.—Ed. Hocke.
Meat Market.—Thompson & Eckman, Gooding & Wallingsford.
Bakery.—E. W. Swain, William Van Tilburg.
Dry Goods.—A. Gleck, J. A. Roemer, Wesley Minerding.
Clothing.—A. Gleck, Marshall McDaniel, J. A. Roemer.
Groceries.—Herman Meyer, J. A. Worderman, Anthony & Bro.
Brick Makers.—John Snyder and John Kreuse.
Carpenters and Contractors.—Hedrick & Staump.
Merchant Tailor.—John Besant.
Grist Mill.—Fox & Co., Weisard & Kreuse.
General Dry Goods and Groceries.—Krenning & Sons.
Milliners and Dressmakers.—Mrs. Vankirk and Mrs. Richardson.
Barbers.—Buck & Miller, Sutherland & Sponhour.
Furniture.—Wallingsford.
Livery Stable.—McGriff & Isenhart, V. B. Baker.
Hotels.—J. L. Warring, D. H. Kent
Physicians.—J. C. Richardson, D. H. Richardson, J. H. Adams, J. B. H. Adams, J. V. Richardson.
Newspaper.—"New Era," A. A. Sipes.
Post Master.—Theo. Sheid.

At the time the material was collecting for this work the business and professional interests of the town were represented largely, as shown by the above list. Since that time several changes have undoubtedly occurred, among which our attention has been called to the removal of the woollen mills of Krenning & Sons, and the change of proprietorship of the Commercial Hotel. At that time the town was making important street improvements, the Main Street having been widened, graded, and under process of graveling, to the depot of the L. E. & W. Railway. Other improvements were making, such as the erection of new business houses and dwellings, which, with something of an unusual increase of inhabitants, gave the town a new and unprecedented impetus. That growth may well continue, and those improvements go forward for years to come, as the town is advantageously situated in a fertile district.

* Since this work went to press this factory has been removed to Celina, by Krenning & Son.

INCIDENT.

At Fort Recovery, in the spring of 1852, a son of Daniel Vantrees, Esq., was grubbing on an out-lot owned by Isaiah Totten, of Fort Recovery. When about to take his dinner he threw the grubbing-hoe to the roots of a large fallen rotten oak, when the blade of his hoe struck upon some metal. Upon investigation he found underneath the rotten wood some iron bands, which had enclosed a small wooden box. When the earth and wood were removed they found what seemed to be the contents of the box—nine hundred pieces of silver coin, Spanish doubloons, or near the value of $14,000. This was supposed to be the paymaster's box of gold, that "at the time of the battle of November the 4th, 1791, of General St. Clair's defeat," was placed on the east side of a large white oak, in a curvature made by fire or decay, on the field of battle, near a bluff bank. In the year 1818 a man appeared at Fort Recovery who claimed to be a Virginia soldier, and was in the battle at St. Clair's defeat; that he was in search of the lost treasure that was deposited under a standing oak on the battle-field. He remained some time, and was afterwards found dead in the woods.

MONTEREY.

Monterey is laid off in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, and the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 8, town 7 south, range 1 east. The corners of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 from the northwest corner of block 2 bears north 45° 25′ west, distance 63.6 links. A stone is planted at northwest corner of block 2, and also at southwest corner of block 5. Main Street is 90 links wide, and that part of Bremen Street bordering on blocks 1 and 2 is 90 links wide and occupies the site of the Bremen Road. That part of Bremen Street bordering on block 3 is 45 links wide. The north line of Bremen Street at this place is also the line between sections 6 and 7. All the other streets are 75 links wide. The alleys are 25 links wide, running through the middle of the blocks from north to south. The bearing of Main and the other streets running parallel thereto, taken at the north end, is south 25′ east. The cross streets run at right angles to this course. The lots in block No. 1 are two chains long from north to south, and one chain long from east to west. The lots in blocks 2 to 7 inclusive are two chains long from east to west, and one chain wide from north to south. Whole number of in-lots, 56; 8 lots in each block, each lot containing one-fifth of one acre. The two out-lots are each 4 chains and 25 links long from east to west, and 4 chains wide from north to south, containing each one acre and seven tenths; declination of magnetic needle, 30° 20′ east, found by observation on the true meridian established at Celina, Ohio.

Certified to be correct, November 28, 1849, by Samuel Thompson, Surveyor.

Acknowledged by Isaac Raus before H. F. Junemann, Justice of the Peace.

Recorded December 3, 1849. G. J. SHELDON, Recorder.

ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph is laid out in and containing all of east half of the southeast quarter of section 15, town 7 south, range 1 east, excepting the church and graveyard lot. Said lot is 39 rods 6½ links east and west, by 32 rods north and south. Lots Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive are 39 rods 6½ links east and west, by 8 rods north and south. Lots Nos. 17 to 24 inclusive are each 29 rods north and south, by 9 rods 20⅜ links east and west. Lots Nos. 25 to 28 inclusive are 47 rods 10 links north and south, by 19 rods 15½ links east and west; said lots are clear of streets and roads. The county road on the north line is 40 feet, half of which is taken off said land above described, and not interfering with lots. Main Street is 3 rods or 49½ feet wide, running through the centre north and south. Cross Street is a county road, and is 60 feet wide. It is all laid out in a variation of four degrees east. Stones are planted at the northeast corner of lot No 1; at the southwest corner of lot 25; at southeast corner of lot 28; southeast corner of lot 17; at northeast corner of lot 26; at northeast corner of lot 21; and at northwest corner of lot 16.

All of which is certified to be correctly done. January 15, 1861.

HENRY BECKMAN, Surveyor.

Know all men by these presents, that I, John B. Purcell, owner of the within described land, having deemed it proper to lay out a town thereon, have, in accordance of such opinion, laid out thereon the town of St. Joseph, and agree that the same shall remain as surveyed, laid out, and named, except the church and graveyard lot, which still remains as if no town had been laid out.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23d day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN B. PURCELL. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in the presence of WM. I. HALEY, WM. MURRAY WARD.

Acknowledged same date before Wm. Murray Ward, Notary Public.

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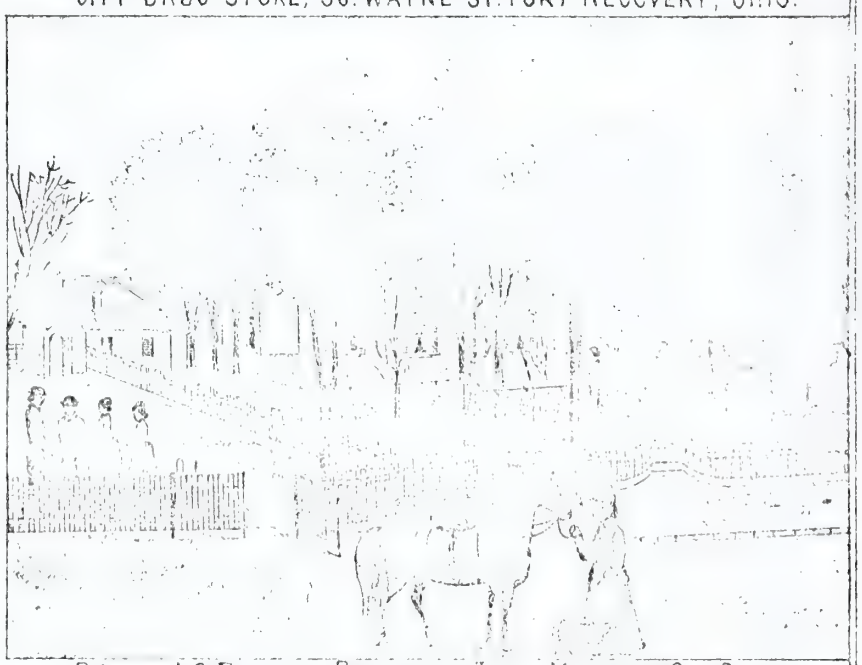
RES. OF J.H. ADAMS, M.D. WAYNE ST. FORT RECOVERY, OHIO.



CITY DRUG STORE, SO. WAYNE ST. FORT RECOVERY, OHIO.



SALES ROOM OF PETER PORTZ, PORTZ'S BLOCK, COR. OF MAIN & CENTER ST.
MACEDON, WASHINGTON TWP, MERCER CO OHIO
DEALER IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, AND PURE WINES & LIQUORS.



RES. OF J.S. RHODES, RECOVERY TWP. MERCER CO. OHIO.

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BIOGRAPHIES.

John Henry William Krenning

is the son of Barnet Henry Krenning and his wife Anna Mary Bishop Krenning, and was born Feb. 25, 1821. He was brought up in the kingdom of Hanover, under the king of Hanover, but now Prussia. He received a common school education at the city of Helter, and has the arithmetic in his possession, printed in Hanover in 1827, upon the last page of which is handsomely written "Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Krenning." He has also the Bible presented to him by his teacher in 1828. With these are his passports, with a full description of his person when he left Germany.

At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed for three years to learn the cabinet-making trade, and after he had completed his full term he worked one year. At its expiration he was so intent on emigrating to America that, on the very day his term of one year had expired, he procured by subscription $15, and his brother advanced the balance, $21. He left Bremen in the ship Casper in the month of June, 1842, and arrived in Baltimore, Md., the following August, and from there went to Cincinnati, Ohio, the latter part of September, 1843.

In Cincinnati he learned the carpenter trade by devoting himself two years to become proficient therein; but during these two years he received but fifty cents per day. In 1844 he became a contractor for buildings of every description, and from this time, through a long and eventful life of twenty-eight years, by patient industry, strict attention to business, high moral character, and an approving conscience in the work and duties of life, he has amassed a considerable fortune. All this being accomplished, he retired from city life and its fascinations, and removed to enjoy the quiet town of Recovery. But his mind was not at ease, and he again assumed life's cares and life's duties, as the sequel will show. When he settled on his farm in Gibson Township (the Johnston farm) in 1870, he lived there but one year, and then rented it and settled in Recovery, and built a store-house, and went to merchandising and carrying on a woollen factory. The stock consists of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and every variety of goods for family use. In the woollen factory jeans, blankets, and stocking yarns are manufactured. His son William is a partner with his father. The store-room and dwelling-house is on the property upon which old Fort Recovery stood on the Wabash River. Both the store-room and dwelling-house was erected by Mr. Krenning.

When Mr. Krenning bought the property, the old stockade or fort stood on the bank of the Wabash, and was used as a house. The inmates of the fort, on account of the Indians laying in ambuscade along the river, were compelled to dig a well forty feet deep to procure water, which was lined with walnut puncheons split out of walnut trees. It has also been established as a fact by subsequent events that, at the time of St. Clair's war, the muskets were thrown into the well to prevent the Indians from obtaining them. After the war was over forty muskets were taken out of the well, which are preserved as memorials among the inhabitants.

John H. W. Krenning married in 1845 Mrs Anne Mary Schwartz (the widow of Mr. Schwartz, who had three children). She was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1815, in the town of Bramsche, and emigrated to America in 1833. The family arrived in Baltimore, Md., and then left for Wheeling, Va. The names of the children of J. H. W. Krenning are William, Jr., Louisa, Henry R., George W., and Amelia.

Mrs. Krenning, *née* Schwartz, is the daughter of Hahman Rudolph Kruser and his wife Maria Adeline Reddecker. Their children, Anna Mary, Catharine, Hannah Rudolph, John Heinrich, Hermon, Regina, Henry, William, Lizzie, Dorotha. Lived in Wheeling four years, and removed to New Bremen in 1837. Mr. Kruser died in 1841, and the family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, having sold their land. Mr. and Mrs. Krenning, with their friends, celebrated their silver wedding in 1870.

In addition to the above we may state that Mr Krenning found the bones of Gen. Butler on the digging of his store-room on the northwest corner, which were buried July 4, 1876, a military company from Eaton participating in the ceremonies. The coffin was made of walnut. Dr. D. H. Robinson says the supposed skeleton of Gen. Butler, which was found as above, was in a good state of preservation, and that the walnut coffin had been put together with wrought nails.

William Krenning, Jr.,

the son of J. H. W. Krenning, was born in Cincinnati, January 17, 1847, and received a common school education, and attended Nelson's Business College one year. He served two and a half years' apprenticeship to the carpenter trade; after this he became a clerk in a furniture store for two years, with the firm of L. F. Wehman & Son. His father's family then removed to Recovery in 1869, and went into the woollen mill. He was married August 10, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth E. Fox. Their children are Bertha, Cora C., William Fox, and Louis Frederick. He worked five years for a third interest in the woollen mill, and then became a partner with his father. In 1876 he purchased ground, and has erected a magnificent Gothic edifice, two stories high, with bay window, and tower three stories; the cost of lot and building, $4000. He is a Past Grand of Fort Recovery Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 458; recording and corresponding secretary for five terms. His wife is the daughter of John L. and Christina Robbins Fox.

George William Krenning

was born May 8, 1854, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of J. H. W. Krenning. He remained in Cincinnati until 1870, then came to Mercer. He had worked thirteen months in a dry-goods store in Cincinnati, three years in a woollen mill, and seven years as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Recovery. He married December 29, 1875, Harriet Theresa Campbell at Fort Recovery; has one daughter, Cora Emelia Krenning, born December 28, 1877.

Captain John Stafford Rhodes

is the son of Josiah K. and Mary Brown Rhodes. The father was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1795, and the mother in 1800, in Lynn, New Hampshire. His grandfather, Oliver Rhodes, was born in 1765, and his mother, Martha Pratt, who was born in New Hampsire in 1766, were the parents of Josiah, John, Mary, Martha. Josiah received a common school education, and learned the house joiner trade, and served three years. He resided in Vermont until 1835, then went to New York, after which he moved to Licking County, Ohio, in 1837, and followed farming and sheep-raising. He married in 1821, in Vermont. Their children were named Mary Ann, John S., Martha J., Robert B. Their families all live in Ohio. John S. was born in Vermont, October 2, 1827. He learned the trade with his father, and also ran on the river until he became second pilot; then returned, and travelled in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and South in the winter time, and finally became a farmer, and came to Recovery, April 12, 1814. He married Sarah Jane Lipps, January 18, 1855. She was the daughter of Henry and Cynthia Wooten Lipps, who were married in 1832. Their children are named Jane Ann, Zena (Silisteen), Estella. He devotes his time to farming. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, school director, township clerk, and town councilman since 1866. On August 13, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant in Company C, 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel S. R. Mott, and served three years; was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant, December 16, 1862, and finally to captain, April 4, 1864. He was in the engagement at Rocky Race Ridge. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on September 15, 1862, and marched into Kentucky. In 1863 crossed the Cumberland Mountains into East Tennessee, under Burnside; remained there until they joined the left of General Sherman's army in April, 1864, in Georgia, and remained with that army until after Atlanta was taken.

At Rome, Georgia, Sherman fitted out his expedition with five corps, having divided the army, and the remainder of the army was placed under Generals Thomas and Schofield. General Sherman followed General Hood's army, keeping him from going to Nashville, and had a battle with him at Franklin, Tennessee, eighteen miles from Nashville, on November 30, 1864, in which Hood was defeated. On December 15 and 16 they had another battle at Nashville, which broke down effectually the army under the command of Hood.

General Schofield's Army of the Ohio left Nashville and went to Washington City, and from there by steamships to Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina; thence to Kinster, thence to Goldsborough, thence to Raleigh. Here the capitulation was between Generals Sherman and Johnston. After the capitulation was over, one division of General Schofield's army went to Salisbury, North Carolina, and remained until mustered out of service, June 24, 1865. They took transportation and returned to Petersburg, then Baltimore, and finally to Cleveland, Ohio, and discharged July 12, 1865.

Peter Studabaker

married Mary Sunison at Fort Recovery, February 15, 1821. She was born in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1796. Their first child died at Fort Recovery, March 11, 1824, and was the first child of that extensive wilderness. John Sunison was the father of Mary Sunison. They moved to Kentucky, and settled within six miles of Lexington, Kentucky. They resided there six years, and moved to Warren County, Ohio. After living there ten or twelve years, they moved to Greenville, and from there, in the spring of 1817, to Fort Recovery. Mr. Sunison and family moved into the trading house at Fort Recovery, which had been built by David Conner, twelve feet square, surrounded by pickets—logs set in the ground, eight feet high, as a protection against the Indians. Mr. Sunison farmed the ground upon which the town of Recovery is built, while the boys did the hunting. Mrs. Sunison died September, 1820, and Mr. Sunison January 1, 1821.

Wm. Sunison, a grandson, settled at St. Marys; the rest of the family went to Iowa. Peter Studabaker farmed about twelve years, and moved to Adams County, Ohio, and died June 15, 1840. He was born in 1790, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

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Samuel A. Nickerson,

son of Joseph C. and Annie Everman Nickerson; their children, Betsy Ann, Joshua, Rebecca, Nancy, Samuel A., Josephus, Joseph C.; the father was by trade a carpenter, built a mill, and went into the milling business. In 1837 he moved to Mercer County. Samuel A. Nickerson was born April 17, 1834, received a common school education, and was raised on a farm until the breaking out of the war, and was one of the 75,000 soldiers under Gen. Rosecrans in the 17th Ohio Regiment, Capt. W. D. Stone, to put down the rebellion. He served four months, and returned home. In August, 1862, with the assistance of Messrs. Stone and Rhodes, he assisted in organizing a company, went into camp at Lima; thence to Cincinnati, crossed the river when the city was being besieged by Gen. Kirby Smith. The name of the company was I, Capt. Edward Sowers, Col. S. R. Mott, Lieut.-Col. John Walkup, Major George T. Young. S. A. Nickerson, 2d lieutenant, was promoted to 1st lieutenant of Company B, and in 1864 was elected captain of the same company and regiment. The regiment was ordered to guard the transportation on the Kentucky Central Railroad from Covington to Cynthia, Kentucky. Capt. Nickerson was stationed at Mossey Creek to guard the bridge, and remained until the regiment crossed the mountains under Gen. Burnside to East Tennessee, and remained there until Gen. Sherman fitted out his expedition to Atlanta, Georgia. The regiment marched under Sherman, and after the fall of Atlanta the regiment was assigned to Gen. Thomas's command, and was present at the battle of Nashville. After its fall, the regiment went into North Carolina, and remained there until after the surrender of Gens. Lee and Johnson. Capt. Nickerson then resigned his command, went to farming, remained until May 3, 1877, when he married Miss Lucinda Myers, daughter of George and Eliza Myers, of Mercer County, who was born April 16, 1853, settled in Fort Recovery, and opened a drug and general book business. He has filled the office of school director.

Joshua Nickerson

is a brother of Capt. Nickerson. He married Sarah McDowell. (She was the granddaughter of James McDowell, one of the oldest settlers in 1827.) Mr. Nickerson has five children, Elizabeth Ann, Phebe, Martin, John, and Belle. He was brought up to farming. He fills the office of school director and township trustee.

Thomas Roop

is the son of John and Margaret Flexer Roop. John died in Pennsylvania in 1816, and his wife in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1869. Mrs. Roop was the daughter of I. P. D. Junod and Mary J. his wife, of Pennsylvania. Thomas Roop was born in Union County, Pa., May 13, 1807, and was raised a farmer. He married Elizabeth L. Junod, who was born in France, Nov. 22, 1811. They were married in Pennsylvania, Nov. 26, 1833. These parents have been blessed with nine children, viz., David J., Margaret F., Urenia A., Mary, Zeiva, Sarah, John B., Benjamin B., Harriet A.

Hon. David J. Roop is settled in Celina, Mercer County, a biographical sketch of whose life will be found with the biographical sketches of Celina.

Thomas Roop was elected county commissioner in 1850, and served three years, previous to which, however, in 1846, he had been appointed postmaster at Recovery, and served four years. In 1843 he had been elected and served as justice of the peace for three years.

His grandfather, I. B. Flexur, was in the Revolutionary War from the beginning to the end, and Thomas Roop's brother, Jacob, in the Mexican War three years. David J. Roop enlisted in the 40th Ohio Infantry, in Company K, in 1861, and was discharged in 1864.

When Mr. Roop first came to Mercer County he had to go to Dayton to do his trading, and if it had not been for coon skins the people would have starved; he has seen a four-horse load leave Recovery at a time. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for thirty years, and his wife for fifty years.

Mr. Roop cast his first vote for Cass in 1840, and there were nine votes cast in the town of Fort Recovery; the population of the town at that time was twenty-five persons. Sermons were preached in private houses, there being no church. He can boast of never having drank liquor, smoked a cigar or pipe, or chewed tobacco.

James H. Johnson

is the son of David Johnson, who emigrated from Clarke County, Ohio, to Mercer County in 1844. James was born in Clark County in 1840. He is an enterprising hardware merchant in Fort Recovery. For two years he filled the office of township clerk, and was corporation clerk of the village of Fort Recovery two years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received his honorable discharge in 1865. He served most of his time in the Engineer Corps of the army, and was under fire a great part of the time. He was never married.

John McDaniel.

Andrew McDonald, who married Jansey Philson, of Virginia, was his grandfather, and their children were Andrew, James, William, Robert, Ebenezer, Samuel, Jane, and Mary. Andrew moved to Kentucky, and thence to Clarke County, Ohio, and finally to Logan County, and died there. James married Elizabeth Reed, who was brought up to farming, and lived in Clarke County. His children were John, William, Sarah, Nancy, James, Robert, Betsey Ann, and James. James (the father) died in 1841, and Elizabeth, the mother, in 1850. Here they changed the name to McDaniel. John McDaniel was born in 1805, and brought up to farming. In 1828 he married Elizabeth Johnston, of Gibson Township, Mercer County. Their children, Elizabeth, Thomas, Nancy, Jane, James, John, Mary, Jane, William, and Reed. He had four sons in the war, Thomas, John, James, and William. James was in Company C, 118th Ohio Regiment; was on the transport from Washington City to North Carolina; died and was buried at Smithfield, North Carolina. Thomas died and was buried at Beaufort, South Carolina; he left a widow, Belle S. Collins McDaniel, and five children, who lived on a farm in Gibson Township. John was in Company K, 40th Regiment, Capt. Knapp. He married Mary G. Beard, of Logan County, and lives in Gibson Township. William went out for 100 days in Company I, 156 Ohio Volunteers; on his return he married Minnie Robbins, by whom he had one son, Harry. She dying, he afterwards married Mollie Erret. He is a school director.

Rev. Perin S. Greene

was born in Volna, Oswego County, New York, July 5, 1824, and was married to Caroline Wylde on March 30, 1854. Mrs. Greene was born in Leicester, England, Feb. 25, 1836. He is the son of Mr. Rufus W. and Mary Godsell Greene. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, was his grandfather's uncle; his name was Jonathan Greene. His wife's maternal grandfather was Warner, and received a wound in the battle of Bennington, from which he died the next day.

Rev. Mr. Greene was educated as a farmer and preacher, and for thirteen consecutive years has been the pastor of four different churches. He has also filled the office of school director four years, and school supervisor seven years.

He enlisted as a private, Feb. 22, 1865, in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Alexander Cable, Company D, 193d Regiment, to serve one year or during the war, and was discharged at Winchester, Va., Aug. 4, 1865 with the regiment.

He was often in the town of Fort Recovery, and in various parts of Mercer County between the years 1844 and 1850, for his father's family lived over the State line in Jay County, Indiana, eighteen and one-half miles from the State line. Mercer County was at that time almost a wilderness, almost every night they could hear the wolves howling. About the first wheat they attempted to raise was entirely destroyed by wild turkeys, for as soon as the grain was formed they began to destroy it.

George Lipps.

His father, John Lipps, settled in 1832 in Darke, now Mercer, County, within one mile of Recovery. His father was a farmer, and married Sarah Smith, and had twelve children, three of whom are dead. George Lipps enlisted April 22, 1861, in Company I, 17th Regiment, under Capt. Wm. Stone, John McConnell being the colonel, and served one year; he then re-enlisted in 1862 in Company K, 40th Regiment, Capt. A. C. Knapp. His colonel was Jonathan Cramer. He was in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, in the spring of 1864, Kingston, Georgia, Kenesaw Mountain; at Peach Tree, Atlanta, they had a fight with loss of officers; also skirmish east of Atlanta, and at Lovejoy, twenty-seven miles from that point. There was no more fighting until this company returned in 1864. The last fight was at Nashville. He served two years, and re-enlisted as a veteran, and served from Jan. 1, 1864, to Nov. 1865. He lived on a farm all his life, half a mile south of Recovery, and married Mary A. Thompson, of Gibson Township, by whom he has three children. John Lipps, his father, shot many deer in the woods, and complains that at the present day the fences prevent the hunting and shooting of deer, and that now the people are compelled to pay for their meat.

Isaac Dehays

was born in Preble County, Ohio. He is a farmer and carpenter, and by hard work has met with the fullest measure of success. He married Margaret Snyder, of Springfield, Ohio, and located in Mercer County in the year 1838. His father, William Dehays, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Dehays is blessed with five children. In 1860 he was elected a justice of the peace for Recovery Township, and served two terms. One of the interesting incidents connected with his early settlement of the county was walking eight miles and splitting two hundred rails per day, interspersed frequently with the sport of killing a deer.

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John Slife.

Jacob and Elizabeth Meyer Slife were the grandparents of John Slife. Their children were Abraham, Samuel, Jacob, Michael, John, and Elizabeth, who were raised in Pennsylvania. Abraham was John's father. He married Sarah Meyer, and his children were Daniel, David Slife, Emanuel, Elizabeth, and John. John was married to Elizabeth McDaniel Slife. The children were Warren and William. He settled in Recovery Township in 1865. He enlisted in Company A, 8th Indiana Regiment, Captain Brady, Colonel Smith, for three years. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Champlain Hill, and Black River. He was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg July 1; the bullet penetrated his body at the breast bone and broke off a rib, at five o'clock in the evening. He laid on the ground until ten o'clock the next day, and was fly-blown. He drew a silk handkerchief through his wound, and was taken to a place where about forty dead and wounded were lying. He travelled to Chickasaw; thence to Memphis, and remained two months; then went home to Recovery, and received his discharge, having served three years and three months. He offered his services twice, but he was rejected.

Isaac N. Hanna.

His parents, Charles and Elizabeth McGill Hanna, settled in Mercer County in 1863. His wife's father and mother were Thomas and Elizabeth Tusker, who lived at Richmond, Indiana. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 17, 1832, resides at Fort Recovery, Ohio, and is an undertaker. He married Miss Messina A. Fisher, February 25, 1877, and has two children—Thomas A. and Ernest. He enlisted in 1861 in the 34th Indiana Infantry Regiment, Company B, and was discharged in 1864. Charles Hanna enlisted in 1863, and was discharged in 1865. John Hanna enlisted in 1861, and died at Nashville in 1862. Martin Hanna enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1865. David McGill enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1865.

Dr. D. H. Richardson

was born in 1848, and received a classical education; studied medicine with his father; graduated at the medical college, Columbus, in 1869, and in 1879 at Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced practice with his father. He married Miss Mary L. Kiehl.

Dr. John Conant Richardson

is the father of Dr. D. H. Richardson, and was born in 1817, in the State of New York. He received a classical education, and studied medicine with his brother in Ohio, and graduated at Columbus Medical College. He settled at Recovery in 1843, and married Mary Grey. Has three children, viz., Annetta, D. H., and John.

Lewis Thompson

is a son of Dennis and Ellen Thompson, residents of Preble County, Ohio, in which county he was born April 25, 1837. He married Mary Fudge, of the same county, October 2, 1856, and moved to Mercer County in December, 1870. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. His mother's father, John Graham, was a soldier in the war of 1812. On April 17, 1861, Lewis Thompson enlisted in Company C, 20th O. V. I., and served three months. In February, 1862, he volunteered in the three years' service in the 35th O. V. I. and served until March 24, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He passed through, unhurt, the battles of Mill Springs, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Resaca. He is the father of three sons and three daughters.

L. W. Stone

is the proprietor of a steam flouring mill at Fort Recovery, Ohio, and does a large business. He was born January 30, 1822, in Galia County, Ohio, and settled in Mercer County in 1830. On February 24, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 11, 1865. His father, James Stone, served in the War of 1812 as a private soldier. The name of his first wife was Elizabeth McDaniel, a native of Clark County, Ohio, whom he married August 28, 1843. She bore him five children. His second wife's name was Elizabeth Prescott, who was born in England. He married the latter in February, 1880.

William Snyder.

John and Rebecca Snyder were married in New Jersey in 1818. Their children, William, Mary, Margaret, John, Jerusha, and Ann. William was born in Butler County in 1820, and brought up on a farm, and moved in 1840 to Mercer County (then Darke). He married Martha J. Herring in 1844. Their children, Rebecca, Henry, Ann, Jane, Margaret, Wayne, John, and Orrin. He moved to the town of Recovery. Kept hotel five years, and is engaged in selling goods.

John Myers

is a farmer, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 27, 1842, and with his parents settled in Mercer County in 1843. He married Caroline Steel, a native of this county, November 2, 1865, by whom he has had two sons and two daughters. In the years 1873 and 1877 he filled the office of assessor of Gibson Township. His grandfather Myers served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a private in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted August 11, 1862, and was honorably discharged July 12, 1865. He was in the battles of Kingston, Mossy Creek, and Resacca. In 1864 he became disabled by losing an eye.

John Oswald

is engaged in the dry-goods trade in the village of Fort Recovery, Ohio, and also filled the office of justice of the peace of Recovery Township. He was born in Alsace, France, Sept. 7, 1832, and emigrated to Mercer County in January, 1852. March 25, 1855, he married Elizabeth Beardslee in Mercer County. They have changed residences a couple of times since their marriage, the second of their four children having been born in Colorado, and their third in Indiana. His mother, Magdalena Fry Oswald, is yet living in Portland, Indiana, at the ripe age of 90 years. His father, Frederick Oswald, served as a soldier four years in the campaigns of Napoleon I.

Lawrence Birdsley Rood,

son of Aaron and Phebe Rood, settled in Mercer County in 1840. He was born in Massachusetts April 12, 1812, and married in Gibson Township March 23, 1843, Susannah Golder, daughter of John and Mary Golder, who had settled in this county in 1841. Their children are John, Wilson, Charles, and Mary E.

Aaron Rood served through the War of 1812; was wounded, and received a pension to his death.

When Lawrence B. Rood came to Fort Recovery, the main part of the town was covered with a dense growth of trees. There were but few houses in the place. He taught the first school in the district where he lived.

John Schnider,

son of Philip and Caroline Young Schnider. They came from Germany, and settled in Jay County, Ohio. John was born in Newark, Licking County, October, 1845, and removed to Mercer County in 1877. He married Susan Aughinbaugh, daughter of George and Elizabeth Aughinbaugh, of Jay County, December 25, 1869. Susan Schnider was born in 1845. He enlisted in the 7th Indiana Cavalry in 1863, and was discharged in February, 1864. Frank Schnider enlisted in the 19th United States Regulars in 1861, and was discharged in 1864. He was a prisoner in Libby prison eight months, and afterwards in the hospital three months.

H. J. Stachler,

son of Henry J. and Elizabeth Stachler, was born August 15, 1838, in Germany, and settled in this county March 10, 1851. Is a farmer and stock-raiser. May 28, 1864, he married Dorothea, daughter of John and Catharine Henery. She was born July 13, 1844. Their children are Mary E., Catharine, John H., Mary C., Clara, Henry J., Adam, Mary A., Dorothea, Augustus. H. J. Stachler emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in Mercer County in 1870. He commenced with his father in Greenville Township, getting a homestead of eighty acres. This he sold, and purchased a farm, owned by B. Romer, of two hundred acres in Recovery Township, upon which he now lives, section 25.

John A. Fecher,

son of Jacob and Mary Fecher, who came from Germany, settled in this county. He was born in Germany, March 10, 1823. He was raised a farmer and stock-raiser. He married, in 1855, Elizabeth Stocker, daughter of Peter and Catharine Stockler, who was born in 1832. Their children are Anna M., Clarissa, Joseph, John, Peter, Elizabeth, and Barbara. He has filled the office of supervisor and school director for six years. He came from Germany in 1840, and located in Lebanon County, Pa., two years, and from thence moved to Mercer County, and owns 320 acres of land.

G. W. Miller, Sr.

was born in Darke County, Ohio, January, 31, 1829, and in the spring of the same year his parents located in Mercer County. His mother is yet living at the age of eighty-two years. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was the first mayor of the incorporated town of Fort Recovery. His grandfather, David Miller, was a soldier of the War of 1812. He was never married.

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Noah Holsapple

is the son of Daniel Holsapple and Mary M. Brenner, who came from Montgomery County, Ohio. Noah Holsapple was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 1, 1840, and was brought up to the mill business. He married Susannah Minnick, March 16, 1862. She was born August 14, 1843. His residence is at Fort Recovery, Mercer County, Ohio. His children are named Theodore, William Harrison, John Westley, Samuel J. Tilden, and Mary M. Adam Holsapple was in the War of 1812.

Jacob Morningstar

was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1814, and settled in this county in 1848. He was the first regular blacksmith in Recovery Township, but has also devoted considerable attention to farming. When he first came to the county the wages received for blacksmithing were thirty-seven cents per day. In 1840 he married Catharine Abnet, of Adams County, Ind., she being a native of Virginia, where she was born in 1819. Their family consists of six children, named Lewis H., Henry L., Jacob A., Sarah C., Mary E., and David B.

George Isenhart

was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 8, 1808, and came to Mercer County in 1838. The same year he married Elizabeth Nickerson, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1815. Coming here at an early date, he found the country new and unimproved, but by hard labor, in common with the other settlers, he contributed largely to the improvement of the country. His family consisted of Phebe, Isaac, Sarah J., Perlie, John, Margaret A. (dec'd), Samuel, Persilia, Cornelius, and Elnoria. Mr. Isenhart, served as township trustee a period of ten years.

Joseph Weis

is an enterprising farmer and lumber dealer of Recovery Township. He was born March 19, 1824, in Baden, Germany, and came to Mercer County with his parents in the year 1838. He married Mary C. Tenosts, of Prussian birth, in 1850, in Mercer County, and they have raised a family of eleven children. As an evidence of the esteem and confidence reposed in him by his neighbors and voters of the township, they have repeatedly elected him road supervisor, township trustee, and assessor, the duties of which offices he has ever faithfully discharged.

Eli Lipps.

Henry and Cynthia Lipps, his parents, settled in Mercer County in 1830. He was born April 13, 1834, and was brought up on the farm. He married Fidelia McCrery, the daughter of Tower and Sarah Blackford McCrery, who had settled in this county in 1853. She was born July 21, 1840, and was married July 8, 1860. Their children are named Ida R., Anaretta M., William H., John, Tower, Ellie, Frederick, and Charles. His father, Henry Lipps, was one of the first settlers of the county, and assisted to lay out the town of Fort Recovery.

John Schuck

was born in Germany, and settled in this county in 1838. It was all new then, and unprovided with roads, save the old Indian trails. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Reasener, who was born in Germany, but lived in Preble County, Ohio, at the time of her marriage. Their children consisted of Mary, Margaret, Macklin, Barbara, John, Theobold, Elizabeth (deceased), Catharine, Clarissa, Stephen, Michael, Theodore, Philomena, and Adam (deceased).

Frederick Heiby

came from Crawford County, Ohio, 1870. He was born in Crawford County January 8, 1845. Since coming here he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has served as township clerk a term of seven years. He married Caroline Keifer April 5, 1866. His family consists of five children, three being dead. They are named Catharine, Elizabeth, Rosina (deceased), Anna, John, Amanda (deceased), Henry (deceased), and Albert.

Jacob Trotman

was born in this county in 1848, and was raised on a farm, which occupation he still pursues. In 1867 he married, and has raised six children named John, Jacob, Catharine, Mary, William, and Stephen.

Frank Kolick

settled in Recovery Township in 1870. He was born in Austria in 1831, and has followed farming since coming to this county. In 1859 he married Juditia Ever, who was born in Austria in 1831. Their children consist of Amelia, Joseph, and Caroline.

Valentine Heiby

was born in France December 26, 1820, and came to Recovery Township in 1872. He was married in New York in 1842 to Matolenia Hamich, who was born in France November 10, 1822. Mr. H. has been a farmer since coming to the county, where he has also served as trustee and school director a number of years. His family consists of nine children, Frederick, Philip, Matolenia, Mary, Valentine, Elizabeth, John, David, and William.

Zachariah Latham,

who is engaged in the saw-mill business in the village of Fort Recovery, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 19, 1850, and settled in Mercer County in October, 1879. His parents, Moses and Maria Latham, are residents of Franklin County. June 10, 1874, he married Emma J. Dennis in Fort Wayne, Indiana. She and her people were residents of Allen County, Ohio. Travis Latham, one of his ancestors, was in the war of 1812.

James Hedrick

was born in Mercer County June 22, 1843, his father and mother, John and Rebecca Hedrick, having emigrated to this county in the year 1837. James, the subject of this sketch, is a hard-working farmer and teamster. He enlisted in the 40th Ohio Regiment October 2, 1861, and was honorably discharged on account of disability December 10, 1863. He married Mary Roop, of this county, July 25, 1865, who has borne him seven children.

Henry Tebben

is the proprietor of a store of general merchandise in the village of Recovery, Mercer County, Ohio. He was born in Mercer County in 1843. His parents, Henry and Catharine Tebben, emigrated to this county in 1833, and his father died in 1848, and his mother survived until 1873. He was elected assessor of Recovery Township in 1875, and re-elected the fourth time. February 15, 1870, he was married to Mary Kingman, of the same county, by which union five children have been born.

Francis Sponour

was the son of Jacob and Francis Sponour. His parents lived and died in Germany. Francis was born April 4, 1821, and married Louisa Grub, who was born in Germany, March, 1827. Her parents, Christian and Catharine Grub, emigrated to America, and settled in this county July, 1857. The children of Francis Sponour are Hettie, Augustus, Charlotte, Charles, Caroline, Frank, Mary, and William. His father was in the French war under Napoleon.

Sanford H. Warnock

was born in Gallia County in 1833. He was raised a farmer, and married Jane McDaniel, October 26, 1856. Their children are Sylvania R., Emma, and Ella. They did reside half a mile north of Recovery. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for nine years, school director fifteen years, and has been a member of the town council. His grandfather, William Klein, was in the War of 1812. His father volunteered his services in the Black Hawk War.

William Wendel

was born in Hamburg, Germany, November 2, 1837, and came to Mercer County, Ohio, in 1849. He married Elizabeth Trotman January 17, 1861, she having been born in Mercer County November 15, 1841. Mr. W. has cleared up his farm in Recovery Township, where he found it all timber land when first occupied. His family consists of nine children, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan, William, John, Catharine, Jacob, Henry, and Stephen.

Daniel Reasner

was born in Germany, February 25, 1806, and settled in this county in 1854. Has held several minor offices of trust. In 1848 he married Elizabeth Windel, who was born in Germany, August 25, 1831. They have reared a family of eleven children, named as follows: Clemans, Robert, Elizabeth, Alois, Adam, Madaline, Joseph, John, Catharine, Mary, and Rosie.

W. J. Muthert

settled in this county in 1857. He was born in Prussia in 1822. After coming to Recovery Township he engaged in farming and the milling trade. In 1845 he married Elizabeth J. Rudolf, who was born in Germany April 10, 1826. The family consisted of the following children: Henry, Louisa, William, Mary A., Albert, Julius (deceased), Rudolf (deceased), and Anna E. (deceased).

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CASH PAID FOR WOOL, MANUFACTURERS OF JEANS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND STOCKING YARNS, GERMANTOWN & BALMORAL YARN.



RES. OF J. H. W. KRENNING, FORT RECOVERY, OHIO.



RES. OF W. KRENNING JR. NORTH WAYNE ST FORT RECOVERY. O

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O. S. Greene

was born in New York, July 5, 1834, and came to this county in 1857, when he settled in Recovery Township. He is pastor of the Christian Church, and has held the office of school director a number of terms. In 1854 he married Caroline Wybl, who was born in England Feb. 25, 1836. Their family consisted of three children, Juliette, Emery, and Francis (deceased).

Joseph Hendrick,

son of Henry and Mary Ann Hendrick, was born in Germany, February 14, 1840. He keeps a general store at Recovery. In 1867 he married Agnes, daughter of T. and Agnes Busche. She was born in Germany, March 15, 1851. Their children are Josephine, Henry, Agnes, George, Francis, Henry. He is the agent of the Pioneer Life Insurance and the Benevolent Insurance Company, of Indiana.

Simon Jacobs

was born in France in 1837, and settled in this county in 1868. He served in the war of the rebellion, and has held several township offices at different periods. He was married August 6, 1867. His family consists of six children, viz.: Catharine, Philemon, Mary J. (deceased), John F., Anna E., and Peter.

John Brown

was born in Mercer County in 1853, his parents having come to the county in 1849. In 1876 he married Catharine Shindline, who was born in 1860. Their family consists of two children, Anna, born in 1877, and Catharine, born in 1880. Mr. Brown has lived in Recovery Township since his childhood, and has followed farming all his life.

John Spangler, Jr.,

was born in this county March 16, 1854. His parents came to the county the previous year. He married Amelia Chaleh August 5, 1879. Her parents came from Germany, where she was born December 12, 1862. They have one child, Frank, born May 5, 1880. Mr. S. is a farmer of Recovery Township; his post-office being Macedon.

Henry Beisick

was born in Germany March 6, 1834, and came to this county in 1871. The same year he married Catharine Fulencamp, who was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1848. Before coming to America Mr. B. served five years in the German army. The family consists of three children, Barnard, Catharine, and Mary.

John Schneider

was born in Germany, June 28, 1849, and located in Mercer County in November, 1877. His parents remain in Germany. He is a carriage manufacturer and blacksmith in Fort Recovery. April 29, 1873, he married Mary Roesner, a native of Mercer County, by whom he has had one son and three daughters.

George Isenhart

is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and settled in Mercer County in the year 1838. The same year he married Elizabeth A. McKerson, which union has been fruitful of eleven children, five sons and five daughters still living. He is a farmer, and is still hale and hearty at the good old age of seventy-three years.

Henry Woest

was born in Mercer County, Ohio, March 14, 1844. His wife, Mary Hagedorn, was also born in Mercer County in 1849. This couple were married in the same county November 11, 1867. Mr. Woest was elected constable in 1876, and filled the office one term. He is now engaged in the business of teaming.

Michael Roemer

was the son of Jacob and Mary A. Roemer, who settled in this county in 1838. He was born in Mercer County, April 24, 1842, and brought up to the farming business. He married Margaret, daughter of Peter and Eve Kirber, April 5, 1863. She was born December 5, 1842. Their children are Mary, Daniel, John, William, Frank, and Matilda.

John Shenlin

was born in Mercer County in 1852. Being raised on a farm he has pursued farming as a vocation. In 1877 he married Elizabeth Post, who was born in this county in 1857.

Wm. Vantilburg

was born in Greenville, Ohio, and came to this county in 1880. His wife, *née* Sarah L. Roulzung, was a native of Greene County, Ohio. Mr. Van Tilburg is engaged in the restaurant and bakery business at Fort Recovery. In 1863 he entered the United States service in the 8th Ohio Cavalry, and was discharged in 1865.

David W. White

was born in Pennsylvania, September 10, 1833, and came to this county in 1867. He was married in Mansfield, his wife being a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in Richland County, November 25, 1835. Their children consisted of Philetus, Laura, Thomas, Martha E., Alden, Iona, and David W. Mr. White died a few years since.

Henry Gorke

was born in Germany Sept. 22, 1840, and settled in Mercer County in 1874. In 1876 he married Mary Foss, who was born at St. Henry, Aug. 8, 1853. Mr. Gurke is an industrious farmer. He has but one child, Rosy, born Aug. 29, 1878.

Henry Zehringer

was born in Germany in the year 1844, and in his infancy emigrated with his parents to the United States. He has been twice married, and is the father of nine children. He is one of the thrifty farmers and stock-raisers of Recovery Township, Mercer County.

George Troutman,

a native of this county, was born in 1836. In 1860 he married Caroline Bushing. He has been a farmer all his life. Post-office, Macedon. The children are named John, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Joseph.

G. W. Prillaman

was born in Jay County, Indiana, July 24, 1842, and came to this county in 1864. December 22, 1860, he married Miss G. H. Black, who was born in Jay County, Indiana, January 15, 1843. Their children are named Etta L., Ellen B., William U. S., and George D.

Dietrick Garke,

a native of Germany, came to this country while young, and located at Cincinnati, where he was married. In 1848 he came to this county, and is now engaged in mercantile pursuits.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

This township is bordered on the north by the Grand Reservoir, forming a very irregular boundary; east by Auglaize County, south by Marion, and west by Butler Townships. It is six miles in extent from east to west, and has an average width from north to south of about three and a half miles, and contains about twenty-one sections.

This township was organized December 7, 1841; its boundaries commencing at the northwest corner of section 19, range 3 east, township 6; thence south, on township line, to the centre on the west line of township 7, range 3 east; thence east to the centre line of section to the east line of section 12 in said township; thence north to the place of beginning.

Election ordered to be held December 24, 1841.

Franklin Township contains 14,386 acres, and, with the buildings, valued at $283,309, it has 7295 acres of arable land; 727 acres meadow land, and 6364 acres wood land.

At the settlement two small bands of Indians occupied part of this territory. They were known as the "Big" and "Little" Chickasaws, and from these two streams of the township took their names. These Indians were peaceably disposed, and never gave any trouble or alarm to the settlers.

The first death is claimed to have been that of Miss Anna Miller.

Records.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Education, held April 17, 1854, necessary repairs were ordered to be made to each schoolhouse in the township, and that a tax of $3000 be levied to defray the expenses of the board.

Apportionment of common school fund received from the State for 1854: Subdistrict No. 1, 31 pupils, $47.06. Subdistrict No. 2, 60

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pupils, $91.083. Sub-district No. 3, 72 pupils, $109.299. Sub-district No. 4, 50 pupils, $75.993. Sub-district No. 5, 16 pupils (colored), $24.291.

Amount collected on entire taxable property of township, as levied in 1854, and not apportioned, $52.574.

March 8, 1854.

J. M. LONG,
Township Clerk.

Enumeration and apportionment for 1855: District No. 1, 31 pupils, $48.902. District No. 2, 50 pupils, $78.874. District No. 3, 60 pupils, $94.657. District No. 4, 37 pupils, $58.367.

Same for 1856: No. 1, 33 pupils, $45.216. No. 2, 56 pupils, $76.332. No. 3, 86 pupils, $122.188. No. 4, 40 pupils, $54.880. No. 5, 25 pupils (colored), $24.200.

Trustees in 1855: John Brown, Robert Burdge. Constable: Jared Gates. Clerk: J. M. Long. Treasurer: James P. Johnston.

Election April 3, 1855. Trustees: Wm. Lacy, Wm. Palter, Gilbert Munday. Treasurer: J. P. Johnston. Clerk: J. M. Long. Assessor and Constable: Jared Gates. Supervisor: Benj. Miller, Geo. Hale, and Singleton Buxton.

1856. Trustees: Gilbert Munday, W. B. Palter, Thomas McGee Treasurer: J. P. Johnston. Clerk: John L. Marshall. Supervisors: G. Munday, S. W. Vorhees, J. P. Johnston, S. A. Johnston, J. Wilkinson.

1857. Trustees: G. Munday, Geo. Hale, and Peter Buxton. Clerk: A. P. Ricoff. Treasurer: J. P. Johnston. Assessor: A. M. Long. Constable: A. M. Long.

State election, October 13, 1857. Governor: Salmon P. Chase (R.), 34 votes. Henry B. Payne (D.), 32 votes. Lieutenant-Governor: Martin Welker (R.), 33 votes. Wm. H. Lytle (D.), 33 votes. Supreme Judge: Newton Sutliff (R.), 33 votes. H. C. Whitman (D.), 33 votes. State Treasurer: Alfred P. Stone (R.), 33 votes. Jas. R. Morris (D.), 33 votes. All other State officers, thirty-three ballots on each ticket.

1858. Trustees: Chas. Burdge, Geo. Hale, Geo. Brown. Treasurer: J. P. Johnston. Clerk: A. P. Ricoff. Assessor: A. M. Long.

1859. Trustees: Charles L. Burdge, George Brown, Dennis Frank. Treasurer: Landon Bennet. Clerk: A. P. Ricoff. Assessor: William Lacy. At this time there were ten road districts in the township.

1860. Trustees re-elected. Treasurer and Assessor same. Clerk: Zephaniah Temple. Justice: Landan Bennet.

1861. All officers re-elected.

1862. All officers re-elected. Z. Temple, justice of the peace.

1863. Trustees: Geo. Brown, Benedict Palmer, Henry Ratker. Clerk: Daniel Long. Treasurer: Landon Bennet. Assessor: Wm. Lacy.

1864. Trustees: Geo. Brown, J. M. Long, Jacob Gallick. Clerk: D. Long. Treasurer: Landon Bennet. Assessor: Wm. Lacy.

1865. Trustees same. Clerk: D. Long. Treasurer: L. Bennet. Assessor: W. Lacy.

1867. Trustees: S. H. Munroe, James Circle, James Gallick. Clerk: D. Long. Treasurer: J. M. Long. Assessor: W. Lacy.

1868. Trustees: J. H. Monroe, James Circle, Henry Scheeleman. Clerk: D. Long. Treasurer: J. M. Long.

1869. Trustees: Jacob Heine, L. K. Bodkin, R. B. Miller. Clerk: D. Long. Treasurer: Morris Kilby.

1870. Trustees re-elected. Clerk and Treasurer re-elected.

1871. Trustees: L. K. Bodkin, J. Heine, R. B. Miller. Clerk: D. Long. Treasurer: M. Kilby.

In 1872, J. M. Long was elected treasurer, which office he held until 1880, when he was succeeded by W. J. Barker, present incumbent. In 1872 Gilbert Munday was elected treasurer. In 1875 Jasper Temple. In 1877 W. J. Barker. In 1878 H. H. Sweetermann and E. B. Grunden; and in 1881, F. P. Burdge. These comprised the changes in the board of trustees from 1872 to 1882.

In January, 1881, N. B. Long was appointed clerk, *vice* D. Long, deceased, and holds the office at this time.

Disciples' Church.

This society was organized in 1842, and consisted of Wm. P. Long and wife, Joshua W. Wright and wife, Thomas Lacy and wife, and Mrs. M. Sprague. Rev. Joshua Swallow was first pastor. Services were for some time conducted at the houses of the different families. Finally a building which has since gone to ruins was erected close by the Long grave-yard in this township. At this time services are held in the Montezuma churches, by courtesy of the congregations of that place.

The Baptists had services for a number of years at different places in the township, and while a few families were found here no church was ever built nor congregation regularly organized.

The Christian Union denomination organized a congregation about three years since, and hold meetings in the northeast part of the township.

MONTEZUMA.

Montezuma contains thirty-five lots, and is laid out in north part of southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 29, town 6 S., range 3 E., the northwest corner of the town being the northwest corner of said forty acre lot. Beaver, Canal, and Riley Streets are each four rods wide. Main and High Streets are each five rods wide. The lanes are each one pole wide. The east line of lot 8 is six poles long, the south and west lines of same each ten poles long, the north line four poles. The line of said lot bounded by Beaver Creek is six rods nineteen links long. The south line of lot 23 is eleven poles fifteen links, west line five poles, north line nine poles, and the line bounded by said creek five poles sixteen links. The south line of lot 24 is nine poles, west line ten poles, north line one pole five links, and the line bounding in Beaver Creek eleven poles. Lot 25 is four poles six links wide, and seventeen poles seventeen links long. Lots 26 to 35 inclusive are each seventeen poles and seventeen links long, and five poles wide. All other lots are ten poles long and five wide. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are laid out at a variation of 4° E. Good and sufficient stones have been planted by me at the northwest corner of lot No. 22 and the southwest corner of lot 19.

All of which is certified to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

February 18, 1835. JUSTIN HAMILTON, Surveyor.

Acknowledged, March 4, 1835, by Wm. Beauchamp and Stacy Taylor, before Samuel McKee, J. P.

Recorded March 12, 1835. J. W. RILEY, Recorder.

Business Interests.

Steam Saw-Mill.—Long & Cribly.

File Factory.—Preston & Muller.

Stores.—J. M. Long, Geo. R. Platt, and Morris Kelby.

Post Office.—J. M. Long.

Montezuma Hotel.—The only hotel in the township is exclusively patronized by hunting and fishing parties, as well as by the general traveling public. James Perkin, proprietor.

Resident Physician.—Samuel H. Bartine.

Two Churches, the Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren.

The school is of the district class and grade, and has about seventy pupils enrolled.

Several fisheries are established at the town for the accommodation of the public, while the town also affords a splendid fish market.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

This congregation was an old organization, but for different reasons was at one time abandoned. In 1880 the organization was revived by Rev. L. E. Prentiss, of Celina, and steps were at once taken toward the erection of a church. This was carried forward until a splendid little frame structure was completed and furnished at a cost of a little more than $2000, and dedicated by Rev. Belt, May 7, 1882. The membership is thirty-five. Trustees, Wm. Barker, Dr. S. H. Bartine, J. H. Munroe, Henry Bennet, James Perkin, Henry Johnston, Isaac Evers, and Geo. Miller. Class leaders, James Perkin and Wm. Barker. A Sabbath school has been maintained since the reorganization, and embraces about forty pupils. James Perkin is superintendent. The number of classes is usually about five, but varies with the attendance.

Montezuma Class; United Brethren.

This class was organized in 1845 by Elizabeth Buxton, Mary Taylor, Wm. Beauchamp and wife, and others. Rev. R. Gillem was first pastor, succeeded by John Slife. The first services were held at the houses of Singleton and Wm. Buxton. The first church was built about 1862, while a new building was erected at Montezuma in 1879, at a cost of about $2000. It was dedicated by Bishop Weaver, on the first Sabbath in June, 1879. The present membership is about sixty, and the society is in a prosperous condition.

BIOGRAPHIES.

A. LAMBERT

and Josey his wife settled in Franklin Township in 1850. He was born April 26, 1841, in Fayette County, Ohio, and his wife September 4, 1841, in West Virginia. They were married in 1863. His parents' names were Elisha and Tabitha Lambert. His children were John, Rosie, George, Samantha, Frank, Torrin, and Antie. He was supervisor in 1875. Both his father and his father-in-law served in the War of 1812. He served in the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteers, Company A; enlisted in 1862, and discharged in 1865.

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Isaac W. Preston

was born April 22, 1822, in Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1845 he came to Mercer County, just after his marriage with Miss Susan Hale, a native of the same place. They were married June 1, 1845, and have reared five children, viz., Sarah Frances, born December 16, 1846, and a resident of Bates County, Mo.; Benjamin, born June 9, 1848, a resident of this county; Samuel A., born November 20, 1849, residing in Bates County, Mo.; George H., born January 30, 1853, of Mercer, and William, born November 16, 1854, also of this county. Mrs. Preston's parents came to this county about 1856, while William and Sarah, *née* Whallon, Preston, parents of our subject, never came to the county. Mr. Isaac Preston is one of the oldest and most respected of the citizens of this township, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors. He served as justice of the peace from 1871 to 1877, and has held the various minor township offices at different times. He had three uncles, viz., John, Abijah, and Joseph Preston, in the war of 1812. Joseph died in camp near New Bremen, while the others returned safe from the war. His father and two brothers were in the Mexican war, in which service his oldest brother died of diarrhœa. His half brother was in the late war, while he himself went out in 1861 and served three years and nine days. They were in the 5th Ohio Battery, while their father was a member of the 180th Regiment under Col. S. R. Mott. Mr. Preston's cousin, Simon W. Vorhees, is living on an adjoining farm, and is one of the oldest living settlers of this township.

Wm. P. Long,

one of the early settlers, was a native of Virginia, but came here with his family in 1837. There were then but few families in this community, and these perhaps consisted of the Burdges, Trims, and a few others. Mr. Long's family consisted of the following named children: Daniel, James, Ebenezer, John, Myron, Lucretia, and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Long both died at a full old age, and were buried in the township of their adoption.

James Long, son of Wm. P. Long, was born in Hamilton County in 1824. In 1848 he married Amanda Burdge, of this township, and reared six children—Newton B., Benjamin F., Prudence P., Sarah A., Nancy N., Harriet Ellen. They remained in this township until January, 1882, when the whole family, excepting Newton B., moved to Appleton, Missouri.

Newton B. Long was born April 21, 1849, and was married to Miss Rachel D. Bodkin, of this township. They have two children, named Melville Arlington and Elvie Leland. He remained on the farm until last April (1882), when he purchased the store of S. T. Johnston, of Montezuma, which he is now conducting, and to which town he contemplates moving his family. He was appointed township clerk *vice* his uncle Daniel, deceased, and has since been twice elected to the same office, which he holds.

Singleton Buxton

was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, September 1, 1808, and moved with his parents to Germantown the next year. On April 5, 1832, he married Miss Elizabeth Cox, a native of Butler County, Ohio, and in 1841 moved to this county. They have reared seven children, named Jasper S., Sarah Ann, Mary M., Francis Marion, Isaac Newton, John M., and Nancy E. Isaac lost his life by the explosion of one of the vats in the old Lockington paper-mill, in Shelby County. John still lives on the old place, and Nancy is at the old home. Jasper lives in Shelby County; Sarah is the wife of Rev. S. S. Holden, of West Milton; Mary is at home. Francis married Miss Selinda J. Plummer, and has a family of four children, and resides in this township. Isaac married Clara R. Walters, and his widow lives in Meadow. The Buxtons are old and prominent settlers in this county. When Singleton Buxton came to the county, he found the following named families already here: G. B. Williams, Mr. Beauchamp, Charles and Wm. Bodkins, Mrs. Sarah Ballinger, Alex. Miller, Stephen Johnston and his three sons, Christopher, John, and Stephen; Thomas Lacy, wife, and three sons, Job, George, and William; John Hole, Joseph Wilkinson and family, Peter Circle and family, Wm. Long and family, Charles Selby, wife, and four children.

James Perkin,

a millwright by trade, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, September 25, 1840. In 1871 he came to New York, but immediately went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade about six months. He then went to Phœnixville Iron Works, Chester County, where he remained but a short time, coming to Montezuma in 1873. Here he has erected a hotel, which was completed and occupied in July, 1881, and to which he largely gives his attention, and renders the house a pleasant place to stay. In June, 1873, he married Miss Mary Lambkin, of Philadelphia. They have one child, named Charles Granger. Mr. Perkin is also in partnership with his brother Joseph, in the mercantile business, at Coldwater.

Dr. Samuel H. Bartine

was born in Princeton, N. J., April 20, 1827. When twenty-eight years old he came to Ohio, but four years later went to Mississippi. Again in two years he returned to this State and located in Auglaize County. In 1875 he came to Montezuma, since which date he has practised medicine at this place. In 1869 he married Margaret Wyckoff, of New Jersey. His grandfather Bartine was a French Huguenot, who came to New York in 1792, while that city was yet in infancy, so far as the prominence of Broadway was concerned. His father, David Bartine, was born in New York, and was a Methodist minister. He lived to the age of about eighty, and was an active minister over a half century. Dr. Bartine's mother and Hon. Sam. Hunt's father were sister and brother. The Doctor has one living brother, Dr. Oliver Bartine, of Princeton, N. J. One brother, David W., a Methodist minister, is deceased. Two other brothers, Judge Stephen, of Berks County, Pa., and Joseph, a farmer, of Lawrenceville, Pa., are both dead. He had three sisters, one living, Louisa Teissere, of Trenton, N. J., Mrs. Eliza Curran, of Huntington, Ind. (dec'd), and Maria Mount, of Long Branch (dec'd).

Charles L. Burdge

was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 14, 1825. In October, 1835, his parents came to Franklin Township, where his father died in November, 1868, and his mother June 18, 1879. The family consisted of eight children, of whom three are still living in this county, and one in Missouri. Our subject was the third child, and is the oldest of those living. He is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser. He was married June 11, 1846, to Prudence Preston, of Hamilton County, who blessed him with eight children, only five of whom are living. The children were named as follows: Caroline, Robert, Franklin, Amanda, Nancy Ann (dead), James (dead), Minnie (dead), and Emma. Caroline married Allen Palmer; Robert married Lydia J. Palmer, and Franklin married Eva Frank. They all live in the old home community.

George L. Axe,

son of George and Margaret, *née* Echenrate, Axe, was born in Circleville, Ohio, in May, 1838. During his infancy his parents moved near Zanesville, where he remained until his eighteenth year, when, with his parents, he came to the farm now occupied by his brother, in Auglaize County. This was in 1856, and since that time he has been a resident of this locality. He was married May 30, 1863, to Rose Tafe, of Auglaize County, and has reared seven children, named Ambrose A., Mary J., George, Anna, William, Clara, and Charles; two children, named James L. and Russell, the former the second oldest of the family, and the latter the second youngest, an infant, are deceased. Mr. Axe is one of the leading farmers of the west part of the township, and has a splendid farm, in every way well improved.

Wm. Axe

was born January 8, 1833, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1856, with his father's family. The same season he married Eleanor Logan, of Muskingum County. They have a family of seven children, named William, John, Joseph, Alice, Elizabeth, Sarah Ellen, Mary Ann, and Caroline. The land he now owns consists of 290 acres on the Auglaize and Mercer County line, his buildings being on the road at the county line crossing, where he keeps a country supply-store, which is matter of great convenience to the community, owing to the distance to St. Marys or Montezuma, the nearest towns.

Wm. B. Winters

was born May 23, 1803, in Kentucky, and came to this county in 1831. April 18, 1836, he married Mary Bodkin. At that time they had but one child, Mary A., now Mrs. Jacob Selby. She remembers the names of several Indians, who were frequent callers at her father's house. Among these are General Armstrong, Johnnycake, and Oldhorse. She thus became acquainted with the Indian dialect in infancy, and at first spoke it more readily than her mother tongue. On August 23, 1846, she married Jacob Selby. They have reared the following children: Elizabeth A., Cynthia A., Sarah A., J. Wilson, Emma R., and Lovada.

The Ballingers.

William Ballinger was born in Clarke County, Ohio, and settled in this township about 1833. He married Elizabeth Updyke, and one of their sons, Andrew Jackson, now resides on the old home farm. Their son Harman was born in 1832 and married Mary Jane Patterson, and two years later moved to the west. Andrew J. was born in 1833 and married Rosanna Bodkin in 1855. They have one living child. Mrs. B. died in 1863. Mr. B. in 1865 married Abigail Sprague, and has five children by this marriage, three of whom are deceased.

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J. T. Miller,

son of Benjamin and Rebecca Miller, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 17, 1813, and settled in this county in 1854. In 1836 he married Rebecca Bennett, who was born in this county in 1838. Her parents were Landon and Elizabeth Bennett. Mr. Miller has reared six children, named Frank W., born 1867; Delia, born 1869; Almeritia, born 1871; Charles, born 1873; Alwilda, born 1875; and Clyde, born 1877.

Morris Kelly,

son of Dennis and Mary Kelly, was born in Cincinnati, May 29, 1812, and in 1842 married Nancy Summers, who was born in Virginia, June 18, 1818. In 1850 he came to this county, and has been engaged in the grocery trade in Montezuma for several years. He also held the office of postmaster from 1871 to about 1881. He was township treasurer two years, and constable the same length of time.

Peter Circle

was born in Virginia, and moved to this county in 1835, thus becoming one of the earliest settlers of the township. At that time his family consisted of Emanuel, Andrew, Jacob, Regina, and Sarah. One son, James, had come to this section the preceding year. Andrew married Rebecca Cameron, August 18, 1843. The father died in March, 1856.

Charles Bopkin

came to this county in October, 1829, from Clarke County. S. K., a son, was born in this township October 14, 1831; Wm. D., March 14, 1834; and Greenberry, March 21, 1838. His brother William came here at the same time. He died at the age of eighty-one, June 23, 1848, and Charles on the 8th of April, 1856.

Stephen Sprague and Wife

were among the early settlers of this township. They reared a family of six children. One son, Stephen, married Myron Long.

John Miller and Wife

were among the very earliest settlers in this township. They have both passed away some years since.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP.

Gibson Township is bounded north by Recovery Township, east by Granville Township, south by Darke County, and west by Indiana State line. It is six miles long from east to west, and has an average width from north to south of three and a half miles, the only variation being on the north line, which corresponds to that of the old Greenville Treaty line, which bears northwest until it strikes the Wabash at Recovery, when it diverges to the southwest until it reaches State line. The only village in the township is a portion of Fort Recovery, which is treated in entirety under Recovery Township, and so need only be referred to here.

The records of the township for dates prior to 1860 could not be found.

1860. Trustees: J. Meyers, J. G. Alexander, and George Painter. Clerk: Isaac Foster.

1861. Justice of the Peace: Theo. Scheid. Trustees: Thomas Grandon, Robert Hunter, and James G. Alexander. Treasurer: George Meyers. Clerk: Isaac Foster. Constables: John Lipps and John E. Meyers.

1862. Trustees: George Painter, Thomas Grandon, and John F. Fox. Clerk: Isaac Winters.

1863. Trustees: George Painter, Jacob Meyers, and Abraham Mott. Clerk: F. Meyers. Constables: John Lipps and Azriah Denny.

1864. The above officers were all re-elected.

1865. Trustees: George Painter, Jacob Meyers, and Peter M. Collins. Treasurer: George Meyers.

1866. Clerk: Abraham Mott, Jr. All others re-elected. Also in 1867.

1868. Trustees: John Oswald, John Esser, and Rudolph Figel. Treasurer: George Meyers. Clerk: A. Mott.

1868. Same as above.

1869. Trustees: Jackson Golden, John Esser, and R. Figel. Treasurer: George Meyers.

1870. Trustees: R. Figel, John Esser, and F. Meyers.

In 1871 the following persons were elected: Trustees: Edward Jones. Clerk: John H. Collins. Treasurer: George R. McDaniel.

1872. Trustees: John Cummins, James Hedrick, and Edward Jones. Treasurer: John Cring.

1873. Rudolph Figel, James Hedrick, and Edward Jones. Treasurer and clerk the same.

1874. Trustee: George Hedrick. Clerk: J. Max.

We could not find any record for the years 1875, '76, and '77.

In 1878. Trustees: Abraham Mott, John Cummins, and John Green. Treasurer: John Cring. Clerk: Joseph Passman.

1879. Trustee: Peter Wourms. Treasurer: Theo. Cring.

1880. Same as above.

1881. Trustees: D. W. Barger, Peter Wourms, and J. G. Alexander. Treasurer: J. A. Roemer. Clerk: Joseph Passman.

1882. Constables: Henry Muthert and John Barry. Justices of the Peace: George R. McDaniel and Charles Davis.

The township was organized as part of Darke County, and so forms one of the original townships of Mercer County as now constituted.

This township has 12,038 acres, and with the buildings valued at $227,650. 5513 acres arable land, 1053 acres meadow land, 442 acres woodlands.

Population in 1870, 1100; in 1880, 1462. Vote of 1880: For Secretary: Charles Townsend, 113; Wm. Lang, 180. For President: James A. Garfield, 122; Winfield S. Hancock, 196. For Governor (1881): Charles Foster, 90; John W. Bookwalter, 152; Abraham R. Ludlow, 6; John Seitz, 1.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Andrew Jackson Denniston

is the proprietor of the Wayne House, Fort Recovery. He was born in Darke County, Ohio, and married Lydia Ann Byrum, of the same county, March 24, 1864, by which union six children have been born. Andrew Jackson is the son of William Denniston, son of Johnston Denniston, who came to this country from North Ireland about the year 1800. His mother was Mary Jane Wasson, whose father also came from North Ireland about the same year. His wife's father, Robert Byrum, was a native of North Carolina. His mother-in-law, Mary Byrum, was a daughter of Jacob Getinger, of Baltimore. A. J. Denniston was clerk of Jackson Township, Darke County, Ohio, for three and a half years, and also a justice of the peace of the same township for two terms. From 1871 to 1879 he was mayor of Union City, Indiana. In the latter year he resigned and removed to Fort Recovery, and was elected and now holds the office of mayor of said village. His grandfathers, Johnston Denniston and David Wasson, were among the first settlers of Washington Township, Darke County. His father purchased eighty acres of land in the woods, and paid for it by making rails for twenty-five cents per hundred. He hauled hoop poles to West Alexander, Ohio, marketed his wheat in Piqua, and teamed to Dayton and Cincinnati. He raised a large family of children, and all shared alike the hardships incident to the early settlement of the country.

Azariah Denney

was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1824, and settled in Gibson Township, Mercer County, Ohio, in 1830. He married Lydia Ann Riegel, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1852, in Jay County, Indiana, by whom he had nine children—three boys and six girls—all of whom survive, excepting Florence B., who died in April, 1875. His father, Wm. F. Denney, is yet living in Darke County, Ohio. His grandfather, Martin Fulk, served throughout the seven years' war with the patriots of the Revolution. The patriotism of the sires still courses in the veins of the sons. A brother, Mr. Henry Denney, and a brother-in-law, Mr. John Riegel, having performed heroic service in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Denney was at the first election held in Gibson Township, Fort Recovery, in 1834. When he arrived in the township twenty-six families of the Miami Indians were camped on Simison's Run. His playmates were Indian bucks. He joined in their wild whoops and the chase. Deer were more plentiful then than squirrels are now, and he could kill them a good deal easier. A great many wild hogs roamed through the forests, and many a brutal and ferocious fight did he witness between the wild hogs and the tame dogs with bucks, squaws, and papooses present, leading a weird enchantment by their savage delight. While Mr. Denney kept himself on friendly terms with the Indians, he never deemed it safe to trust them too far, and had some narrow escapes from their treachery. As one of the substantial farmers of Gibson Township he now looks back upon the vicissitudes of his pioneer life with feelings of victory and good cheer.

Sebastian Laber

was born in Germany, April 27, 1840. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1847, and settled in Mercer County, where he now keeps a restaurant in the town of Fort Recovery. His wife, Mary Bettner, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 9, 1850, and he married her in Mercer County, Oct. 8, 1872. They have four children living.

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George Hedrick,

one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Gibson Township, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born March 7, 1839. He is the son of John and Rebecca Hedrick, natives of Virginia. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Clark, whose parents were natives of England. His parents and his wife's parents located in Mercer County at an early day, and the subject of this sketch experienced the hardships, trials, and troubles that belong to pioneer life. He has in his possession some very fine and curious Indian relics, such as guns, knives, and tomahawks. In the spring of 1851 the remains of a number of the soldiers who fell at the time of St. Clair's defeat at Fort Recovery in 1791 were accidentally found. These were exhumed, and reburied in a Christian manner, in which duty George Hedrick assisted. He was township trustee for the period of six years, and also served as street commissioner for the term of six years. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, 118th O. V. I., and received his honorable discharge in 1865. For two years the regiment belonged to the 23d Army Corps, and at the siege of Knoxville he was under fire twenty-one days in succession, but emerged from the siege without receiving a scratch. Mr. Hedrick is the father of two sons and two daughters.

Absalom Wallingsford,

a son of Richard and Fanny Wallingsford, was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 10, 1822, and his wife, Martha Ann McDaniel, was born in the same county August 25, 1823. They were married in Clark County in June, 1844, and removed to Mercer County in June, 1848. He erected the first saw-mill in this county, the motive power of which was propelled by five and six yoke of oxen and cows. With this power he was enabled to saw from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet of lumber per day. During the war of the Rebellion he served as a private soldier in the 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the three months' service. He afterwards entered the 99th Ohio as a lieutenant, but resigned his commission in 1863. In October, 1864, he again entered the service as a substitute, and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1865. His wife's father, James McDaniel, was one of the soldiers of the war of 1812. After passing through various vicissitudes, Mr. Wallingsford is now engaged in a remunerative furniture business at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

Joel S. Hoyt,

son of Alvery and Hannah McKinley Hoyt (of Washington County, Ohio), was born in Morgan County, Ohio, October 29, 1825. Learned the photographic art, and settled in Mercer County. Joel S. married Phebe Morrison November 26, 1846. Their children are William A., Joseph D., Henrietta F., Joel A., Phebe E., and Mary E. His wife's parents names are Morris and Lydia Archer Morrison. She was born August 12, 1829. His own grandfather, Michael Hoyt, was in the Revolutionary War, and Joseph Archer, his wife's grandfather, in the Mexican War. He enlisted in the 40th Ohio Regiment, October 28, 1861, in Company K, and discharged November 6, 1864.

Jeremiah Hoyt enlisted in the 7th Ohio Cavalry. John Hoyt in the 77th Ohio Regiment in 1861, discharged in 1865, and was in Andersonville prison six months.

Nicholas Hoyt enlisted in the 36th Ohio Regiment, and died at Parkersburg in 1864.

Joseph Morrison enlisted in the same regiment. William Morrison in the 36th Ohio Regiment in 1861, and discharged in 1865. Elisha Morrison in the 42d Ohio Regiment in 1862, and discharged in 1865.

W. W. Collins

is the son of Peter M. and Anne Gripton Collins. He was born in Worcester County, Maryland, July 16, 1839, became a farmer and stock-raiser, and settled in this county March 12, 1863. He married Mary J. Whitesel, daughter of David and Matilda Whitesel, who settled in Mercer County in 1856. She was born October 26, 1855, and married October 13, 1874. Their children are Ernest C., Edgar P., and David. By his first wife, Emeline A. Stephens, he had one son, named Raymond R. Collins. His father, Peter M. Collins, held the office of justice of the peace for several terms. John Collins, his uncle, was in the War of 1812. William W. Collins enlisted April 21, 1862, in the 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and was discharged July 25, 1865. John H. Collins in the 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, August, 1863, and discharged in 1865. Thomas C. Collins in 1861, in the 40th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and discharged in 1864.

John Hedrick

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled in Mercer County in 1839. He is a carpenter and builder. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, to whom he was united in marriage in Mercer County, May 27, 1858. Two sons and a daughter are the fruits of this union.

Jacob P. Dearworth,

son of George A. and Catharine Dearworth, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 19, 1842, and brought up as a shoemaker. His parents came to this county in 1856. Jacob P. settled at Fort Recovery in 1859, and married Anne Schaffer, daughter of Jacob and Christina Schaffer, October 26, 1868. Her parents came to this county in 1857. Mrs. Jacob P. Dearworth was born in Bavaria July 15, 1847. Their children are Charles W., Annie S., and Russel R. He has filled the office of school director. He enlisted in the 40th Regiment, Company I, April, 1861, and was discharged in 1865, and was in the following engagements: Middle Creek, Pound Gap, Franklinton, Tennessee, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, etc. etc. He was captured in 1864, and served six months in Andersonville. He settled in Fort Recovery, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James K. Jones,

son of Abraham and Rebecca Jones, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 12, 1826. His father was born in New Jersey in 1784, and his mother in 1791. He is a farmer. In 1849 he married Minerva K. Jones, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1832. Their children are Hiram, Nancy K., Abraham, George W., Susan R., Mary, Martha, James, Abbie, Frank, Albert, William, Jacob, and Lorinda. James K. Jones enlisted in 1863 in Company D of the 152d Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in 1864. He entered as a veteran in 1864 in the 193d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D. Abraham Jones enlisted in 1862, and served three years in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A. James K. Jones was one of the first settlers in Mercer County, and lived a pioneer life. His father entered the land in 1835, and owns a farm of eighty acres.

William Snyder

settled in this county in 1835, having been born in Butler County, Ohio, February 23, 1820. Has held the office of assessor, trustee, and treasurer in his township. When he came to the township it was all under timber, but by hard work he has two farms, well improved, besides holding town property. He married Martha Herring October 10, 1844. She was a native of Butler County, where she was born February 8, 1826. Their children consist of the following named: Henry, born September 9, 1847; Mary Jane, born February 19, 1852; Sarah Ann, born February 12, 1854; Tillie C., born June 5, 1860; John W., born September 13, 1862; Orra, born October 12, 1867; Rebecca, July 13, 1845, deceased September 3, 1876; Margaret, born October 8, 1849, deceased December 4, 1857; Anthony Wayne, born December 7, 1857, deceased July 27, 1861.

George R. McDaniel

came from Clarke County, Ohio, and settled near Recovery in 1836. The country was then wild, and farming became his occupation as rapidly as lands were cleared. In 1871 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he still (1881) holds. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until discharged, at the close of the war in 1865. His father and grandfather laid out and founded the town of Recovery. He was married March 4, 1858, to Miss Telitha A. Lotz, of Jay County, Ind. They have but two children, M. P. and Ernest L. Mr. McD. is one of the early settlers of his township, and has contributed largely to the improvement of the new country which he entered in 1836.

Thomas Rockwell,

who emigrated to Mercer County in November, 1837, was born in Pennsylvania, January 17, 1817. April 11, 1840, he married Dulana Scranton, a native of Madison County, Ohio, to whom a family of nine children have been born. He is at present engaged as a farmer and carpenter near Fort Recovery, Ohio. In 1850, Mr. Rockwell was elected constable at Gibson Township, and served two terms. When he first arrived in the county there were two pepper mills in the vicinity, with which the farmers ground their corn into meal; and he thinks he killed at least a thousand deer the first twenty years after his arrival. Ancestors on both his father's and mother's side were in the Revolutionary War.

T. W. Craig,

son of Tobias and Catharine Hedrick Craig, was born April 2, 1847, in Jay County, and brought up to the drug business. He married Abigail A. McGriff, daughter of Solomon and Clara C. McGriff, on August 15, 1872, and came to Mercer County in 1877. Their children are William F., Thornton H., and Clara B. He has filled the office of township treasurer. John Craig enlisted in 1862, and discharged in 1865, was one year in Libby prison. He belonged to the 90th Regiment, 5th Indiana Cavalry, Company C.

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Frederick K. Schneider,

son of Frederick and Catharine F. Schneider (the parents live in Germany). He was born in Germany, March 4, 1846; settled at Fort Recovery in 1872; keeps a grocery store. He married Annie L. Ungerer, who was born January 28, 1857, daughter of William L. and Elizabeth B. Ungerer, on September 11, 1873. Their children are Charles F., Maria, Ernest, and Eliza W. Frederick K. Schneider served in the Prussian army four years; enlisted there in 1867, and discharged in 1871. Was in the battle of Metz, August 18, 1870; of Bomorge, August 30, 1870; Sedan, September 1, 1870; and of Paris, September 4, 1870, and remained until 1871. While at Paris he was in six engagements, and in June, 1871, reached home, but wounded.

Samuel W. Buck

is a barber by trade, and is engaged in the business at Fort Recovery. He was born in Auglaize County, April 28, 1846, and removed with his parents to Mercer County in the spring of 1858. He entered the military service in the war of the Rebellion by enlisting, September 20, 1862, in the 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received an honorable discharge in 1865. He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia, in 1863, and was confined in Libby prison several months. He was severely wounded in both legs in 1864, and is now receiving a pension. In 1871 her married Adelia Stoker at Celina, Ohio, by whom he has had three children.

A. M. Lowrey,

son of Benasah and M. Lowrey (who settled in this county in 1854), was born May 14, 1823, in the State of New York. He was brought up as a farmer. November 1, 1854, he married Elizabeth A. Byerly, who was born December 7, 1835, and is the daughter of Lewis and Sarah Shunk Byerly. A. M. Lowrey bought a farm and settled in Mercer County in March, 1861. Their children are William H., Lyman L., and Sarah E.

Benasah Lowrey was in the War of 1812.

Lewis R. enlisted in the 107th Illinois Regiment, Company C, August, 1862, and was discharged in 1865. Henry Lowrey was in the same regiment, and discharged at the same time.

John L. Fox

was born in Preble County July 1, 1821, and is the son of Henry and Rachel Fox, who settled in this county in 1837. He was brought up a farmer and stockraiser. He married Christianna Robbins, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Robbins, who settled in Mercer County in 1838. Mrs. Fox was born April 23, 1824, and married September 30, 1841. Their children are Joseph, John S., Abraham, Rachel, Eliza, Mary, James, Jesse, and Clarissa. He has been township trustee for fifteen years.

Joseph Fox enlisted in the 40th Ohio Regiment, Company K, in the fall of 1862, and died in the hospital at Ashland, Kentucky, in 1862.

A. Stephenson, M.D.,

was born in Syracuse, New York, in the year 1856, and located in Mercer County in December, 1875. After receiving a liberal education in the academic institutions of learning in his native country he went to Germany, where he took a thorough course in medical instruction. After his return to the United States he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Columbus, where he graduated in 1877. He is now a practising physician in the country surrounding Fort Recovery. At Celina, Ohio, July 12, 1876, he married Ella E. Taylor, by whom he has had two children.

Robert Lennarte

is engaged in the hardware merchandising business at Fort Recovery, Ohio. He was born in Germany April 29, 1836, and settled in Mercer County in December, 1849. He married his wife in this county September 16, 1856. Her name was Sarah Weaver, who was born in Pennsylvania December 25, 1837. Four sons and five daughters survive this union. Mr. Lennarte has been elected and served five terms as assessor of personal property, and in 1879 was elected real estate appraiser. He has served twenty-three years as school director of district No. 6, and still continues to fill the office.

Ransom Denney

is one of the pioneer farmers of Gibson Township. He was born in Gallia County, Ohio, December 10, 1815, and settled in Mercer County at an early day. He was at the first election, when only sixteen votes were cast at Fort Recovery. He hauled his first load of wheat of sixteen bushels to Dayton, which commanded thirty-seven cents per bushel. He paid $2.50 per bushel for salt. In 1845 he married Eliza Okley, who bore him six children.

S. L. Fair

is a carpenter by trade, and a single man. He was born in Preble County July 6, 1833, and settled, with his parents, in Mercer County in December, 1836. His father, John S. Fair, was a practising physician, and died in 1856. He was the first physician that practised in Fort Recovery. S. L., the son, enlisted in the 31st Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and served until his honorable discharge in 1863, after which he entered a cavalry regiment, and performed service until he was mustered out in 1865. His grandfather, William Fair, was a soldier in the war of 1812; and his uncle, Leander Fair, was in the Mexican war.

Joseph W. Gray

was born November 1, 1844. His parents were James and Elizabeth Robbins Gray, who settled in Mercer County in 1844. He was raised a farmer, and on November 2, 1873, married Eliza A. Sautman, daughter of Emanuel and Consetter Sautman, who lived in Jay County. She was born July 10, 1853. Their children are Mary C., Joseph C. A., and Matilda E. He enlisted in the 126th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, in 1862, and was discharged June 13, 1865. He was in the battle at Martinsburgh, Virginia, and Manassas Junction; was captured there, taken to Andersonville prison, and kept ten weeks.

Bolser Hœning,

son of Michael and Elizabeth Hœning, came from Germany, and settled in Mercer County. He was born in Germany December 30, 1821, and raised a farmer and stock raiser. In 1857 he married Mary A., daughter of Adam and Anna M. Garlage. She was born June 13, 1835. Their children are named Anna M., Henry, Elizabeth, Adam, Christinia, Catharine, Frank, Frederic Roop. Has filled the office of school director, and settled on section 19, and owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and has always lived a consistent Christian.

Van Buren Baker,

son of E. and Jane G. Baker, was born January 19, 1833. (His parents live in Darke County, Ohio.) He settled in this county in the fall of 1863, and is now engaged in the livery and feed business, and also farming. He married Elizabeth Gingery, daughter of George and Susan Gingery, of Darke County. Mrs. Baker was born June 11, 1836, and was married to Van Buren Baker March 10, 1854. Their children are George E., Susan J., and Thornton T. George Gingery, his father-in-law, was in the War of 1812 one year.

Solomon McGriff.

April 7, 1825, is the date of the birthday of Solomon McGriff, and Darke County, Ohio, is the place of his nativity. He settled in Mercer County in 1861, and now conducts a restaurant in the village of Fort Recovery. The name of his first wife was Clara Little, to whom he was married in May, 1851. Her people were Kentuckians, and her mother was a Morgan, a relative of Gen. John Morgan, the notorious rebel raider during the war. Mr. McGriff had four children by his first wife, and one by his second.

Tobias W. Cring

is one of the few retired farmers of the county. He was born in Pennsylvania June, 1812, and settled within eight miles of his present residence in the year 1842. He has been twice married; his first wife having died in 1869 he married his second, Anna Runkle, in Jay County, Indiana, September, 1880. Two sons and six daughters by his first wife still survive. John, the eldest son, was a soldier three years in the war of the Rebellion, and was a prisoner at Belle Isle and Andersonville one year.

B. W. Roop

is a native of Mercer County, Ohio, and was married to Jeannette Borrell, a native of Butler County, Ohio, December 26, 1875. He is a blacksmith by trade, and, as a disciple of Vulcan, his forges in metal yields him a handsome competency. His father, Thomas, and mother, Elizabeth, have lived to the ages of seventy-three and seventy-two, respectively, and reside in Mercer County. He was elected constable, in 1878, of Gibson Township, and filled the office two years. He is the father of three children.

J. A. Wurdemann

was married to Catharine Manchester, January 5, 1872. He was born March 29, 1851, and his wife September 4, 1853. His father's name is John H., and his mother's Adeline Wurdemann. They came to Mercer County in 1850, and keep a grocery store and restaurant at Fort Recovery.

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William Hanna,

son of Charles and Elizabeth McGill Hanna, was born in Pennsylvania, March 25, 1830, and learned the business of cabinet-making and painting, and settled at Recovery in the spring of 1858. He married Caroline L. Gray, April 18, 1860. She was born in 1843, and is the daughter of Samuel Gray.

James Hanna was in the War of 1812.

William Hanna enlisted in 1864 in the 5th Ohio Cavalry, Company F, and was discharged in 1865.

Jacob Hammond,

son of Michael and Anna M. Hammond, was born September 21, 1844, and raised as a blacksmith and wagon maker. He married Susan, daughter of John and Catharine Weaver, in 1864. She was born November 23, 1845. Their children are Joseph, Michael, Catharine, Jacob, Rudolph, Ellerous, Rosie, and John. Has filled the office of supervisor for five years. He enlisted in 1864 in the 185th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and was discharged at Farmington, Kentucky, on old John Marquis's farm, on account of ill-health.

Andrew S. Shaffer,

son of Ira and Hannah Simlee Shaffer, was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 7, 1830; is a farmer and stock-raiser, and settled in Mercer County in September, 1864. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. He married Sophia Mitchell on December 8, 1864, who is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Mitchell. She was born August 21, 1837. Their children are Alvida J., Margaret, Mary E., James J., Albert V., Francis M., Miranda, Elizabeth, Henry W., Lucinda, Ella.

Jacob H. Vankirk,

son of William C. and Mary Vankirk, settled in this county in 1852. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 7, 1823; brought up as a farmer and stock-raiser, and married Elizabeth Fox, May 10, 1845. She was born January 26, 1825, and is the daughter of Henry and Rachel Fox, who settled in Mercer County in 1839. His father's family consisted of Marcus, Louisa, Sylvester, Dewitt Clinton, Eliza Catharine, Mary, and Susan.

George Zenz

is the son of Peter and Clara Zenz. They settled here in 1866. Their son George was born in Germany, October 15, 1837. He is a farmer, and keeps a general store of all kinds of goods. October 14, 1861, he married Barbara, daughter of George Freedman and Margaret, his wife. She was born May 20, 1841. Their children are George, Peter, John, and Christopher. Has been a church trustee, and owns 350 acres of good land.

Robert Hunter,

son of Thomas and Ann Hunter Morrow. The parents settled in this county in 1846. He was born in Fairfield County, August 24, 1820, and raised a farmer. On September 3, 1844, he married Nancy A. Alexander, daughter of James and Sarah Alexander. She was born August 20, 1826. Their children are John G., Benjamin F., David H., Henry M., James A., and Annie B. He has filled the office of township trustee. John Hunter was in the one hundred day service.

John Gugginbiller,

son of Mathias and Teracia Gugginbiller, was born in Germany September 10, 1825,—brought up as a farmer and stock raiser. His wife was born in 1836. They were married in New York. Their children are named John, Henry, Joseph, Mary, Anna C., and Louisa. Has been a church trustee three years. He owns two hundred acres of good tillable land, in a good state of cultivation. He came to America at the age of twenty-five years.

Joseph Buhler,

son of Augustus and Catharine Buhler. They settled in this county in 1847. Joseph was born April 5, 1837, and was brought up to farming and a stock raiser. He married Rosanna, daughter of Anthony and Rosanna Coons, who had settled in Auglaize County. She was born in 1846. Their children are named George H., Mary F., Joseph C., Henry J., Catharine M., Rosie M., and Teracey M. He served as school director for three years in 1878. He owns fifty acres of land in section 19.

Harmon Meyer

was born at Fort Recovery March 14, 1857. His parents, Ferdinand and Leah Meyer, came to this county in 1854. He is now engaged in the grocery business at Fort Recovery.

Andrew Boner

is a farmer who was born in Clark County, Ohio, September 5, 1842, and removed to Mercer County in the spring of 1877. He married Sarah J. Reese, a native of Greene County, September 22, 1875, by whom a son and daughter has been born. During the war of the Rebellion he served as a private soldier in the Ohio National Guards for one hundred days.

George W. Edmiston.

Born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1831, and locating in Mercer County in the year 1837, George W. Edmiston, the subject of this brief sketch, has remained a single man with stoic philosophy. As a farmer and stock-raiser he thinks "life is worth living for," and forcibly gives his reasons by remaining firm in his convictions with imperturbable complacency.

William Boise

was born in Pennsylvania January 5, 1818, and settled in Mercer County in the spring of 1863. He is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. He was married in March, 1878, to Elizabeth Townsend, by whom he has had thirteen children. His eldest son, Elisha, was in the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and died in the service at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Henry H. Muthart

was born September 15, 1846, and removed with his parents to Marion County, Ohio, in 1847, and from thence to Mercer County in 1857. He is a carpenter by trade. In March, 1870, he was married to Elizabeth Grile. He served as constable of Gibson Township for three years; and from May, 1864, until the close of the war, 1865, he was a sailor on the gunboat "Vindicator."

William Koch,

son of Frederick and Charlotte Koch. They came to Mercer County in 1845. He was born in Prussia January 31, 1834, was raised to the tanning business, and on the 8th of October, 1857, married Dora Buckhouse. Their children are Sophia L., Julia, Frank, Minnie, Flora, Edward, Carrie, and Elma.

William Buckhouse enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1864.

J. W. Myers,

son of Jacob and Rachel Myers (who settled in Mercer County in 1845). He was born November 21, 1847, and raised a farmer and cattle dealer. In 1878 he married Christina, daughter of Abraham and Mary A. Rautz, who was born March, 1855. They have one child, named James. He is the owner of a farm in this township, and his father owns over 300 acres.

John B. Greene

married Lucinda Gay, daughter of Andrew Gay, in Clifford County, Ohio, in 1873. His parents were Frederick and M. Greene. He was born in 1842, and his wife in 1843. Their children are named Edward, Amanda, Elizabeth, Julia, and Birdie. Has filled the office of trustee two years. He enlisted in 1863 in the 49th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and discharged at Telahoma, Kentucky.

James T. Ford

was born in Virginia March 15, 1810, and settled in this county in 1870, since which he has engaged in farming. He married Nancy Drum May 20, 1833. She was born in Virginia February 17, 1810. Their family consisted of ten children, as follows: Cornelia (deceased), Orlando (deceased), Alonzo (deceased), Jane I., Elizabeth, Horatio, Sarah F., Phebe, David, and Martha.

Frederick Yoos.

His parents, Frederick and Resine Yoos, died in Germany. He was born August 5, 1847, and is a butcher by trade. He married Frederica Cobler, October 2, 1870. She was born in 1844. Their children are Catharine and Emma. He resided seven years as a butcher at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Milton G. Trace

was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 12, 1849, and settled in Mercer County in 1878. He is a carpenter by trade. He was married in Jay County, Indiana, August 16, 1874, to Susan Bergman, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, by whom he has had three sons.

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Charles Snyder

is the son of Frederick and Catharine F. Snyder, of Germany. He was born in Germany, November 4, 1849. When he came to this county he settled at Fort Recovery in 1877, and keeps a billiard saloon. He was in the Prussian army three years.

Joseph Souderman,

son of John and Mary Engles Souderman, was born in Germany, June 4, 1824; raised as a blacksmith, and settled in this county in 1853. He married Sarah F. Weber in 1857, who was born in 1840, and was the daughter of John and Catharine Fry Weber.

John D. Van Kirk

is a harness-maker in the village of Fort Recovery. He is a native of Mercer County, Ohio, having been born in August, 1852. He married Mary Hanlin August 25, 1878. His father's name was Milton Van Kirk, and his mother's Nancy.

William Evers,

a farmer near Fort Recovery, was born May 22, 1854, and came to this county in 1875, where he now owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich bottom land. The same year he married Rose Deringer, who was born in 1859. They have two children, Frank and Andrew.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded north by Butler Township, east by Marion Township, south by Darke County, and west by Gibson and Recovery townships. It is six miles from east to west on north line; the east line is irregular, corresponding to the west line of Marion Township, as already noted; the south line is nearly five miles, and the west line something more than six miles long.

The surface of the township is generally low and level, with an extended basin known as Cranberry Prairie, but which was originally something of a marsh. It is in this locality the Wabash has its source. From here it flows west and crosses into Recovery Township. The land is highly productive, and is now in rather an advanced state of cultivation. The inhabitants have always been, and are now, either German, or of German descent.

Organization.

The Commissioners met June 5, 1837, and "took up a petition from citizens of Recovery Township, praying to have town 7 S., range 2 E., struck off from Recovery Township. We therefore hear said petition; whereupon it is considered and ordered by the Board in the premises that town 7 S., range 2 E., be and hereby is set off and entered according to the boundaries made upon the original surveyed township into a separate and independent township, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, and to be known by the name of Granville. It is further ordered that the originally surveyed town 6 S., range 2 E., be, and the same is hereby attached to town 7 S., range 2 E. We therefore direct notice to be put up for an election to be held at the house of John Wright on the 26th of June next, then and there to elect such officers as the law directs."

Garfield vote (1880) 58; Hancock vote 288.

This township contains 24,215 acres, which, with the buildings, are valued at $586,180, having 10,452 acres of arable land, 458 acres meadow land, and 13,325 acres of wood land.

Population in 1870, 1231; in 1880, 1616.

William Franklin says "the first township officers were James Grant, justice of the peace; Wm. Franklin, constable; John Wright, clerk."

This township is composed of nine subdistricts, one exclusively for colored youths, and one independent district, known as St. Henry. The average wages paid teachers are forty dollars per month. The township has five brick and four frame school-houses.

The township enumeration is 571; enrolled 362; and John G. Beckman is the present clerk.

St. Henry.

St. Henry is laid out on east half of northwest, and west half of northeast quarters of section 21, town 7 S., range 2 E. It contains 88 lots, which, with the exception of north and west tiers, are 7 rods wide east and west, and 37 rods long north and south. The streets are each four rods wide. The north and south streets are laid out at a variation of 3° 45′ E. The east and west streets are laid out on a variation of 4° E. A small branch meanders through the town from southwest to northeast. Lots numbered 33 and 56 are donated for a market-place and public ground. Lots 29 and 51 are donated for church and school purposes. The corners of town are marked as follows: at northeast corner a post, at southeast corner a sugar, at southwest corner a beech, and at northwest corner a beech and a lynn. The centre of section 21 stands one link west of southwest corner of lot 11. The original quarter section post on north line of section 21 stands seven links west of northwest corner of lot 18. Stones have been planted at northwest corner of lot 30, at northeast corner of lot 37, and at northeast corner of lot 52. All of which is certified to be correct.

Justin Hamilton, Co. Sur.

Done July 1, 1837.

Acknowledged July 7, 1837, by Henry Roemer, before John Wiseman, J. P.

Recorded July 13, 1837. J. W. Riley, Rec.

Henry Bruns built the second cabin in the town, and his grandsons still carry on the business of blacksmith and wagon makers; also are proprietors of the only hotel in the place. Henry Beckman, the father of John G. Beckman, was also one of the first business men of the town. His son still carries on a large business, is postmaster, notary public, and clerk of township. Joseph B. Drahman has a harness shop and a good general store.

Burketsville.

This plat was laid out for Bernard Roemer, Jr., Edward Frummel, William Sutherland, and Jackson Galder, on the 25th of November, 1876. It is located on the south end of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 34, town 15, range 2 east. The lots are bounded on the south by the section and county lines of Darke and Mercer Counties. Surveyed by M. Schuyler.

BIOGRAPHIES.

John G. Beckman,

son of Henry and Elizabeth Borgerding Beckman, was born May 9, 1845, near St. Henry's, in Mercer County, is a dealer in medicine, books, notions, sewing machines, etc. He married Catharine, daughter of Bernard and Agnes Greifenkamp Romer on July 13, 1869, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. J. E. Vanderbroeck. She was born November 1, 1849. Their children are, Rosa M. E., Leo H., Emma E., Edward B., Rebecca F., and Vincent H. John G. Beckman has filled the following offices: notary public, justice of the peace, postmaster, township clerk, and assessor. His father, Henry Beckman, was born in Germany in 1819, came to America in 1829, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, then to Minster (formerly called Stallostown), and then to Cranberry Prairie in 1839. He married in 1844, and died in 1868. He held the office of justice of the peace for upwards of twenty-one years, township clerk, etc.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Beckman was born in Germany August 15, 1822, and came to America January, 1844.

Bernard Bruns

is the son of Henry and Agnes Bruns, and was born in 1827, in Germany; settled in this county at an early date as a farmer and blacksmith; married in 1849 to Elizabeth, daughter of Harman and Catharine Heabeding, who was born in 1828. Their children, Henry, Joseph, Frank, and Elizabeth. He came to this county with his father in 1827, and settled on section 21 in Granville Township, where St. Henry now stands. He built the second house in St. Henry's. Then it was covered with heavy timber, and abounded with bears, wolves, and deer. Bernard Bruns owns three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land and a house in St. Henry. He has given his eldest son Henry a property worth $2000, his son Joseph $2000, his son Frank a property worth $2500, all of which he and his wife have accumulated by their industry and perseverance. They are pioneers, and are regarded as useful and good citizens.

J. W. Ahlers,

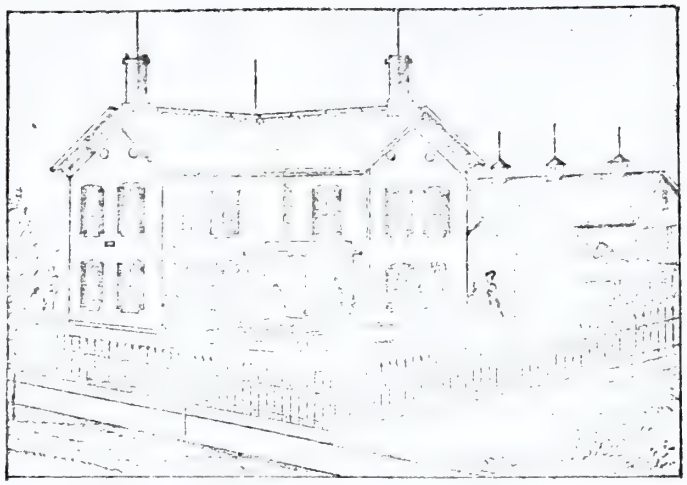
son of John B. Ahlers and Mary his wife, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April, 1853, and raised as a farmer, to which he added stock-raising. May 27, 1878, he married Mary E., daughter of Henry and Anna Preceth. She was born in 1861. They have one child, Anna F.

John G. Borgerding

was born in Germany in 1832, and settled in Mercer County in 1852; is farmer and stock-raiser. He married his wife in 1859. Their children are George H., Teneia, Mary C., Robert, Joseph, Catharine, and Margaret. He has filled the office of supervisor and mail carrier. He has a good farm of eighty acres of well-improved land, in section 24.

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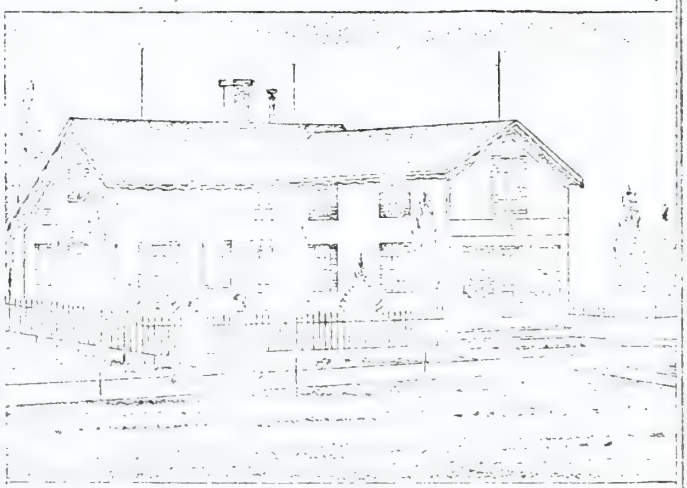
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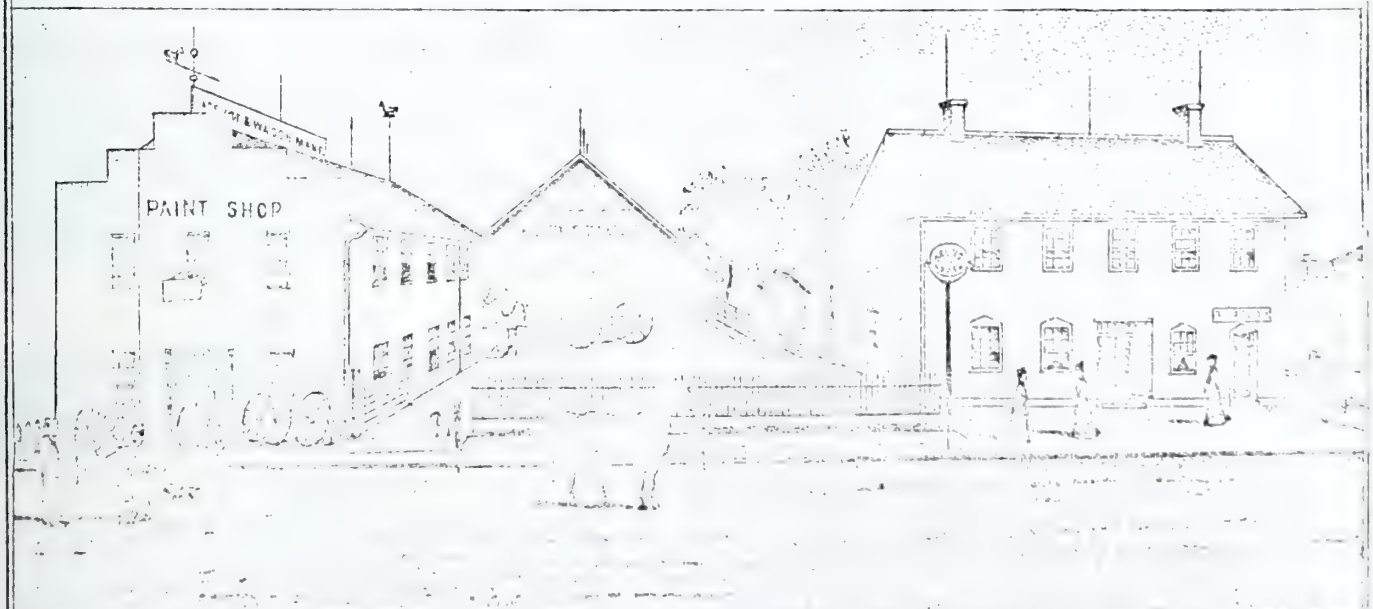
RES. OF B. BRUNS, ESQ. ST. HENRY, O.



RES. OF HENRY BRUNS, ST. HENRY, O.



RES. OF JOSEPH BRUNS, ST. HENRY, O.



J. BRUNS & BROS. CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY. ST. HENRY, OHIO. BRUNS HOUSE FRANK BRUNS, PROPRIETOR

B. BRUNS FAMILY PAGE

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William Simison

was born in Mercer County, May 22, 1827. He is the son of John Simison and Rachel Price, who came to this county in 1823. The latter's father, William Price, was with Gen. St. Clair at his defeat at Fort Recovery, and afterwards with Gen. Wayne. The subject of this sketch was constable of Granville Township two years. In August, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth Neil, a native of Montgomery County, by whom he has had six children. Mr. Simison's youth was passed amid the exciting scenes of pioneer hardships. He frequently sold his furs to traders in Piqua, and took his pay in hogs, some of them escaping while driving them home. The killing of deer was an ordinary sport, and it created no terror in him to hear the howling of wolves, as he wended his way through the forest forty miles distant to pay a visit to his future companion for life. On one occasion he was compelled to borrow a pair of pants to walk home in, his own having been placed in the crack of a log cabin to keep the wolves out, and the beasts tearing them to shreds.

William Franklin,

son of Henry F. Franklin, was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 10, 1805; was a farmer and hunter. He married Hannah Ellis, September 10, 1829, by whom he had seven children, none by the second, and four by the third wife. He was township clerk for sixteen years, and the constable the same time; also justice of the peace. He taught the first school in the township. He served thirty days in the War of 1812, and was discharged at Sandusky. William S. Franklin served in Company H, 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three years and three months. Reuben H. Franklin was in the same company and regiment. He says the first township officers were James Grant, justice of the peace; William Franklin, constable; John Wright was clerk. Lot Timber and James Dunwody were sons-in-law of Mr. James Grant. Nathaniel Hewit and Z. Richardson were also the first settlers. William Franklin owns eighty-four acres of land.

Lot Franklin and Jacob Franklin

were the brothers of Catharine Franklin. Both were farmers.

John Washington Franklin enlisted in 1861 in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and was discharged in 1862, and became a Veteran in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and died in Tennessee, August 8, 1864.

His father was born in Adams County, Virginia, December 9, 1812, and moved to Ohio in 1821, and located at Dayton, where he lived for nineteen years, when, with his wife and three children, he moved to Mercer County, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres from the agent at Lima for $1.25 per acre. It was all in woods, with all kinds of game around them.

Jacob Franklin enlisted in 1861 in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and was discharged in 1862, March 28, on account of bad health, and never had a well day from that date until his death, on November 24, 1875.

Henry Doess,

son of Joseph and Mary A. Doess, came to this county in 1861. Henry was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1853; raised a farmer and stock-raiser. He was married September 25, 1877, to Mary Ann Elizabeth Romer, daughter of Barnard and Mary Ann Romer. She was born November 22, 1852. Their children are Mary A. B. and Henry F. He has held the office of supervisor

Joseph Doess, his father, served seventeen years in the German army; came to America in 1851; settled in Erie, Pennsylvania; remained there two years; thence to Cleveland six years, and thence to Mercer County. He served in the war of 1861, having enlisted in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and discharged in 1862 on account of ill-health. They own forty acres, and have a pleasant home.

Frederick Borger,

son of Joseph and Elizabeth Borger, was born March 31, 1830. Was raised a farmer and stock-raiser. In November, 1858, he married Margaret, daughter of Herman H. Stenlon, who was born July 24, 1857. They have two children, John Joseph and Herman Henry. He has filled the office of supervisor. He owns the farm on which he resides.

Reuben Clark

is a tobacconist and farmer; settled in Mercer County in 1848; born in Virginia. He is the son of Reuben P. Clark, who was in the 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly two years. He filled the office of school director a number of years. Reuben Clark was a slave for forty years. When he worked at his trade he earned enough of extra money to buy his own freedom, his wife, and four children, for which he paid $1,500.

John Bernard Drahman,

son of J. B. and Anna M. Drahman, who settled in this county on July 26, 1836. Their son John was born in Germany, May 14, 1814. He was raised a farmer and stock-raiser, and was married December 27, 1843, to Anna Mary, daughter of John H. Hemmelgarn and Anna M., his wife. Their children are John Henry, Mary B., Mary A., Elizabeth, John Bernard, Mary M., Bernard Joseph, Gatrola, and Bernard F. He has filled the office of supervisor, justice of the peace, and school director for twenty years. He sailed for America in 1836, and landed in Baltimore; thence to Cincinnati, where he remained three years; and thence to Mercer County, in 1840.

Bernard Lammers,

son of Theodore Lammers, was born November 2, 1838, and married Banedia, daughter of Henry and Agnes Romer, July 24, 1866. She was born November 24, 1841. His parents settled in this county in 1850, and her parents in 1838. They have one daughter, Mary.

He has filled the office of school director for six years; constable and township clerk. He enlisted October 16, 1861, in Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and discharged in 1864 at Gallatin, and became a veteran in same company and regiment and discharged in 1865. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Atlanta, and Fort Donelson, and wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1863. He is a carpenter, and follows the business.

John B. Romer,

son of John Joseph and Anne M. Romer, was born June 9, 1847. He has had two wives: the first was named Elizabeth Trimp, whom he married February 12, 1863; and the second, Elizabeth ——, whom he married September 12, 1876. His children are Joseph, Mary, Annie E., Caroline, Agnes, and Adam. His stepson is named Henry Lanweaver. Has filled the office of supervisor and justice of the peace. His father was born in Germany January 10, 1815, and came to America in 1836, and finally settled in this county on section 21. He entered eighty acres of land at Lima at $1.25 per acre, and owns five hundred and twenty acres, and resides on section 22.

William H. Lemon,

son of Henry and Adelphie Grandarath Lemon, was born in Prussia June 17, 1832, and brought up as a merchant. He married Margaretta Andreos, of Bavaria, in 1855. She was born October 17, 1834, and died August 1, 1873. They settled in this county in 1852. Their children are Elizabeth, Anna Margaret, Henriette, Mary, Henry W., Christina, Catharine, and Joseph. He has filled the office of post master from 1858 to 1871, then assistant post master from 1878 to the present time. His brother Jacob was in the war from 1863 to its end. His father was born in the old country, and came to this county in 1852, and settled on section 27.

Mathias Stangler,

son of John Stangler, was born in Mercer County. His father was one of the early settlers in Mercer County. He was raised a farmer. On April 24, 1866, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Powel Schmitt. Their children are Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth, Powel, Charles, Henry, and John. He has filled the office of school director. He enlisted in 1861 in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and discharged in 1864, January 31. January 14, 1864, he became a veteran in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and promoted to second sergeant, and discharged at San Antonia, Texas, November 13, 1865.

Sylvanus Gebale

was born November 30, 1840. Raised as a farmer. Married in 1870 Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Crash, who was born December 21, 1850. Their children are named John E., George W., Joseph A., Elizabeth, and Henry. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable. Jacob Gebale enlisted in 1861 in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F; was discharged in 1864; became a veteran, and discharged in 1865. Sylvanus Gebale's father and mother (Sebastian and Chrissencia Gebale) came to this county in 1849.

Henry Harper,

son of Henry and Catharine Harper, was born in North Carolina in 1850, and came here with his parents in 1857. He has now seventy acres of land under a good state of cultivation. He has held the office of constable three years, and that of school director seven years. Although born a slave, he, with his parents, were liberated in 1856, and at once came to this county. In 1878 he married Anna, daughter of John and Anna Barnes, of this county. They have four children, named William, Henry, Francis, and John. Post-office Carthagena.

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Peter Mong,

son of David and Abigail Mong, was born in Butler County in 1834, and raised a farmer. March 26, 1873, he married Jane, daughter of John and Margaret Shaner, who was born October 1, 1841. Their children, David G., Charles D., Seannia B., and Melindia. By his second wife, Miss McClelland, he had John W., Mary Ellen, and James R. He has filled the office of school director.

James McClelland served in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K., and died January 27, 1863.

William Buder,

son of Theodore and Lucy Buder; born October, 1831, in Germany; settled in Mercer County in 1872; is a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1853 he married his wife Mary Buder in Kentucky—have two children, Theodore and Mary. Was supervisor one year. He left Germany at the age of 21, emigrated to America, arrived at New Orleans, remained there seventeen years, and finally to Mercer County, where he now resides.

B. W. Grave,

son of John H. and Elizabeth Grave, was born January 1, 1835, in Germany, and was brought up as a saddle and harness-maker. He left Germany with his parents in 1857; located in Milwaukee for seven years, and then in Mercer County, where he now resides. October 9, 1867, he married Miss Drahman, by whom they had one son, Lewis. She was the daughter of B. and Mary A. Drahman. He was constable for one year, and school teacher for two years.

J. H. Halserman

is the son of J. H. and Mary M. Halserman, and was born December 22, 1825, and was raised a farmer. In 1860 he married the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Lange. She was born in 1845. They have adopted a daughter, and named her Feronica Halserman. He enlisted in 1863 in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and was discharged in 1863. He owns eighty acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation.

Jacob Hower,

son of William and Elizabeth Hower, was born December 25, 1835; raised a farmer and stock-raiser. April 25, 1855, he married his wife, by whom he has six children, viz.: Mary, Jacob, John, William, Catharine, and Barbara. He has filled the offices of supervisor, school director, and commissioner. He served in the German cavalry in 1844; discharged in 1849; emigrated to America in 1853, and settled in Mercer County in 1857.

Martin Flealor,

son of Adam and Mary Flealer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November, 1841. Raised a farmer; and in September, 1874, married Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary Franklin. Mrs. Flealer was born in 1857. Their children are Rosie, William H., Mary E., Magdalene, and John W. He has been elected supervisor. Mr. Flealer enlisted in 1861 in the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and discharged in 1865, and was in fourteen battles.

Casper Koeller,

son of George and Mary A. Koeller, was born May 14, 1814, in Germany; raised a stock-raiser and farmer. In 1841 in Holmes County, Ohio, he married Mary A., daughter of John and Mary Warner, who was born January 12, 1822. Their children are Caroline, Adam, Margaret, and John. He has filled the office of supervisor. He sailed for America in 1840, landed at New York, and from there went to Holmes County, Ohio, then to Columbus, and finally to Mercer County, Ohio.

Philip Muller,

son of Peter and Catharine Muller, born November 25, 1827. His parents settled here in 1854; was raised a farmer. In 1856 he married his wife Magdalena. Their children, Catharine, Mary, Anne Peter, Elizabeth, Magdalena, and Margaret. Has filled the office of supervisor and school director. He served in the German army, and coming to America he finally settled on section 39, having a farm of ninety-two acres.

Joseph B. Drahman,

son of Bernard and Mary Drahman, was married to Emma C., daughter of Andrew Gardner and Elizabeth, his wife, October 26, 1880. He has a harness manufactory at St. Henry. Joseph B. Drahman was born January 24, 1859, and his wife, Emma C., June 12, 1855.

John H. Romer,

son of Joseph and Mary Romer, who came to this county in 1837. He was born in 1845, raised a merchant, and in 1867 married Rebecca, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Beckmann, who was born in 1846. Their children are William H., John G., George B., and Edward N. Has filled the office of township treasurer. Joseph Romer settled on section 21, where St. Henry now stands. John H. Romer owns four hundred acres on section 22.

John J. Schmith,

son of Henry and Godra Schmith, was born May 9, 1824, in Germany; raised as a farmer, and settled in this county September 8, 1853. In 1850 he married Valentine, daughter of B. Dicker and Elizabeth, his wife. She was born in 1827. Their children are John, Jacob, Mary, Bernard, Henry, Joseph, William, Frank, and John O. He has filled the office of supervisor, school director, and trustee since 1854 acceptably to the people.

Casper Stelzer,

son of Christian and Barbara Stelzer, who came to this county in 1833. He was born December 25, 1837; raised a carpenter and painter, and in 1858 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Barney and Elizabeth Gearke. She was born in 1840. Her parents settled here in 1834. Their children are William J., Joseph, and Louisa. Christian Stelzer entered his land in Upper Sandusky of 100 acres, and now owns 280 acres, besides other property.

Henry Dorger,

son of John Frederick Dorger and Magdalina, his wife, was born in Germany, January 7, 1838, and on the 17th of May, 1864, married Mary A. Berger, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Berger, of Mercer County. She was born April 4, 1846. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and has filled the office of school director four years, and supervisor one year. His father settled on section 15, and he settled on section 23.

George Ginter,

son of Christian and Elizabeth Ginter, born October 15, 1822, in Germany. Learned the cabinet-making and furniture business. His first wife was Barbara Boroman, by whom he had Joseph, Anna, Elizabeth, and Clara. His second wife was Zeracia Brunswick, by whom he had two children, Fanny and Rosie. He filled the office of constable for two years.

J. B. Gelhaus,

son of John and Anna M. Gelhaus, was born November 14, 1848; is a farmer; settled in this county in 1854; and married Anna M., daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth Ullenhake, who was born February 6, 1847. Their children are J. P. H. Gelhaus and John H. Has filled the offices of supervisor and school director eight years. He lives on section 28.

Henry Grawa

is a stock-raiser and farmer. He married his wife, Elizabeth, in 1856. He was born in Germany in May, 1825, and his wife in 1827. They have three children, Mary, John, and Bernsa. He lived in Cincinnati for seven years, then removed to Mercer County, and located on section 5, on three hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred and fifteen of which are cleared.

John Powel Fritz

was born in Germany, January 1, 1819, and with his wife and two children came to America, and landed at New York when he was thirty-five years of age. He removed to Knox County, Ohio, remained there for twelve years as a farmer and mason, and then to Mercer County, and bought sixty acres of land. Their children are Augustina, Antoinette, August, Theodora, John, Joseph, Catharine, and Mary.

Sebastian Konotas,

son of John and Angelina Konotas, was born January 6, 1815, in Germany; raised a farmer. In 1849 he married Catharine, daughter of John H. and Catharine Smith. They have the following named children: Kartraust, Powel, Darah, Catharine, John, Jacob Konotas, and Elizabeth. His first wife was Catharine Smith, and his second wife Catharine E. Voaidice.

Frank Burns,

son of Bernard and Mary R. Burns, was born February 22, 1821, and is a hotel keeper. He married Elizabeth Moller December 7, 1858. She is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Moller.

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Frank H. Moorman,

son of M. H. and Mary Moorman, was born in Germany September 15, 1819, and settled in this county in 1851. He was raised a farmer and stock-raiser. On May 14, 1848, he married Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Sumoter. She was born February 10, 1825. Their children, August, Theodore, Henry, Mary, Bernard, and Anne. Has filled the offices of supervisor and school director. He settled on section 27.

Constance Rindley,

son of John and Teracy Rindley, was born in Germany in 1828, and raised a farmer and shoemaker. He married Christina, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Heine. She was born January 31, 1835. Their children are John, Jacob, Margaret, Elizabeth, Henry, and Antonie. Their father died September 5, 1875. They own eighty-six acres of land in section 30.

Casper Reutebuck,

son of Martin Reutebuck, was born in Germany January 6, 1825. He was raised and carries on a carriage and wagon manufactory. He married Catharine, daughter of John and Margaret Crash, June 28, 1862. She was born April, 1841. Their children are John, Henry, Adam, Charles, Sylvester, Elizabeth, and Anna. They came to this county in 1851.

Charles Stangler,

son of John and Magdelina Stangler, born July 28, 1832, was raised a farmer, and, November 3, 1857, married Christina, daughter of P. and Catharine Schmidt, who was born September 9, 1836. Their children are John, Catharine, Charles, Mathias, Philip, William, Elizabeth, Henry, and Powel. He has filled the offices of supervisor and school director.

Harman Severt,

son of Anthony and Elizabeth Savert, was born October 22, 1832, and raised a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1855 he married Catharine, daughter of Herman and Christine Pipping, who was born February, 1830. Their children are Mary, Herman, Bernard, Elizabeth, Annie, Catharine, and Caroline. Has filled the offices of supervisor and school director. He left Germany in 1851 and settled in Mercer County the same year.

John Shaner,

son of Adam Shaner, was born in Greene County, and raised a farmer and stock-raiser, and settled in this county in 1848. He married, in 1833, Margery Stevens, who was born September 27, 1813. Their children are Andrew, Lewis, Laney, John H., and Amelia. Has been supervisor. Both of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. Adam Shaner served in the War of 1812.

James Toney,

son of Michael and Catharine Toney, was born in Ireland in 1827; was raised a farmer. He came to this county in 1872; married his wife, Mary Toney, who was born in 1838. Their children are Patrick, Catharine, Margaret, John, Anne, James, Mary, Michael, and Ellen. He came to America in 1858, and finally located on section 18, in this township.

George Vandenbosch,

son of Peter and Mary A. Vandenbosch, was born in Holland, November 20, 1848. His parents settled here in 1865. He keeps a general store at Cranberry Prairie. August 8, 1872, he married Mary A., daughter of John and Mary E. Hierholzer, who was born March 19, 1851. Their children are William P., Albert John, Julie M., Frances Elizabeth, Anthony P.

Christian Leistensnider,

a son of John and Margaret Leistensnider, was born in this county in 1835, and is engaged in farming near St. Henry. He has here one hundred and sixty acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He married Mary Burgemier, who was born in Huron County in 1839. They have reared three children, named John, Frank, and Josephine. Mr. Leistensnider held the office of school director six years.

Andrew E. Gilbert,

son of William C. and Susan Gilbert, was born January 7, 1848, and raised a farmer and stock raiser. His wife, Sarah E., was born in 1851. Has filled the office of constable for eight years. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, of which eighty are clear.

Michael A. Schlegel,

son of John and Terassa Schlegel, was born at Buffalo, New York, Sept. 28, 1850. He is a cabinet-maker, and has, in connection with his cabinet shop, a furniture store, which is complete in all its departments. In 1877 he was married, and still lives where he settled when he came to the county in 1866. Part of the time after coming here he was engaged in teaching school.

Jacob Buner,

son of Peter and Catharine Buner, was born September 24, 1833, in Germany; is a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1857 he married Magdalena, daughter of Charles and Magdalena Hoenning, born April, 1838. Their children—Magdalena, Jacob, Philip, Louisa, and August. He served as supervisor.

August Hamburger,

son of Conrad and Margaret Hamburger, was born in Germany February 3, 1851; raised as a farmer and blacksmith, and settled in this county in November, 1864. On April 13, 1875, he married Philimenia, daughter of Herman and Anna Lange. She was born in Cincinnati February 11, 1850. Their children are Margaret, Mary, Charles, Anne, and John.

J. J. Hulsman,

son of John H. and Mary M. Hulsman, was born January 1, 1845; raised a farmer. In 1867 he married Mary J., daughter of Frederick and Christina Knopter. She was born December, 1849. Their children are John A., John H., Mary, Bernard, Joseph, Sophie, and Elizabeth. He has filled the offices of supervisor, trustee, and school director.

Anthony Heiser,

the son of B. and Rosa Heiser, was born in 1839 in Germany; raised as a farmer and stock raiser. In 1862 he married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and M. Phipps. She was born in January in 1839. Their children are Torance, John, Grace, Antony, Catharine, Rosie, Jacob, and Clara. Has filled the office of school director.

George Jacobs,

son of John P. and Anna Mary Jacobs, was born March 10, 1817, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and raised on a farm, and settled in this county in 1854. He was married to Anna M. Heaning, daughter of B. and Anna M. Heaning, in 1879. They have one daughter, named Anna Mary. He has held the office of supervisor.

Frank Longencamp,

son of Frank H. Longencamp, was born July 18, 1846, at Springfield, Ohio. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Sackey, who was born in Germany 1844. They were married in 1858. He was supervisor and school director. He owns one hundred and ten acres of land in section 25.

G. H. Moller,

son of Joseph and Elizabeth Moller, born May 29, 1846, in Mercer County; raised a farmer and stock-raiser. June 15, 1869, he married Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Long, born November 25, 1850. Their children, Amelia, Joseph, Anne, Lewis, Polemia. He owns two hundred acres of land in section 28.

William Nieport,

son of William Nieport, was born September 29, 1846, in Mercer County, and was raised a farmer and stock-raiser. On February 2, 1873, he married Louisa, daughter of John and Elizabeth Uhlenhaker. She was born in 1855. Their children, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and John. Has filled the office of school director.

Henry Renoers,

son of Henry and Mary Rengers, was born in 1857, his parents having settled here in 1853. He was raised a farmer. On May 22, 1878, he married Catharine, daughter of Henry and Mary Lachfelde, who was born in 1857. He has filled the office of supervisor. They have one child, named Mary.

Frank H. Longenkamp,

son of John H. and Elizabeth Longenkamp, was born January 20, 1857; raised a farmer. He married on May 7, 1878, Dorthie, daughter of John and Dorthie Zimerman, who was born in Cincinnati. Their children, Rose and Henry.

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Henry Joseph Steinlage,

son of John T. and Mary A. Steinlage, was born March 3, 1835, and raised as a farmer and stock-raiser. On September 8, 1863, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Frederick A. Plota and Catharine his wife. She was born in 1842. Their children are John J., Annie M., John F., Rosina, Adam K., and Mary C.

John H. Suls,

son of John and Philomenia Suls, was born in 1853 at Cincinnati. He was raised a farmer, and, October 17, 1876, he married Anna M., daughter of Frederick and M. Darger. Their children are Margaret A., Anna M., Joseph, Philomena, and Bernard. He owns eighty acres of land on section 27.

John Uhlenhake,

son of John E. and Elizabeth Uhlenhake, was born October 27, 1851, and raised a farmer. His parents settled here in 1844. He married, January 20, 1876, Frances, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Borger. She was born September 1, 1852. Their children are named John Joseph, and Mary C.

John Weimmars,

son of Godfrey and E. Weimmars, who came to this county in 1852, was born October 4, 1836, in Germany; was raised a farmer. February 13, 1867, he married Mary Hundar, born in the fall of 1837. Their children are John Henry, Henry John, Hobart, Mary F., Herman Bernard, Ficance.

Peter Wienhauser,

son of Martin Wienhauser, came to this county in 1870. He was born in Germany in 1836; raised a farmer, and in 1867 married his wife, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bergen, who was born in Dayton in 1846. Their children are Elizabeth, Henry, Caroline, Joseph, Catharine, Mary, Lenna, Andrew, and John.

John P. Werts

and his wife, Victoria, are farmers, who settled in this county in 1849, from Germany, and have one child, named Joseph. They settled one mile west of Chickasaw, and after living there five years he sold, and settled on his farm on section 36, comprising 107½ acres, where he has resided twenty-six years.

Fritz Wessel,

son of Herman and Denna Wessel, was born in Germany in 1831, and his parents settled in this county in 1870. He is a farmer; owns eighty acres of land in section 17. By his wife, Denna, he has the following children: Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Frederick, Catharine, Denna, Theodore, Annie, and Agnes. He has filled the office of supervisor.

Calvin Shannon

is a farmer and stock-raiser on an extensive scale in the township of Granville, who was born in Arkansas, March 22, 1846, and settled in Mercer County in the year 1862. He filled the office of road supervisor one year. In 1871 he married Margaret Todd in Mercer County, her birthplace being Cincinnati.

John H. Seifring,

son of John H. and Lucinda Seifring, born December 30, 1809, and brought up a farmer. In 1845 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth Farcambach. She was born in 1813. Their children, Mary, John Henry, Bernard, Elizabeth, Anna, Theodosia, and Denna.

Clemans Minerding,

son of Westley and Elizabeth Minerding, born in 1843, raised a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1867 he married Agnes, daughter of B. and Agnes Roemer. Their children, John, Elizabeth, Anne, Henry, and Benjamin. Has filled the office of supervisor and school director.

Andrew Post,

son of Barney Post, who settled in Auglaize County in 1836, was born in Mercer County in 1837, settled on the farm in 1861, and owns two hundred acres of land. He is the father of six children.

John Stuve,

son of Joseph and Caroline Stuve, was born in Auglaize County in 1854, raised a farmer, and, October 23, 1879, was married to Dena, daughter of Bernard and Anna Smieting. Their child's name is Joseph.

Philip Frey,

son of Frederick and Margaret Frey, was born in Prussia in 1839, and came to this country in 1851, where he has since engaged at farming near Carthagena. In 1861 he married Angelica, daughter of Henry and Mary Kreusch, and has raised a family of six children, named Mary, Katie, Jacob, Elmira, Elizabeth, and Charles.

August Mueller,

son of George A. and Caroline Mueller, born in Germany June 30, 1846, and raised a farmer. His parents settled here in 1846. In 1874 he married Philomenia, daughter of Andrew and Barbara Sechrist, born in 1850. He owns forty acres of land in section 19.

Philip Rier,

son of Philip and Elizabeth Rier, was born in Auglaize County in 1840, and raised a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1861 he married his wife Agnes. Their children are named Philip, John, George, Casper, Tracey, Henry, Andrew, and Mary A.

Bernard Gœcke,

is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Gœcke. His business is farming. He was married June 22, 1875, to Teressa Baker, daughter of Dedrick Baker. She was born December 22, 1850. Their children are Elizabeth and Amanda. He owns eighty acres of land.

Joseph Speck

was born in Germany in 1813. He was raised a farmer; came to America in 1846, and, after many settlements, finally settled on No. 6, and owns a farm of eighty acres. By his wife Louisa he has had three children, Mary, Louisa, and John.

William J. Stetcer,

son of Casper and Elizabeth Stetcer, who came to Mercer County in 1833. He was born November 1, 1859. He was brought up to the carpenter business and its different branches. He is a young man, energetically engaged in his business.

Joseph Robins

was born in Alsace, France, and settled in Mercer County in the year 1839. He married Amelia Kintz in Minster, Auglaize County, Ohio. Mr. Robins is a farmer and stock-raiser, and is an industrious and hard-working citizen.

Edward Frommel

and his wife Fredosia are natives of Germany, where they were married. In 1868 they emigrated to Mercer County. Mr. Frommel has been postmaster of the village of Burketsville, Mercer County, for the period of nine years.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler Township is bounded north by Jefferson Township, east by Grand Reservoir and Franklin Township, south by Granville Township, and west by Recovery and Washington townships. For the greater part it is six miles from east to west, and five and a half miles from north to south, but owing to the intrusion of the reservoir, its area is reduced to about thirty-two sections.

Organization.

Under date of June 4, 1838, the commissioners' journal shows a petition was "received from citizens of the original survey, town 6 south, range 2 east, signed by twenty-five petitioners, praying to be struck off into a separate township, and being satisfied the said township is entitled under the statute to be so erected, we do constitute and ordain a separate and independent township, under the name of Butler, and to be bounded as follows: West, south, and east by the original survey lines, and north by Beaver Creek. The auditor is hereby directed to give notice of an election forthwith, to be held at the house of David Guys, on Saturday, the 28th day of July next.

On June 5 the commissioners attached so much of the original surveyed township 6 south, range 2 east, as lies north of Beaver Creek, to township 5 south, range 2 east.

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Population in 1870, 1301: in 1880, 1595. Vote of 1880: For Secretary of State, Charles Townsend, 89; William Lang, 219. For President, James A. Garfield, 88; W. S. Hancock, 247.

For Governor (1881), Charles Foster, 100; John W. Bookwalter, 192; Abraham R. Ludlow, 3.

1858. Trustees, Henry Snyder, James Grunden, and Thomas Snyder. Treasurer, J. H. Bye. Clerk, W. E. O. Munsell. Constable, John Walling.

1859. Trustees re-elected. Clerk, James Judkins. Treasurer, John W. Geller.

1860. Trustee, David Beam.

1861. Trustees, James Grunden, Thomas Snyder, and Henry Snyder. Treasurer, John W. Geller. Clerk, James Judkins.

1862. Trustees, James Grunden, Enoch Plummer, and Joseph R. Gray. Treasurer, J. W. Geller. Clerk, James Judkins.

1863. Trustees, Enoch Plummer, Henry Bose, and A. D. Langel. Clerk, J. F. Albers.

1864. Trustees, E. Plummer, A. D. Langel, and F. J. Crouch. Clerk, George W. Frank.

1865. Trustees, Benjamin Coate, J. H. Bose, and Thomas Snyder. Treasurer, David Beam. Clerk, George Frank.

1866. Trustees, G. P. Frank, Thomas Snyder, and J. H. Bose.

1867. Trustees, Thomas Snyder, G. P. Frank, and J. H. Bose. Treasurer, David Beams. Clerk, George Frank.

1868. Trustees, John F. Albers, David Snyder, and C. W. Andrews. Treasurer, Thomas Plummer. Clerk, George Frank.

1870. Justice of the Peace, Edward Langfair. Trustees, David Snyder, J. Berkmire, and Thomas Snyder. Treasurer, Joseph Gast. Clerk, Edward Langfair.

1871. Justice of the Peace, Andrew J. Murphy. Trustees, Joseph Berkmier, Thomas Snyder, and Henry Wendker. Treasurer, Joseph Gast. Clerk, A. J. Murphy.

1872. Trustees, D. C. Frank, James Grunden, and Henry Wendker. Treasurer, E. M. Young. Clerk, David Beams.

1873. Trustees, David Beams, Henry Snyder, and Henry Wendker. Treasurer, E. M. Young. Clerk, A. J. Murphy.

1874. Trustee, J. Heckman.

1875. Record lost.

1876. Trustees, Robert Keith, Joseph Wenning, and David Snyder. Treasurer, E. M. Young. Clerk, T. G. McDonald.

1877. All re-elected.

1878. Trustees, Robert Keith, Joseph Wenning, and A. D. Coats. Clerk, Henry Lennartz.

1879. Trustees, George Johnson, Matthias Pitzen, and Henry Windker. Treasurer, E. M. Young. Clerk, G. C. Wieser. Constables, L. H. Brinkman and D. H. Worthington.

1880. Trustees, Theo. Billerman, Henry Windker, and George Johnson.

1881. Treasurer, J. B. Hoying.

1882. Justice of the Peace, J. S. Weis. Trustees, Henry Windker, Theo. Billerman, and A. D. Coats. Treasurer, J. B. Hoying. Clerk, J. F. Albers. Constables, Frank Spottman and John Conedbaugh.

The township is divided into nine school districts—six white and two colored, and one independent district

Coldwater.

Coldwater is laid off upon the east half of northeast quarter of section 33, town 6 S., range 2 E., in northeast corner of section, and comprises 38 lots, all of which are 58½ feet front by 132 feet deep. The width of the streets and alleys are designated on plat. Stones are planted on northwest corners of lots 8, 12, 28, and 36.

I do certify this description to be correct to the best of my belief.

JOHN H. HOUSTON, Surveyor.

Acknowledged by Wm. A. O. Munsell before Joshua H. Bye, N. P., Aug. 18, 1859.

Recorded Aug. 18, 1859. J. W. JOHNSON, Recorder.

To this an addition was made by him March 11, 1867, of 22 lots south of Walnut. George Rosenbeck, on October 29, 1879, made an addition of 21 lots, 66 feet by 132 feet.

July 21, 1880, John Rhines added six outlots of two acres each, mill lot No. 1, school lot No. 6.

John W. Getter and John Riggs laid out an addition of 24 lots on the north of the original plat April 18, 1863. M. SCHUYLER, Surveyor.

The business interests are represented at this time by the following houses:—

Dry Goods and Groceries.—Joseph Perkin, Frank Rahe.
Groceries.—Vinard Gast.
Drugs.—Hoying & Weiss.
Grist Mills.—Hoying & Wastea.
Lima Wheel Company.—Operated by agents.
Hardware.—Frank Wyder & Bro.
Blacksmith.—John Martz.
Wagon Maker.—Joseph Wagner.
Saddler.—John Bracken.
Hotel.—American House, Perry E. Arbaugh.
Restaurant.—Jacob Schwartz.
Warehouse.—Peter Hubbard.
Agricultural Implements.—John Schilling.
Carpenters.—Henry Wenman, Peter Fechter, and A. Hoffman.
Meat Market.—John Powell.
Physicians.—Drs. Whittaker, Baldwin, and Schuyler.

The school consists of two departments, and is provided with a comfortable building. An effort is made to keep the schools under efficient management.

But two denominations have organizations in the village—the Catholics and Methodists. Both have buildings which are creditable to the town and organizations.

Philothea.

Philothea is laid out and comprises all of southwest fourth of southeast, fourth of section 5, town 7 S., range 2 E. The lots are each five by ten rods inclusive of one-half of Bremen Street off south tier. Bremen Street is sixty feet wide; Linzee Street is thirty feet wide; West Street is twenty-six feet wide. The southwest corner of which is thirty feet north of the quarter part south of section 5. The northeast corner of lot 1 is witnessed by a walnut ten inches, west 23 links. Church and burying ground is twenty by eighty rods.

A. J. LINZEE, Surveyor.

Acknowledged by John B. Purcell before J. B. Moorman, N. P., at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1854.

Recorded Dec. 22, 1854. JEREMIAH LUNDY, Recorder.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Peter Stevens,

son of Joshua and Jane Stevens, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and the family settled in Mercer County in 1837. He was raised as a farmer on section 22. He married Rebecca Adney in 1837, who was born in Gallia County. They have seven children, William, John, Lawrence, Virgil, Joshua, Simon, and Orrin. He has served as constable, supervisor, and school director for years. Justice Stevens was in the War of 1812.

When this family settled in Mercer County it was very new; the Indians had left their huts still standing, and things looked very discouragingly around them. They split their flooring out of logs, and used clapboard doors, and greased paper for windows. They had no lamps or candles, and had to use a lamp filled with lard, with a wick of cotton, and ground their corn in the hole of a block for mush. They were required to go to Piqua to a mill, and it took them seven days to make the trip of fifty miles, or seven miles per day. They saw very little wheat for many years. In raising stock, which was their business, they sold from two to five hundred dollars worth per year. Bears and wolves howled around them continually.

Mr. P. Stevens was the first settler on section 22 on the north, and built the first house in this section. The first election was held in Coldwater. The votes were deposited in a little coffin. They elected justice of the peace, constable, trustees, and supervisor in 1838. The first school teacher was John Stevens.

Jacob Baker

is the son of Philip and Rachel Bath Baker, who moved to Mercer County in 1836, and settled near Bremen. His maternal grandfather was Philip Peter Shatler, and his wife's name was Elizabeth Game. They reside in Shelby County, having settled there in 1838. Jacob Baker is a farmer, and married Margaret Sheffer, and settled on section 21, in Butler Township, in 1840. He was born in Europe, February 16, 1826, and his wife April 1, 1828, and they were married September 28, 1843, and have had seven children, viz., Jacob, John, Rachel, Charles, George, Simon, and Benjamin. He has held the office of supervisor for several years.

John F. Albers

is the son of Arnold and Helena Albers, and was born in Germany, and settled in Butler Township, Mercer County, in 1846. He married Elizabeth Droppeman, and is the father of four children, viz., Emma, Elizabeth, John, and Josephine. His family were the first settlers on section 4. At this time the whole of Mercer County was one vast woods. He has filled at different times the offices of justice of the peace, trustee, supervisor, and township clerk. He is a brother of Henry G. Albers, who served two enlistments during the late Rebellion, and is ranked as a veteran. He is a farmer.

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Charles Grover

was born in Canton, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His father and mother, John S. and Caroline Grover, reside in Texas. He is a sewing machine agent, keeps a store and tin shop at Coldwater, having settled in Mercer County in 1877. He was married to Temperance Jane Snider August 7, 1870. His wife's parents' names are David and Elizabeth Snider, who have resided in Highland County, Ohio, since 1855. Charles Grover enlisted in the 2d New York Volunteers June 21, 1861, and was in thirteen battles, and many skirmishes. He entered as a private, and when discharged, in September 29, 1865, held a second lieutenant's commission. John G. Grover was second lieutenant under General Scott in Mexico, and was at the taking of the city of Mexico. He commanded a company in the rebellion of 1862, and resigned his commission six months afterwards, having been shot through the lungs. John J. Grover, the father of Charles Grover, settled at Canton, Starke County, Ohio, in 1823, and died in 1878, at the age of ninety-eight. His wife (grandmother of Charles) died in 1877, aged ninety-six years. At the time of their settlement the site upon which Canton now stands contained only about one dozen of houses.

James Grunden

was born November 15, 1804, in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Samuel and Margaret Anderson Grunden, who settled in Mercer County in 1846. He is a farmer near Coldwater; and on June 5, 1831, married Catharine Carmack, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Brightwell Carmack, who settled in this county in 1844. They have nine children, Perry C., Samuel, Margaret H., Sarah A., Mary A., Ephraim, Basil B., Charles O., and John S. He has held the office of trustee. Both his grandfathers, James Armstrong and Thomas Grunden, were in the Revolutionary War, and his father, Samuel Grunden, in the War of 1812. Perry C., Samuel and Ephraim Grunden, were in the Rebellion from 1861 to 1864, and Basil B. and Charles O. Grunden from 1864 to 1865.

James Phillips was the first settler on section 3. The first township election was held at St. Henry in 1834.

Joseph H. Smith,

son of Gideon and Jane Smith, was born in 1809; raised as a farmer; entered his land in 1837, and settled in 1852. He married his first wife, Catharine Smith, in 1835, and his second in 1857. The children were James, Mary E., Matthew J., Joseph L., Margaret E., Catherine A., Tillie J., Eddie N., William F., and Ervin J.

Ervin J. Smith was a soldier in the Rebellion, and died at Look-out Mountain in 1863.

Joseph H. Smith was the first settler on section 32. His deed was signed by Martin Van Buren. The Indians were his nearest neighbors on the west. He assisted in raising the first schoolhouse built in the district. When the family moved on the land they had a big oak tree for their shelter, until they raised a cabin to live in. Wild animals of all kinds abounded.

David Snider

is a son of Henry Snider, and was born in Highland County, Ohio, and settled in Mercer County in 1851, on section 35. He married Elizabeth Easter, daughter of Jacob Easter. Their children are named Sarah E., Temperance Jane, Margaret A., Rachel M., and David. He is a stock-raiser and farrier, and has been a trustee for eight years.

Samuel Evans, his wife's uncle, and Peter Snider, his uncle, were both in the War of 1812.

Samuel Snider was the first settler on section 34. George Frank built the first blacksmith shop. First store-house was built by David Buzzard, and the first dwelling-house at Coldwater was built by Samuel Snider. The Cincinnati and Mackinaw Railroad made fair promises to its stockholders if they would invest their money they would be well repaid, but to this day no pledges have been redeemed.

John Buehler

is the son of Augustine and Catharine Buehler, and was born in the State of New York in 1832. His maternal grandparents were Theodore and Elizabeth Buehler Cramer, who settled in Mercer County in 1840. He married Catharine Cramer, who was born in Mercer County. They were married in 1866, and have been blessed with seven children—Elizabeth, Franklin, William, Caroline, Annie, Mary, and Joseph. He is a farmer, and owns 150 acres in section 11, Butler Township, which he cleared.

W. R. Wigner,

son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wigner, settled in Mercer County in 1840, and was born June 4, 1828, at Gallia, Ohio. He became a farmer, and married Rebecca Bates, daughter of N. and Hannah Bates, Dec. 1, 1871.

John W. Bennet,

son of Jacob and Rachel Bennet, who settled in Mercer County in 1855. Mrs. Bennet is the daughter of Jeremiah Plummer and his wife, Nancy May Plummer. John W. was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a farmer and stock-raiser in Butler Township, on section 16, where he settled in 1857. His wife, Mary A. Plummer, was born in Mercer County in 1841, and were married in 1867, and have had seven children, viz., Nancy C., Sidera O., Rosia M., Ellsworth L., Franklin P., William H., and Flavia E. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1863. He has filled the office of school director for nine years.

Jacob T. Bennet was a private, and promoted to lieutenant, and died at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, October 25, 1877.

James C. Gray

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and is the son of John and Sarah McDonald Gray. He settled in Mercer County in 1835, and married Margaret C. Grunden. His wife's parents' names are Thomas and Peggy Turnbull Grunden. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and has two children, having been married in 1872. Their names are Carrie A. and William E. He has held the office of assessor for two terms. The following members of his family have been in military service: James C. Gray, November 15, 1861, discharged November 16, 1864; J. H. McDonald, 1861 to 1864, and James McDonald, 1861 to 1864.

Q. A. Medley,

son of William and Ellen Devor Medley, the parents having settled in Mercer County in 1839. Q. A. Medley was born in 1841, became a farmer and stock-raiser, and settled in Butler Township in 1863. He has filled the office of school director.

James M. and William E. Medley both entered the army in 1864, and were discharged in 1865.

When the family lived at St. Marys in 1859 his father was mobbed at the polls on account of political truths. He was at heart in sympathy with the freedom of the colored race.

Jeremiah Plummer

is a farmer near Coldwater, and was born in Kentucky, where he married Nancy F. May. He settled in Mercer County, May 29, 1836, and has nine children—John, Thomas, Enoch, James, Benjamin, Jane, Mary, Nancy, and Elizabeth. Nancy F. May Plummer, his wife, is the daughter of John and Prudence F. May, who were born in Maryland. He has held the office of constable. His uncle, Joseph Spence, was in the War of 1812. His sons John, Thomas, and Enoch were in the Rebellion of 1861, and served their full terms. Jerome Plummer died September 23, 1868.

A. Vagedes,

son of A. and Catharine Vagedes, settled in Mercer County in 1872. He was born in Prussia in 1839, and keeps a general store in Philothea. He married Catharine Gerlack in 1864. She was born in 1844, and is the daughter of Adam and Mary Gerlack, who settled in Mercer County in 1837. They have four living children.

Henry Vagedes was in the Mormon War under President Buchanan.

Frank Vagedes, from 1861 to 1865, was in eight battles, at Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, and other places.

A. Vagedes lived in Chickasaw, and is a shoemaker by trade.

William Burch

was born in Miami County in 1837. His parents' names were Burton and Catharine Allen Burch. He settled as a farmer near Coldwater, Mercer County, in 1859, and married Julia Dunn September 1, 1868, by whom he has had two children, William and Sarah. His maternal grandparents are Wm. and Ruth Burch-Dunn. The parents settled in this county in 1839, and the grandparents in 1850. Zebulon Burch served in the War of 1812. Martin Burch in 1861, and was discharged in 1864. William and Robinson Burch enlisted in 1863, and were discharged in 1864.

John Hanbert,

a native of Germany, came to this county in 1872. He was married at Sandusky, Ohio, in Nov. 1866. Since coming to this county he has been engaged in farming near Coldwater, Butler Township. The children are named Anna, Jacob, Henry, Mary, George, and John. Mary died in 1870, and Peter in 1867.

Barnard Depway

was born in Germany. His parents' names are Richard and Mary Depway, and live in Auglaize County. His wife's name is Rosine Depway. They have six children, viz., Martin, Depway, Elizabeth, Mary, Rosina, and William. He settled in Mercer County in 1866 as a farmer.

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Isaac Kefster

settled in Mercer County in 1839, and is the son of John and Marie Keester. He is a farmer near Coldwater, and was born in Mercer County on November 29, 1843. He married Hannah E. Rhodes, of Van Wert, Ohio, October 22, 1871. (She was born in 1847.) Her parents' names were Thomas and Elizabeth Rhodes, both of whom are deceased. Isaac Keester was in the Rebellion in 1864, and discharged in 1865. George W. and David Keester enlisted in 1861, and were discharged in 1864. Oliver Keester enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in 1865.

Henry Roetker,

son of Henry and Elizabeth C. Roetker, was born in Prussia, and the family landed in the United States in 1846, and settled in this county in 1858. He is a farmer, and married Catharine Will at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853, by whom he has eight children—Mary, Catharine, John, William A., Joseph, Peter, Lewis, Rosa. Catharine Roetker was born in Germany in 1832, and is the daughter of John and M. S. Will. He has been trustee of the Board of Education one year, and supervisor eight years. His father and mother died in 1858.

John J. Spottman,

brother of Frederick B., was born in Holland, August 27, 1840, and settled in Mercer County in 1849. He married Mary Fiehl, daughter of William and Annie M. Fiehl, June 3, 1870. Mrs. Mary Spottman was born in Cincinnati, May 11, 1850. They have four children—Joseph W., Bernard A., Annie M., and John H. He is a farmer, and has filled the office of constable two years. His father, John B. Spottman, settled on section 32 in 1849, which was all woods, and he and his three sons cleared the land, each and all accumulating and possessing property.

John F. Hickman

was born in Mercer County in 1836, a date at which trading was done at Minster, and milling at Piqua. He has followed farming and the raising of stock all his life, and served as township trustee during 1876–7. In 1859 he married Sophia Ruthchilling, who was born in Germany, and came to this county with her parents in 1849. Their children number nine, named Mary, Anthony, Frederick, August, Sophia, Catharina, Elizabeth, Bernard, and Henry (deceased).

Adam Bittinger

is the son of John and Barbara Swartz Bittinger, and was born in Germany. Emigrated to America, and settled in Mercer County in 1869 as a farmer, and married Mary Omler, and they have six children, viz., John, Frank, Willie, Charles, Jacob, and Kattie. He has held the office of school director and township supervisor for ten years. The maternal ancestor's name was Keatrel Omler, whose son Joseph enlisted in 1861, and was discharged as a veteran in 1865.

Joseph Burghmeyer

was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1836. His father and mother were John and Mary Burghmeyer. He settled as a farmer and stock-raiser on section 22 in Butler Township, and was married in 1857 to Elizabeth Housefelt. They have six children, Clemence, John, Joseph, Benjamin, Henry, and William. His father married Mary Meyer. Joseph furnished a substitute in the rebellion, and has accumulated one hundred and eighty acres of land in Mercer, and eighty acres in Miami County.

Henry L. Frick

is the son of Jacob and Margaret Frick, of Fairville, Greene County, Ohio. He is a stock-raiser and insurance agent, and settled in this township in 1852. He was born in Richland County, and was married in 1851. The names of the children are Henrietta M., Margaret A., Sarah J., Lissa A., Elizabeth E., Jacob F., Wm. A., Geo. E., and Mary A. He has held the offices of school director and supervisor. His grandfather was in the War of 1812, and his uncle, Col. William Good, in the Mexican War.

Jacob Hyman,

was born August 12, 1820, and is the son of Theodore and Fannie Hyman. He settled as a farmer near Coldwater in 1841. His wife Catharine, daughter of George Boneygraph, was born in Mercer County July, 1811. They have five children, Henry, George, Frank, John, and Rosanna.

Herman Nieberding,

son of Herman and Catharine Nieberding, was born in Germany. He settled in Mercer County, and married Catharine Herman Smarks in 1855. He is a farmer near Coldwater, and has seven children, Mary, Elizabeth, Bernard, Josephine, Henry, Catharine, Harvey.

Lewis H. Webster,

son of H. B. and Sarah Webster, was born March 5, 1837, in Miami County, Ohio (their parents at present reside in Shelby County). He became a farmer, and learned the carpenter trade, and married Miss Sarah Bell Winans, daughter of Robert and Mary Winans, on March 24, 1860. She was born February 10, 1838. They have seven children, John F., George R., Joseph W., Euretta E., Arthur T., Charles M., and Maggie B.

Hiram B. Webster was in the war of 1862 two years.

George W. Webster and W. C. Webster from 1862 to 1864; and Benj. H. Webster from 1861 to 1865; all of whom returned to their homes.

George W. Smith

was born in Virginia in 1813, and came to this county in 1854. He is a son of Henry and Nancy Smith. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Moreland, who was born in Tennessee in 1816. They have had a family of seven children, viz., Nancy M. (dec'd), Elmira, George W., William L., Frederick (dec'd), Simeon, and Marcellus. Mr Smith came here from Tennessee, and settled near Carthagena; but six years later moved to Butler Township, and purchased land on section 36. The original purchase embraced eighty acres, which he first improved, and then purchased another forty-acre tract.

James Cowell

is the son of Wilson and Martha Hanby Cowell, who settled in Butler Township in 1850. James was born in West Virginia, and is a farmer near Carthagena. He married Mary Power at Toledo. His maternal ancestors are John and Betsy Power, who settled in Mercer County in 1850. James Cowell has three children, William S., Maggie Florence, and George Wilson. He is a school director, also a deacon in the Baptist church.

Robert Keith

was born in Columbiana County, Georgia. His parents' names were Ishmael and Agnes Keith, who settled in Mercer County in 1842. He is a farmer near Carthagena, and married Francis Harper in 1851. They have one son, named Thomas Marshall. Richard Keith bought two hundred acres of land in 1847, and has filled the office of township trustee. His grandfather was John Marshall Keith, and a nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, who was a lawyer and planter in the State of Georgia.

John D. Kremer

is the son of John Kremer and Mary his wife, who both died in Germany. John D. Kremer was born in Germany in 1807, and Catharine his wife in 1815. He settled in Butler Township, on section 7, near Coldwater. They were married in Cincinnati in 1848. His wife having died, he married again. Children by the *first* wife were Mary D. and John H., and by the *second* wife, Catharine, Frederick, John, Annie, and Agnes. He served six years in the army in Germany.

John B. Pohl

was born in Germany, June 23, 1840, and is the son of George H. and Adeline Pohl. He is a farmer, and settled near Coldwater. He married Catharine Wieners, May 15, 1865, in Mercer County. She was born June 30, 1847. They have six children—Mary Annie, Barnard H., Harman G., John Frederick, Mary C., and Thomas A. Mrs. Catharine Pohl is the daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Wienans, who settled in this county from Germany, April 21, 1850.

John H. Kremer

is the son of John D. Kremer and Catharine his wife, who settled in Mercer County in 1850. He was born June 1, 1847, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and farms forty acres of land in Butler Township. On May 5, 1873, he married Catharine Stagerman, daughter of George and Mary L. Stagerman, who settled here in 1846. Mrs. John H. Kremer was born March 30, 1851. They have three children, Mary C., John D., and George Henry.

Henry Lennartz

was born in Prussia in 1836, and settled on section 7, Butler Township, this county, in 1848, having come here with his parents. He held the office of justice of the peace for a period of twelve years. He was married in 1868, and has raised four children, viz., Dina, Bernard, Harman, and Edward.

Henry Wehrman,

was born in Auglaize County, learned the carpenter trade, and married Catharine Hoyng, daughter of Frederick and Adaline Hoyng. They have three children, Margaret, Frederick, and Rosie.

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E. M. Young,

son of Philip and Lucinda Young, settled in Butler Township in 1836, and was born in Mercer County on section 3, and became a farmer. He married Mary Grunden, daughter of James and Catharine Carmack Grunden, in 1858. Their children are Jason Young, S. M., S. E., S. O., Mary C., J. W., P. M., Ellie Estella, Amanda, Charles, and J. A. He has been township treasurer eight years, and held other offices.

J. R. Young was a member of the Home Guards in 1863.

James Redman,

son of Catharine and Thomas Redman, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. His parents came to Mercer County in 1825. He is a farmer. His wife, Sarah Nickerson, was born in Allen County, Indiana, and married James Redman in 1856, and they have three children—Catharine J., Benjamin H., and Samuel.

Samuel Nickerson and Elizabeth, his wife, are the parents of Mrs. Sarah Redman.

Joseph Shatto,

son of Nicholas and Jane Shatto, was born in Ohio in 1812, and is a farmer near Coldwater, where he located in 1828. In 1850 he married Annie Strechberry, daughter of William and Margaret Strechberry. She was born in 1812. They have nine children—Nicholas, Joshua, William, John, Adam, Joab, Benjamin, Thomas, and David. Nicholas Shatto, his father, was in the Revolutionary War. Nicholas, Adam, John, Joshua, and William enlisted in 1861, and were discharged in 1865.

John Birkmeyer.

His parents' names were John and Anna M. Birkmeyer. John was born in Huron County in 1838, and his wife, Catharine Wertgarden, in Mercer County in 1846. His maternal grandfather, Gerhard Wertgarden, settled in Mercer County, near Coldwater, in 1851. He has six children—Annie M., Frank B., Joseph B., Justinia, Regina, and Stephen. He has held the office of trustee for three years.

Clemens Hausfeld

was the son of Clemens and Catharine Hausfeld, of Auglaize County, in which county Clemens was born. He is a farmer, and married Catharine Miller, and settled in Butler township March 22, 1869. The names of their eight children are Caroline, John, Catharine, Bernard, Annie, Allawissa, Frances, and Jacob. Mrs. Hausfeld's parents (Mr. Miller) settled in this county in 1852, and died in 1862.

Philip Kirsch

was born in Germany; his parents' names were Nicholas and Annie Mary Vogle Kirsch, who reside in Wisconsin. He is a farmer near Coldwater, and married Caroline Lehman, daughter of Matthias and Mary Bower Lehman. Mrs. Philip Kirsch was born in Indiana, and was married in Sandusky City, and died July 20, 1877, leaving seven children, John, George, Frank, Jacob, Mary, Rosy, and Henry.

William L. McCoy,

son of Ephraim and Elizabeth McCoy, was born in Auglaize County, where his parents had settled. In 1861, March 23, he married Annie Berrington, who was born in Ireland. He was a farmer near Coldwater, and had five children, John, Joseph, Ella, Margaret, and Martha.

James McCoy entered the army in 1861, and was discharged in 1865.

Joseph McCoy in 1862, and discharged in 1865.

Edward W. Moore

was born in North Carolina, and settled in this county in 1858. His wife was a native of the same State, but they were married in Tennessee. Mr. Moore has engaged in farming all his life. His children are named respectively, William, Jason, Harvey, John, Francis, Walstein, Amanda, Inez, Jane, and Elizabeth.

John Billerman

is the son of John B. and Frances S. Billerman. She was the daughter of E. D. Shuderhaefer and Clara, his wife. John Billerman and his wife were born in Germany, and settled as a farmer near Coldwater, in Mercer County. He has five children—George, Nancy, Mary, Henry, and John. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in 1864.

Frank Hamburg,

son of Richard Hamburg, was born in Germany. He settled as a farmer near Coldwater in 1856. In 1852 he married his wife Catharine, by whom he has five children, Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Jane. He has filled the office of supervisor for six years.

Matthias Pitzen,

son of Peter and Catharine Pitzen, came to Mercer County from Tuscarawas County in 1879. He was born in Lucas County December 18, 1847, and was married to Elizabeth Groos, who was born in Prussia. Her father, John Groos, married Mary Ann Smith, and lives in Lucas County. Matthias Pitzen is a farmer, and has been a trustee of Butler County for two years.

Balser Oluinger

was born in Germany in 1839, and is the son of Joseph and Mary Oluinger, who settled in Mercer County in 1862. Balser and his wife however came to the county in 1859, and is a farmer.

Nicholas Oluinger entered the army in 1861, but was discharged on account of a wound.

Joseph Brewens

was born in Germany May 1, 1855, and is the son of Henry and Agnes Brewens, who have lived in Mercer County since 1852. His maternal ancestors were Henry and Annie Smith. Joseph married Mary Smith in 1855. He died March 15, 1880, leaving a widow and seven children, viz., Agnes, Henry, Harman, Mary, John, Joseph, and Anthony.

N. B. Emery

was born in Butler County in 1836, and is the son of James M. and Sarah Emery. He settled in Mercer County in 1879, and married Rebeca J. Frazier at St. Marys, and keeps a restaurant at Coldwater. His wife's parents' names are William and Isabella Frazier, and reside in Auglaize County. His parents settled in Mercer County in 1825.

John Haslinger

was born at St. John's in 1853, and is the son of John and Christine Haslinger, who settled in this county in 1849. He is a farmer near Coldwater, and on June 5, 1877, married Elizabeth Wehrkamp, daughter of Bernard Wehrkamp, who came from Germany and settled in Mercer County in 1849. John has two children, John and Elizabeth.

James Plummer,

son of Jeremiah and Nancy Plummer, is a farmer near Coldwater. He was married in 1872 to Sulonia Adonas, daughter of E. Adonas and Mary, his wife, who settled here in 1861. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. They have four children—Eva (Nancy, Margaret), John, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth.

Joseph Reckner

was born in Mercer County in 1846, and is the son of William and B. Reckner, who settled here in 1840. Joseph became a farmer, and married Elizabeth Stetzer, May 9, 1875. She was born October 8, 1858, and has one son, Victor. Her father, Christian Stetzer, and Barbara, his wife, came to this county in 1840.

Heman Saalman

is the son of Joseph and Christina Saalman. Was born in Germany; settled near Coldwater, in Mercer County, in 1847, and on November 24, 1865, married Catharine Leonards, daughter of John and Catharine Leonards. He is a farmer, and has six children—Joseph, Henry, Sybil, Mary A., Catharine M., and Antoinette.

J. H. Kallmyer

was born in Germany, and is the son of John H. and Mary Kallmyer. He is a farmer, and married Annie Dropperman, whose parents are Richard and Elizabeth Dropperman. They have nine children, Mary, Elizabeth, Lewis, Catharine, Annie, Dennis, Herman, Frances, and Joseph. Joseph, one of his family, was in the war of 1861.

B. Kisser

is the son of B. H. Kisser and Catharine his wife, who was born in Germany, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. He is a farmer near Coldwater, and married Catharine Harman in 1859, who is the daughter of John and Catharine Harman, who settled on section 6 in Butler Township in 1842. They have no children.

Jacob Schwartz,

the son of Jacob and Dorothea Schwartz, who settled in this county in 1850, was born in Huron County. He was married to Rose Faller in Mercer County in 1872. She is the daughter of Adam and Mary Faller, and has two children—Clara and Augustus. He keeps a restaurant and billiard saloon at Coldwater.

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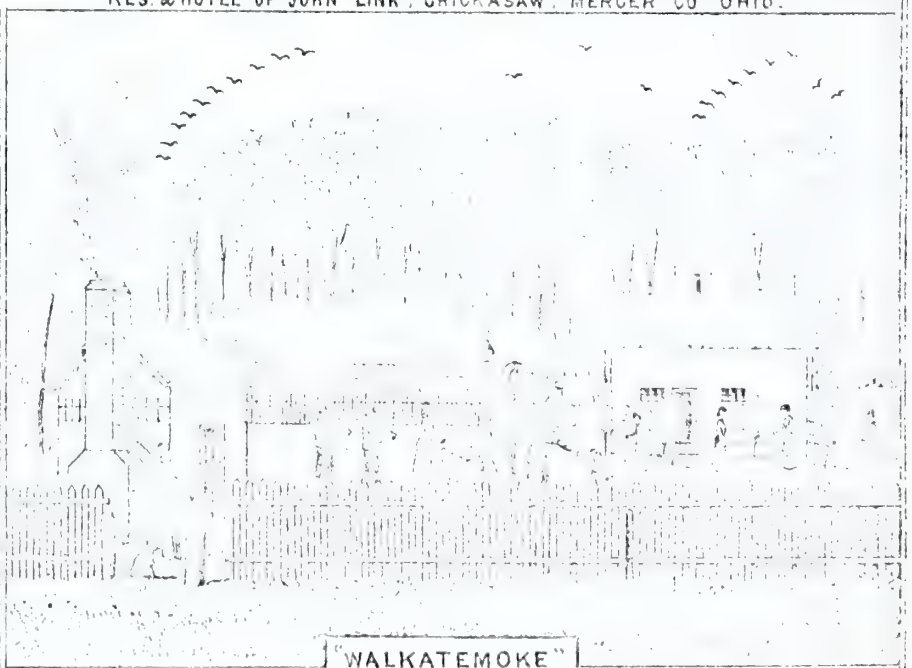
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JOSEPH PLIMAN,

son of B. H. and Catharine Pliman, was born in 1847. He was a carpenter and farmer, and settled in Butler Township. In 1875 he married Catharine Ferber, the daughter of John and Mary Ferber, who settled in Mercer County in 1860. Their children are Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Annie. Benjamin died in 1880. Benjamin Pliman was drafted in 1865.

GEORGE STAGERMAN,

son of George and Catharine Stagerman, was born in Germany, and brought up as a farmer. He settled in Mercer County in 1862, and married Louisa Low, who was born in Germany, and was the daughter of Bernard and Margaret Low. They were married in Cincinnati in 1846, and have four children, Henry, Harman, Catharine, and Barnard. He settled on section 8 in Mercer County.

SAMUEL NEWTON SNIDER,

son of Thomas and Harriet Snider, was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 23, 1846; settled in Mercer County in 1850, and married Rachel Carmack, June, 1865, by whom he has three children—John H., Mary R., and Carrie A. His father's family settled in Mercer County in 1850, as did also the wife's parents. His occupation is a farmer.

FREDERICK B. SPOTTMAN,

son of John B. and Annie N. Spottman, was born in Mercer County in 1854, and has remained in Lima all his life. He married Catharine Kramer, daughter of Richard and Catharine Kramer, and has one son, called John Frederick. His father's family settled here in 1851, but his mother's family in 1837.

HENRY WENNING,

son of Joseph and Mary A. Wenning, born in 1852. He became a farmer, and married Mary E. Spottman in 1873, who was born in 1851. She is the daughter of John B. and Mary A. Spottman. They have three children, John, Joseph, and Isaac. He has filled the office of supervisor.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion as a township is fractionally large, containing about forty-two square miles. The north line is six miles long, the east line six miles, where it diverges southeast a distance of one mile. The south line is about eight and a half miles, and the west line from south line of the county traces north over two miles, southeast one and a half miles, and thence north about five miles to southwest corner of Franklin Township. The township, therefore, contains about forty-two sections, and is bounded north by Franklin Township, east by Auglaize County, south by Darke County, and west by Granville Township, exclusive of partial line boundaries as indicated by lines already noted. It contains an area of 25,333 acres, and valued at $459,340, inclusive of buildings valued at $75,290.

Arable lands 14,342 acres, meadow lands 291 acres, and wood land 11,100 acres.

Population in 1870, 1876; in 1880, 1933.

1880, Garfield vote, 58; Hancock vote, 379.

Official Records.

June the 25th, A. D. 1833. I do hereby certify that the first election of this township was held at the house of Matthew Kearns, in said township; the following officers were duly elected:—

Clerk, James L. Simes. Trustees, Samuel Gray, Charles Botkins, John Miller. Treasurer, John Sprague. Overseers of Poor, Matthew Kearns, Alexander Gillaspe. Fence Viewers, Wm. Botkin, John Davis, and Hugh Miller.

I do hereby certify that the above mentioned persons were duly elected and sworn into their respective offices according to law, August 1st, 1833.

JAMES L. SIMES, Town'p Clerk.

August 31, 1833. Samuel Gray, Charles Botkins, and John Miller, Trustees of Marion Township, met and proceeded to lay out the following road districts. Let it be known that we the trustees of Marion Township have laid out the following road districts for the supervisors to work: Charles Botkin, Wm. Botkin, Wm. Ballinger, John Ballinger, Alex. Miller, Wm. B. Winters, James L. Simes, Able Worthington, John M. Gogil, and Samuel T. Grant, are struck off to work the lower district. John Davis, John Sprague, John Miller, Matthew Kearns, Samuel Gray, Hugh Miller, Alex. Gillaspe, Jethro Ivens, John Wilberry, Thomas Potter, and John Potter, the upper district. Samuel Gray and Charles Botkin, supervisors, and Matthew Kearns, constable.

I do hereby certify the above is a correct statement of the proceedings of the trustees of Marion Township. JAMES L. SIMES, Clerk.

Grand Jurors: Wm. B. Winters, John Miller, Sr., Samuel T. Grant.

Petit Jurors: Alex. Miller, Alex. Gillaspe, John Miller, Jr.

March 4, 1834. It is hereby remembered that Samuel T. Grant has received his commission for the office of justice of the peace in and for Marion Township, the date of said commission Feb. 6, 1834.

JAMES L. SIMES, Clerk.

Election April 7, 1834. Trustees, Charles Botkins, John Miller, Wm. Beauchamp. Clerk, James L. Simes. Treasurer, Samuel Gray. Constable, Matthew Kearns.

March 2, 1835. The township was divided into two school districts.

In 1835 the following officers were elected: Trustees, Wm. Beauchamp, Samuel Grant, Stephen Sprague. Clerk, Asa Beauchamp. Treasurer, M. Kearns. Grand Jurors selected, James Gray, Abraham Miller, J. H. Taylor, W. B. Winters, James L. Simes. Petit Jurors, John Miller, Matthew Kearns, Wm. Beauchamp, Thomas Coat, Joshua D. Wright.

Officers elect, 1836: Trustees, Stephen Sprague, Abraham Miller, J. D. Wright. Clerk, Willis Beauchamp. Treasurer, Greenberry Buxton.

1837. Trustees, Kearns, Wm. Ellis, W. P. Long. Clerk, Beauchamp. Treasurer, Gray.

1838. Trustees, Long, Kearns, and John Hale. Clerk, Beauchamp. Treasurer, A. Brant.

1839. Trustees, Kearns, Hale, W. B. Winters. Clerk, Beauchamp. Treasurer, Brant.

1840. Trustees, Hale, Kearns, Winters. Clerk, G. Brandon. Treasurer, Daniel Long.

1841. Trustees, John Nutter, Robt. Burdge, Charles Bodkin. Clerk, John Raynor. Treasurer, M. Kearns.

1842. Trustees, Matthias Gast, J. J. Miller, W. Berry. Clerk, F. A. Redmon. Treasurer, D. Henders.

1843. Trustees, D. Henders, Peter Moyers, A. Buzzell. Clerk, Redmon. Treasurer, Fred. Elking.

1844. Trustees, Henders, Moyers, J. G. Young. Clerk, Elking. Treasurer, John Richards.

1845. Trustees re-elected. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1846. Trustees, Young, Gast, and Henders. Clerk, Elking. Treasurer, Richards.

1847. Trustees, Young, Gast, and Henders. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1848. Trustees, Henders, Gast, and J. G. Brandon. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1849. Trustees, Gast, Henders, and Henry Lochtefeld. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1850. All officers re-elected.

1851. " " "

1852. " " "

1853. Treasurer, H. G. Schrage. All other officers re-elected.

1854. Trustees, Lochtefeld, Mayer, and Henry Osserman. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1855. Trustees, clerk, and treasurer re-elected.

1857. Trustees: Andrew Harman, Bernard Wehrkamp, Henry Hagedorn. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1858. Officers re-elected.

1859. Trustees: Wehrkamp, Hagedorn, and Gerhart Wertgerdes. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1860. Trustees: Hagedorn, Wertgerdes, Henry Greshaff. Clerk: Bernard Wehrkamp. Treasurer: Bernard Pickenbrook.

1861. Trustees: G. Wertgerdes, Greshaff, Joseph Klühensy. Clerk and treasurer re-elected.

1863. Trustees: M. Gast, J. Klunhentz, M. Heirholzer. Clerk: Wehrkamp. Treasurer: B. Panning.

1866. Trustees: Heirholzer, B. Gattemoller, H. Bertke. Clerk: H. H. Pulskamp. Treasurer: M. Gast.

1869. Justice of the Peace: B. Wehrkamp. Trustees: Henry Bertke, G. Kathmann, G. H. Beckmann. Clerk: Herman Pulskamp

April 12, 1870. Trustees: Henry Brackman, M. Herholzer, H. Bertke. Treasurer: B. Pickenbrook. Constable: J. Flerk. Clerk: H. Pulskamp

1871. Re-elected.

April 8, 1872. Trustees: Joseph Wobeler, Henry Martin, John Hagedorn. Clerk: Herman Pulskamp. Treasurer: Joseph Reichert. Assessor: Henry Moellers. Constables: Joseph Ankenbauer, William Blatton.

1873. Justice of the Peace: B. Wehrkamp. Trustees: Lorenz Schunk, John Schlosser. Constable: John Flerk.

1874. Treasurer: Bernard Pickenbrook. Trustees: Anthony Bernard, Lorenz Schunk.

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1875. Trustees: Bernard Gottemoller, Anthony Bernard. Treasurer: Bernard Pickenbrook. Clerk: John Horst. Constables: Isidore Schlosser, John Fleck. Justice of the Peace: B. Whelkamp.

April, 1876. Trustees: Bernard Gottemoller, Ber. Wilki, Ber. Overmann. Treasurer: Ber. Pickenbrook. Clerk: John Horst. Assessor: Henry Tebben. Constables: Mathias Stelzer, Henry Plagemann, Bernard Dorsten. Justice of the Peace: Lorenz Lochtefeld.

1877. Board reelected except constables. Constables: Lorenz Worte, John Bokman.

1878. Trustees: Henry Lochtefeld, Joseph Wirtz, Carl Bruns. Clerk: John Horst. Treasurer: Ber. Pickenbrook. Assessor: Henry Tebben. Constable: Joseph Meiering.

March, 1879. Trustees: Henry Lochtefeld, Joseph Wirtz, Carl Bruns. Treasurer: August Rutschilling. Clerk: John Horst. Assessor: Henry Tebben. Constables: John Bokmann, Matthias Stelzer. Justice of the Peace: John Wirtz.

1880. Trustee: Mathias Hartings. Clerk: Lorenz Lochtefeld. Constables: Wm. Desch, Joseph Lengers.

1881. Justice of the Peace: Mathias Goecke. Trustees: Joseph Wirtz, Mathias Hasting, Joseph Tangemann. Constable: Joseph Izugars.

1882. Trustee: William Hess. Treasurer: Fred. Fleck. Constables: J. Nick Delzeit, Mathias Stelzer. Clerk, Lorenz Lochtefeld.

In 1872 the enumeration was as follows: No. 1, 93; No. 2, 98; No. 3, 89; No. 4, 134; No. 5, 89; No. 6, 59; No. 7, 105. Colored youths in the township, 38.

Improved Roads.

This township is the only one in the county that has commenced to gravel the roads, and it has a number which are of great benefit to the farmers and business men of the township. It will not be many years until every road in the township is graded and gravelled.

Chickasaw.

Chickasaw lies in the north half of northwest quarter of section 14, town 7 south, range 3 east. Fractional lots Nos. 1 and 15 are each 80 feet in section line from east to west, and the same depth of the other lots where they join. Lots 16, 47, and 48 are bounded west by section line, and are each 52 feet from east to west, by 132 feet deep from north to south. All the other lots are each 60 feet from east to west, by 132 feet from north to south. Main Street and State Street are each 66 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles. All other streets are 50 feet wide, and run parallel with or cross Main Street at right angles. The alleys are each 12 feet wide, and run parallel with State Street. Alley No. 1 ends at Main Street. I have erected a stone corner to be planted, from which to make future survey. At northwest corner of lot 15 the section corner bears north 30° 40′ west, distant 32 feet. Main Street runs north 86° 20′ west. The town is bounded on west and north by the section lines.

Surveyed July 27, 1838, by James Hanks, Deputy Surveyor.

Acknowledged by John Nutter and James Brooks before H. H. Frazier, Justice of the Peace, July 27, 1838.

This is a very old town, but made no progress until the last year or two, or since the building of the new railroad, which has given the town a new start. A fine brick hotel and store were erected last year by Henry Gast. John Link has also a fine business house. George Ferner, druggist; Charles Stelzer, hotel. A fine warehouse was erected last year, and Chickasaw will no doubt make one of the best towns in the township.

St. Johns.

St. Johns is situated on part of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 24, owned by John Stelzer, and part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 25, owned by Christian Stelzer, all in town 7 south, range 3 east, and comprising 64 lots, all of which are 4 poles in front and 8 poles back, except Nos. 16, 17, 48, and 49, which are 7 poles wide and 8 deep. Main, Elm, Centre, and Sycamore streets are 4 rods wide; North and Race streets are 3 rods wide. The alleys are 1 rod wide. A large stone is planted at the northeast corner of lot 33 and at the quarter section post. All of which I believe to be correct. Laid off north and south at a variation of 3° 5′ 52″ east.

J. S. Houston, Surveyor.

Acknowledged by John and Christian Stelzer, before H. H. Frazier, Justice of the Peace, September 22, 1838.

Recorded September 24, 1838. J. W. Riley, Recorder.

West Addition of St. Johns

was laid out by Archbishop Purcell, April 5, 1851, and consists of forty-one lots, and are of the following size: from 1 to 26, 4 by 8 rods; 27 to 30, each 1½ acres; lot 31, 1$\frac{45}{100}$ of an acre; lot 32, 2$\frac{75}{100}$ of an acre; lots 33, 34, 35, and 36, each 1½ acres; lots 37, 38, 39, 40, each one-half an acre, and lot 41, three-quarters of an acre. The streets are named North, Jefferson, Jackson, and Main. The lot west of Jefferson Street is donated to the Catholic Church. John Listenschneider, John Stellar, and John Thomas settled on the sight of St. Johns in 1833; and from the fact that the first settlers above were all named John, they called the town "St. Johns." The town has a number of good stores and a fine church; and since the completion of the new railroad, which comes within half a mile of the town, considerable improvements have been made.

Rose Garden.

Rose Garden is laid out on southwest corner of east half of southeast fourth of section 21, and the northwest corner of east half of northeast fourth of section 28 of town 7 south, range 3 east, and is composed of sixteen lots, which measure 51 feet 9 inches in width, except lot 9, which is but 39 feet 9 inches. Running back from St. Rosa Street 6.43 chains, St. Rosa Street is 60 feet wide. There is an alley on west side of lot 9, 12 feet in width. The southwest corner of lot 8 is 30 feet north of a post which stands 20.16 chains west of the corners of lots 21, 22, 27, and 28. Surveyed June 12, 1854, at a variation of 3° 30′ east.

A. Jack. Linzee, Surveyor.

Acknowledged on behalf of committee by John B. Purcell, in presence of F. Elking, Notary Public, June 17, 1854.

Recorded June 29, 1854. Jeremiah Lundy, Recorder.

The place contains only one store, kept by Lorenz Lochtefeld, who keeps a general assortment, usually kept in a country store.

Marysville.

Marysville is laid out in the northeast corner of section 20, town 7 south, range 3 east, containing fifteen lots, each being four poles wide by sixteen poles deep, except lots eight and nine, which are only thirteen poles deep, and school lot fifteen is only three poles wide by eight poles deep, all of which they contain clear of streets and alleys. Marion Street, north of town, is from centre of section line to the lots thirty-three feet wide. Convent Street, east of town, is from centre of section line to lots twenty-five feet wide. School Street is twenty-five feet wide, running as far as northwest corner of lot number seven. It is all laid out on a variation of 3° 45′ east. Stones have been planted on southwest and northwest corners of lot 14, also the northeast corner of lot 8, the southwest corner of lot 7, the southeast and southwest corners of lot 1, and the southeast corner of school lot 15, etc. Lot 15 is dedicated for public school purposes.

All of which I do hereby certify to be correct.

March 23, 1860. Henry Beckman, Sur.

Carthagena

was laid out by Charles Moore December 28, 1840, consisting of sixty-four lots, each lot being four by eight rods. The streets running east and west are called Barney, Elm, Harris, Jackson, Clay; those running north and south Pearl, Main, and Broad. All streets are sixty feet wide, and alleys ten feet.

October 20, 1859, John C. Schmidt laid out on the south of Clay Street four outlots of one, two, and three acres.

It is a part of the southeast quarter of the southwest fractional quarter of section 7, t. 7, south of range 3. The present business is represented by Anton Link, drygoods; Barney Weareamp, hotel and grocery; John Bostwick, postmaster; John Schlosser, boots and shoes; Anthony Vicorins, organ manufacturer and cabinet maker.

This township also contains a number of smaller towns.

Cranberry Prairie has a fine church—St. Francis, Wm. Lemm, general store; George Vonvenbush, drygoods; Lawrence Heiser, blacksmith.

Sebastian has one general store, kept by Henry Beckman. Matthias Klinke, boots and shoes; and Anton Weber, carpenter.

Cornelia.—Henry Stelzer, drygoods; Henry Crone, general store, and proprietor of hotel; John Crone, wagon and carriage manufacturer and blacksmithing.

Colored Citizens.—Their Settlement.

Augustus Wattles, a native of Connecticut, founded a colony of colored people, amounting to several hundreds, scattered through the townships of Marion, Granville, and Franklin. We quote his own language in regard to the settlement of these people:—

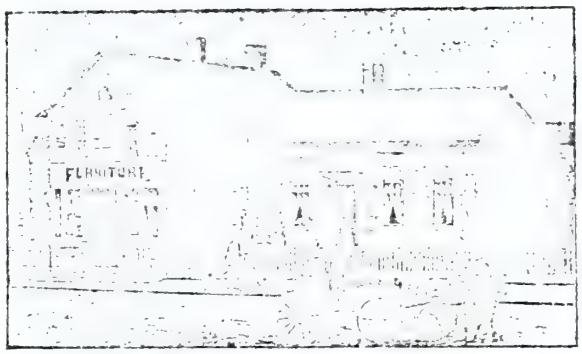
My early education would naturally lead me to look upon learning and good morals as of infinite importance in a land of liberty. In the winter of 1833-4 I providentially became acquainted with the colored population of Cincinnati, Ohio, and found about 4000, totally igno-

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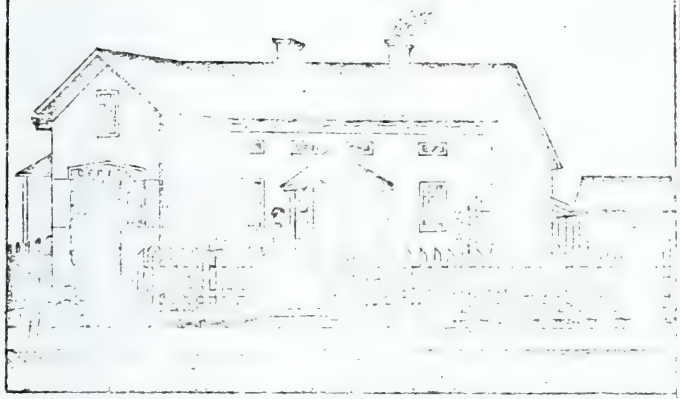
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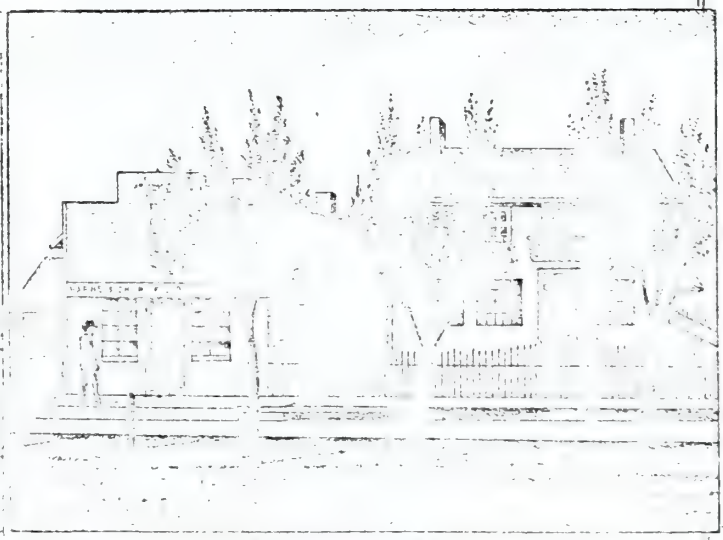
FARM RES. OF JONATHAN McCONNEL, HARRISON TWP. VAN WERT CO O.



M. A. SCHLEGEL.



RES. & OFFICE OF A. R. GREER, M.D, MAIN ST. ST. JOHN, MERCER CO. O.



HARNESS SHOP & RES. OF JOS. B. DRAHMAN, ST. HENRY O.



RES., STORE & ELEVATOR OF HENRY GAST, MAIN ST. CHICKASAW, MERCER CO. OHIO.
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rant of everything calculated to make good citizens. Most of them had been slaves, shut out from every avenue of moral and mental improvement. I started a school for them, and kept it up for them for two years, with two hundred pupils. I then proposed to the colored people to move into the country and purchase land, and remove from those contaminating influences which had so long crushed them in our cities and villages. They promised to do so, provided I would accompany them and teach school. I traveled through Canada, Michigan, and Indiana looking for a suitable location, and finally settled here, thinking this place contained more natural advantages than any other unoccupied country within my knowledge.

In 1835 I made the first purchase for the colored people in Mercer County. In about three years they owned not far from 30,000 acres of land. I had travelled into almost every neighborhood of colored people in the State, and laid before them the benefits of a permanent home for themselves and of the education of their children.

In my first journey through the State I established, by the assistance and co-operation of Abolitionists, twenty-five schools for colored children. I collected from the colored people such money as they had to spare, and entered land for them. Many who had no money, afterwards succeeded in raising some, and brought it to me, and with this I bought land for them.

I purchased for myself 199 acres of land to establish a *Manual Labor School* for colored boys. I had sustained a school on it at my own expense until November 11, 1842. Being in Philadelphia the winter before, I became acquainted with the trustees of the late Samuel Emlen, of New Jersey, of the denomination called "Friends." He left by his will $20,000 for the support and education in school learning and the mechanical arts and agriculture, for such boys of African and Indian descent whose parents would give them up to the Institute. We united our means, and they purchased my farm and appointed me the superintendent of the establishment, which they called the—

Emlen Institute.

In 1845, Judge Leigh, of Virginia, purchased 3200 acres of land in this settlement for the freed slaves of John Randolph, of Roanoke. These arrived in the summer of 1846, to the number of about 400, but were *forcibly* prevented from making a settlement by a portion of the inhabitants of the county. Since then acts of hostility have been commenced against the people of this settlement, and threats of greater held out, if they do not abandon their lands and their homes.

In Brown County there are two large settlements of colored persons, amounting to five hundred each. One is three miles north of Georgetown, and the other is in the northeast part of the county, sixteen miles distant. They emigrated from Virginia, and were the slaves of Samuel Gest, who manumitted and settled them upon two large surveys of land. Their situation is not prosperous.

In the southern part of Mercer County is a colony of colored persons, amounting to several hundreds. They live principally by agriculture, and own extensive lands in the townships of Granville, Franklin, and Marion, founded by Augustus Willetts.

In Van Buren Township, Shelby County, about four hundred colored persons settled. An attempt was made in July, 1846, to colonize with them three hundred and eighty-five of the emancipated slaves of John Randolph, of Virginia, after they were driven from Mercer County, and scattered in Miami and Shelby counties.

In the office of the clerk of Common Pleas of Mercer County, Ohio, is a manuscript docket entitled "*Record of Free Blacks*," in which are the following entries:—

State of Kentucky, Mason County, June 21, 1842, John James Key, clerk of said Court, certifies that at the April Court, 1832, Thomas Bowles produced his certificate of his being a free man from the corporation of Lynchburg, Virginia, which was ordered to be recorded, he being thirty-five years of age, of black complexion, five feet nine and a half inches high, which certificate bears date March 29, 1826.

On December 21, 1842, Thomas Bowles registered his son, aged twenty years, five feet six and a half inches high, bushy head, and heavy make, mulatto color, with a scar in the upper edge of the right eyebrow.—FRANKLIN LINZEE, Clerk.

North Carolina, Northampton County, March 4, 1834. Richard H. Weaver, clerk of the Court, certifies that David Mitchell is thirty-six years of age, five feet six inches high, light complexion, and a scar on the left side of the left leg, and a blacksmith.

Also, that Jenny Mitchell, his wife, is free born, thirty-three years of age, four feet five inches high, light complexion, and dark hair.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, on August 25, 1826, of the county of Harrison, Kentucky, but now resident in Clermont County, Ohio, emancipated a negro woman named Dorcas, and eight children, viz., Mo[illegible], Henry, Charles, Denison, Rachel, George, Alfred, and William, which deed is recorded December 30, 1830, in the clerk's office of Mercer County, Ohio.—JAMES W. RILEY, Clerk.

May 21, 1833. Israel Alexander Thomas, of Hardy County, Virginia, registered himself as 24 years of age, five feet nine and one-half inches high, in that Court, and afterwards at Mercer County, Ohio, December 21, 1850.—JAS. W. RILEY, Clerk.

Purrell Archer and Martha, his wife, December 25, 1850.

Benjamin King, Esq., formerly of Iredell, North Carolina, but now of Washington County, Indiana, manumitted his negro man, Squire Knox, forty years of age, entered of record December 30, 1850, *and at the same* time Squire Knox entered his wife, Rachel Jane Knox, thirty-six years of age, four feet six inches high, light color, with straight hair, and well made. Also Thomas Delaney, aged fourteen years, and Solomon Delaney, aged eight years, with brown skin and curly hair. Squire Knox also registered his own children, born of Rachel Jane Knox, viz., George and Sarah, with brown skin and curly hair.—JAMES WATSON RILEY, Clerk.

State of Alabama, August 15, 1847. Guilliam Nicholson petitioned the Court presided over by the Hon. H. M. McElhan, to emancipate a negro man named Thomas, and his wife, Sydney, and their children, Harry, Allen, Priscilla, Clarissa, Thomas, and Franklin, which the Court decided, notice thereof having been given in the newspapers published in the town of Tuskagee, in the county of Macon, Alabama, in consideration of the long and faithful and meritorious services performed by said slaves, have emancipated and set free.

Entered of record 1851.—H. F. JUNEMANN, Clerk.

John Harper, of Randolph County, North Carolina, made his will December 2, 1850, admitted to probate May, 1851, manumitting his obedient and faithful servants, Francis, Julie, Sylvanie, Sandy, and little Harry, and such issue as may be born of either of them, and to go to some of the free States; requiring his nephews, J. H. and R. G. Lindsay, to see that the slaves be permitted to have and use the following property devised to them:—

To Harry, $259, his saddle, bridle, and martingale, with his mattress and wearing apparel.

To Kitty, his feather bed, bedstead, and furniture in the lower room, one side saddle, one loom, and his stock of bees.

To his servant York, $100; also to York, Julie, James, Condie, and Sylva each a feather bed, bedstead, and necessary furniture. Harry to get his choice of two horses, and Kitty his wife two cows and calves, and $500 in money to be invested for their benefit; and if Harry, Kitty, and their children go to Liberia or some of the free States, then Harry is to get the horses, and Kitty the cows and also the $500; but in case of Kitty's death, to be divided among her children.

Mr. Harper also provided that if any of the white legatees of his will oppose the emancipation of his slaves, he or she shall receive no portion of his estate, but that share to be divided among the others; and if all of the legatees opposed, then one-half of his estate goes to the American Bible Society, and the other half to the Colonization Society. He also provided for the other slaves that man and wife should not be separated. Entered November 1, 1854.—H. F. JUNEMANN, Clerk.

BIOGRAPHIES.

SILAS SHANER

is the son of John and Nancy Shaner, who settled in Mercer County, March 20, 1861. Silas was born October 9, 1847, in Greene County. Was raised a farmer and stock raiser. On August 31, 1871, he married Tabitha, daughter of Jesse and Jemima Heimich, who live in Darke County. Their children are Hattie Bell, Franklin, Dottie.

Henry Shaner enlisted in 1861, in Company G of the 74th Ohio Voluntry Infantry, served his full term, re-enlisted as a veteran in the 8th Ohio Battery, and was discharged in 1866.

Frederick and Robert Shaner enlisted in 1861, in the 40th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and afterwards consolidated with the 51st, and then became a veteran in the 51st Regiment, Company E, and was discharged in 1866.

JOSEPH MILLER

was born in Germany in 1815, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1833, and landed at Baltimore, Md. They went to Cincinnati, where they remained only one year, and then moved into the woods of Mercer County, with his father and mother, Anton and Elizabeth Miller. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Listenschneider June 25, 1844. They have raised a family of four children, Henry, Anna, Mary, and Francisco, who still reside in the county. Mr. M. is a farmer.

JOSEPH BERNARD SWEDERMAN

was born in this county in 1845, and is the son of Herman and Mary Swederman, who settled here as early as 1835. He has all his life been engaged in farming, in which he has proved successful. His post-office is New Bremen, Auglaize County, Ohio.

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Joseph Wahler

was born in this county January 21, 1839, and has since resided in Marion Township, where Chickasaw is his post-office. His parents, Bernard and Elizabeth Wahler, came to the county in 1831, thus ranking among the early settlers. On the 7th of February, 1861, Joseph was married, and from that date has accumulated 150 acres of improved land, in connection with sixty lots in the town of Chicksaw, although the start given him by his father only amounted to $600. He is now one of the leading farmers of this section, and is well respected, as evidenced by the fact that he has held the office of township trustee for a number of years. His family consists of eight children, named Joseph, Elizabeth, Frederick, Bernard, Catharine, Clemens, Frank, and Uley.

John Crone,

a carriage and wagon builder at Copella, was born in this county September 29, 1841. His parents, John and Tracey Crone, came to the county in 1835. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 71st O. V. I., from which he was discharged in 1864. He then veteraned with his regiment, and remained in the service until 1866, when he was finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio. In the battle of Atlanta he was severely wounded, but was not long detained from field service. From 1865 until 1876 he was postmaster at Coppella. On September 11, 1866, he married Elizabeth Beckman, who was born February 16, 1846. Their children are named Henry, William, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Philomena, Jacob, and Antony.

Matthias Gast

was born in France in 1813, and emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, March, 1828, and lived there five years, then removed to Minster, and remained two years, and afterwards to St. Johns in 1838, when he engaged in the mercantile business, and remained in business until 1879, but has now retired from life's active duties. He served six years as county commissioner, three years as notary public and county auctioneer. For his long and faithful services, and his honest endeavors to discharge his duties as a faithful citizen, he enjoys the high satisfaction of having the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

John Schlosser,

son of Francis A. and Rosina Bryer Schlosser, was born January 8, 1836. He was raised a shoemaker, and keeps a restaurant at Carthagena. His first wife was Mary Bryer, and his second, Catharine Cromell. The dates of his respective marriages were in 1856 and 1871. The first wife's children were Catharine, John, Joseph, George, Frank, Mary, and Charles. Second wife's, Catharine, John, Elizabeth, and Gatrote. He was post-master at Carthagena from 1869 to 1871.

His brother Frank enlisted in 1861, and was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and discharged June 15, 1863. His father was a soldier under Napoleon for twelve years.

William H. Jones,

son of Samuel and Mary Jones. They came from Kentucky. He was born in that State March 28, 1828, and turned his attention to speculating at Carthagena, having settled in this county in 1859. He married Mary, daughter of Z. and Susanna Harrison, in Indianapolis, Indiana. She was born in 1832. He has filled the offices of supervisor, school director, and clerk. W. H. Jones was free born, although his father was a slave, and bought his time at the age of thirty years, and went to Liberia, where he remained for one year, returned to this country, and settled in Mercer County, and located on their own land.

Gatrat Hinders,

son of Richard and Mary Hinders, was born in Germany in August, 1827, and came to this county with his parents in 1832. His father died in 1853, when Gatrat took charge of the home farm of eighty acres, which he continued to handle until his marriage on January 3, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hogerman. He then acquired another forty acres of land, making his farm consist of one hundred and twenty acres. The family consists of nine children, named Joseph, Richard, William, Bernard, John, Frederick, Elizabeth, Anna, and Mary. Post-office, Maria Steen, Mercer County, Ohio.

Henry Kaiser,

a farmer of Chickasaw, was born in Minster July 2, 1842. He is the son of Theodore and Elizabeth Kaiser, of Auglaize County. In 1868 Henry moved to this township, and settled on section 10, where he still resides. The same year he married Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Wenner, who came to this county in 1851. She was born in Dayton in 1846, but came here with her parents when five years of age.

Bernard Messcher,

an enterprising farmer, living near St. Johns (Maria Steen Post-office), was born in Germany in the year 1816, and came to America in 1834. The first two years after coming here he worked for Gatrat Hinders, to pay back the passage-money of his trip from Germany. He then commenced farming for himself, and has since secured 160 acres of valuable land, all of which is in a good state of cultivation. In 1857 he was married. The fruits of the union being nine children, named, respectively, Anthony, Elizabeth (dec'd), Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Bernard, Frederick, Frank, and Margaret.

Joseph Nustemaker,

a resident of section 15, was born in Germany in the year 1825, and came to America in 1846. In 1849 he located where he now lives, and fourteen years after coming to America sent for his parents, who came here and located. Although he commenced poor, he has acquired 160 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the leading farmers of this section. He was married in 1852, his wife being a native of Germany, where she was born in 1822. They have reared four children, viz., Mary, Bernard, Elizabeth, and Anna.

Garrett Stammener,

a resident of section 10, is the son of Albert and Wilhelmina Stammener, and was born in Germany September 12, 1819. He came to this county in 1849, and has since been engaged in farming near Chickasaw. In 1853 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Dedrick and Elizabeth Cramer. She was born in Germany September 20, 1834, but was brought here by her parents the following year. The family consists of nine children, named Matthias, John, Peter, Andrew, Henry, Philiehmina, Mary, and Agnes.

J. Henry Beckman,

son of G. Harmon and Teracia Beckman, was born in Cincinnati February 6, 1849. He was brought to this county with his parents in 1853. For a number of years he has been engaged in the mercantile trade, and keeps a general supply store at St. Sebastian. On June 20, 1876, he married Mary, daughter of John and Angeline Schlorman. Her parents came to this county in 1831, where she was born September 6, 1849. The fruits of this union were two children, named Elizabeth, and Anna (deceased).

Henry Rose,

son of Bernard and Mary Rose, was born in Germany, June 19, 1829, and came to this county in August, 1860. He is now engaged in farming near Chickasaw, where he owns 260 acres of good land. In 1860 he married Dena, daughter of Garrat and Elizabeth Knoba. She was born in this county in 1843. Their children are named Bernard, Mary, Hermon, Henry, Anna, John, and Elizabeth. He is now in the mercantile business, carrying a full stock of dry-goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes at St. Rosa.

Fedena Cook,

son of Wendelon and Tracey Cook, was born in Germany, May 30, 1815, and came to this county in 1846, when he located on section 15, and has now a farm of 100 acres, all well improved. In 1843 he married Mary, daughter of August and Catharine Beader, of Darke County, and has reared a family of seven children, named John, Tracey, Mary, Catharine, Caroline, Rosie, and Joseph. Mr. Cook lives near Chickasaw, and in his own district has held the offices of school director and supervisor of roads.

Lorenz Lochterfeld,

son of Henry and Bernadina Lochterfeld, was born in Mercer County Nov. 1, 1851. His parents came here about fifty years ago, and were consequently among the pioneers of the township. He has held the office of justice of the peace three years, notary public three years, and township clerk two years. He married Katharina, daughter of Antony and Christena Moller, who was born in this county, her parents having come here about twenty-five years ago. They have one child, named Vinzenz, born August 13, 1880.

Stephen Burgmann,

a farmer near Maria Stein, is the son of Arnold and Elizabeth Burgmann, and was born in Germany in the month of February, 1812. In 1846 he came to this county, since which time he has acquired 120 acres of land, all in cultivatable condition. He was married in this county in 1851, and has reared a family of five children, named Mary, John, Bernard, Minnie, and Anna. These are still living, while two unnamed are dead.

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Bernard Vehern,

a farmer near St. Johns, was born in this county April 30, 1840, and has lived here during his whole life. He has now an excellent farm of 147 acres, which has been acquired by hard work. In 1862 he married Elizabeth Bedker, who was born in this county in 1844. They have a family of eight children, named Anna, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Christena, Rosie, Almenna, and Anna.

Matthias Stelzer,

son of Leon and Catharine Stelzer, was born in this county May 10, 1851, and has since resided at Chickasaw, where he is now engaged at the carpenter trade. His parents came to this county as early as 1838. On the 7th of November, 1876, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Antony and Agnes Bosche. She was born at Minster, December 27, 1853. Their children are named Antony, Isabella, and Victoria.

Gilbert Robinson

was born a slave in Tennessee, and sold when he was twenty-seven years of age for the sum of six hundred dollars by Stephen Alexander to Jane Robinson, to satisfy a claim she had against said Alexander. He came to Mercer County in 1841, and now lives on section 7, Marion Township, and owns sixty-five acres of land.

John H. Dress

was born in Prussia in 1831, and came to America with his parents in 1833, and settled in Minster, then in Mercer County, Ohio. He lived there about sixteen years, and settled at St. John's in 1855, and engaged in blacksmithing, and still continues in the business. He is ranked as a pioneer.

Francis Evas

was born in Germany in 1812, emigrated to America, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833, and remained five years. In 1838 he removed to Marion Township, Mercer County, and settled on section 28, and has resided in this county forty-three years. He raised a family of seven children, who are all living.

George Langs,

son of George and Catharine Langs. They came to this county March 10, 1838. He was born February 10, 1840, and raised a farmer and stock-raiser. On June 7, 1870, he married Mary, daughter of Adam Remping. She was born November 16, 1852. Their children are Catharine, George, and Anthony. He has filled the offices of constable and supervisor.

John Listenschneider

settled in Mercer County in 1833, and brought a family of seven children. He lived many years to assist in clearing the township, and died in 1869, at the advanced age of seventy-five years.

Charles Stelger,

son of Leon and Catharine Stelger, was born November 1, 1857, in this county, his parents having come here as early as 1838. He is now a resident of Chickasaw, where he is engaged in the hotel and saloon business and farming. In 1881 he married Mrs. Lena Stelser, daughter of Henry and Martha Wall, of Indiana. She was born July 15, 1856. They have three children, viz., Henry, Bertha, and an infant daughter.

Bernard Borger

was born March 4, 1843, in Mercer County, and has since resided near St. Johns. He has here one hundred acres of good land, which is highly productive, and in a good state of cultivation. He was married in 1867, his wife being a native of this county, and born in 1846. Their children are named Catharine, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Frank, and Andenia.

John Crow,

dealer in general merchandise at Coppella, is a native of Germany, but came here in 1835, and engaged for a time as school teacher. In 1852 he married Louisa, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Kuhn, and has reared a family of eight children. They are named Catharine, Elizabeth, Henry, Phelomena, Angeline, Francesco, August, and John.

Bernard Hansfeld,

a farmer of this township, is a native of Germany, but came to this county February 16, 1862. He owns in this county 180 acres, and 80 acres in Auglaize County, both well improved farms, with good buildings on the home place. In April, 1856, he was married at Minster, Auglaize County, and has reared a family of five children.

John Link

came to Mercer County in 1871, and settled in Chickasaw, where he is engaged in the hotel and restaurant and livery stable business. He is also post-master at Chickasaw. In 1880 he married Miss Rose Kock, who was born in this county in 1862. Mr. Link was born in Germany in 1855.

Henry Griesup

came from Oldenberg, Germany, to Mercer County in 1843, and settled in section 12, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from John McDaniel. About five acres had been cleared. At that time the woods were full of game, and Mr. G. claims it was necessary at times to drive the deer away while the horses and hogs were feeding.

Anthony Grote

was born in Germany in 1848, and came to this county and settled at Casella in 1877, where he is engaged at the trade of painting and graining. In 1878 he married Elizabeth Linthaus, by whom he has reared two children, named Anna and Bernard.

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PATRONS' LIST.

VAN WERT COUNTY.

VAN WERT.

Attorneys at Law.

I. N. Alexander.
I. D. Clark.
G. M. Sautzgaber.
James L. Price.
H. G. Richie.
H. Kemper.
C. M. Scuffen.
A. J. Porter.
Geo. E. Wells.
F. S. Hammer.

Banks.

The National Bank of Van Wert. Charles Emerson, President; A. S. Burt, Cashier.
The Van Wert National Bank. A. B. McCurdy, President; J. M. C. Marble, Cashier.

Boots and Shoes.

James Clark & Son.
C. G. Wilkinson & Son.
R. Lynch.
Wm. Hertle.
P. Phrollit.

Clothing.

General A. Jacobs.

Drugs.

C. A. Melsheimer & Son.
Hill & Wilson.
P. John Hines & Son.

Dry Goods.

T. S. McKim & Son.
Bonewitz & Schumm.
J. S. Brumback & Co.
A. L. Teubner.

Groceries.

Dunathan & Humphreys.
Patterson & Halfhill.
A. R. McCoy.
A. Lynch.
S. Swindord & Sons.
McConahay & Hartzog.

Jeweler.

A. P. McConahay.

Harness and Saddlery.

J. Strandler & Co.
T. Sheop.

Hotels.

E. Cole, proprietor Van Wert House.
L. M. De Puy, proprietor De Puy House.
J. Potter, proprietor Avenue House.
J. H. Adams, proprietor Adams House.
Levi Randabaugh, proprietor Ohio House.

Hardware.

A. B. McCurdy & Son.
Bughton & Lawrance.
S. B. Hertz.

Livery Stables.

S. F. Casto.
W. Brooks.
Billman & Hertle.
S. J. Cole.

Miscellaneous.

W. L. Scott, miller.
David W. McCoy, retired.
P. Freeman, blacksmith.
Joseph Gleason, retired.
J. F. Rank & Co., photographers.
Albert [illegible] brewer.
W. R. Cook, broker.
David Fisher, farmer.
Philip Troop, retired.
H. H. Updegrove, postmaster.
John W. Hoagland, teacher.
T. S. Gilliland, [illegible] dealer.
Hon. Jacob [illegible], surveyor.
J. W. Hetrick, insurance agent.
Fred Billman, stock dealer.
Rev. Patrick Barry, pastor Catholic Church.
Rev. D. L. [illegible], pastor St. Mark's Luth. Church.
Rev. J. V. Stockton, pastor Presbyterian Church.
A. R. Merrick, grain dealer.
Chas. E. Geesaman, tile manufacturer.
Matt. Springer, stove material [illegible].
O. D. Swartout, [illegible] agent.
William Mon[illegible], saloon.
E. H. Shebb, traveling salesman.
P. Zimmerman, traveling salesman.
Mrs. L. Bidwell.
J. K. Sc[illegible], manufacturer tight barrel stock.
C. P. Richey, justice of the peace.
Jacob Winslow.
B. Butler, stove manufacturer.
William Fr[illegible], [illegible].
E. W. Strack, lumber dealer.
Phebe Slater.
Rev. W. W. Watt.
Mart Brown.
Jacob Fox.

Marble Works.

Tolan & Son.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Wm. Smith.
H. C. McGavren.
G. W. McGavren.
John W. Underhill.

Stoves and Tinware.

O. P. Clark & Son.
E. Harris & Son.

Tobacconists.

O. J. Comer.
Gipe & Stauter.

Van Wert Carriage Works.
Van Wert Book and News Co.

Newspapers.

J. H. Foster, editor *Bulletin*.
W. H. Clymer, editor *Times*.

Officials.

W. T. Exline, county auditor.
C. H. Hester, clerk of court.
A. T. Bixby, probate judge.
James Montgomery, treasurer.
H. D. Hitchcock, sheriff.
W. P. Wolcott, county recorder.
Wiley M. Kear, deputy recorder.
W. E. Jones, county surveyor.
W. W. Wilson, deputy clerk.
Geo. W. Day, ex-clerk of court.
W. H. Messer, ex-probate judge.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

		Sec.	P. O. Address
Arnold, L.,	farmer,	30	Van Wert.
Allen, N. S.,	"	19	"
Balyeat, Aaron,	"	21	"
Balyeat, David,	"	20	"
Brenson, A. A.,	"		"
Clark, John W., farmer,		10	Van Wert.
Collins, Samuel,	"		
Cooper, J. K.,	"	36	"
Drake, Abraham,	"	16	
Davis, T. J.,	"	24	"
Dustman, George,	"	25	"
Dix, Peres M.,	"	9	"
Fowler, Martin, carpenter and joiner,			"
Fowler, Wm.,	farmer,	32	"
Gosher, D. R.,	"		"
Johns, Dallas W.,	"	22	"
Kennedy, Stephen,	"	16	"
Longsworth, Jesse,	"	33	"
Lewis, George,	"	30	"
Mills, John C.,	"	20	"
Murphy, Samuel,	"		"
Miller, Smith,	"	6	"
McQuown, J. S.,	"	9	"
Payne, G. C.,	"	16	"
Robinson, Hamilton,	"	7	"
Tomlinson, Jonathan,	"	17	"
Tomlinson, Joseph,	"	8	"
Thompson, Robert M.,	"	16	"
Wells, E. R.,	"	5	"
Webber, William,	"	20	"

RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

		Sec.	P. O. Address.
Arnold, Samuel, farmer,		25	Van Wert.
Bear, John C.,	"	13	Middlepoint.
Balyeat, Jacob,	"	10	Van Wert.
Collins, John,	"	30	"
Clendenning, William, farmer and carpenter,		28	"
Crooks, James R., farmer,		27	"
Crates, Levi,	"	16	"
Coleman, A. B.,	"	10	"
Cavett, A. B.,	"	30	"
Duprey, Rufus,	"	33	"
Evans, Rev. T. S., pastor of colored Baptist Church,		7	"
Fesler, Samuel, farmer,		13	Middlepoint.
Frager, Lewis,	"	26	Van Wert.
Fronfield, J. B.,	"	27	"
Gibson, James S., retired farmer,		5	"
Gamble, William, farmer,		29	"
Gilliland, F. T.,	"		"
Gilliland, Hugh,	"		"
Gilliland, Adam,	"		"
Gilliland, E. B.,	"		"
Gilliland, Chas.,	"	29	"
Gilliland, John,	"	31	"
Gilliland, S. M.,	"		"
Hill, Smith,	"	10	"
Hautzen, John L.,	"	28	"
Ireland, Robert, farmer, grower, and dealer in small fruits,		11	"
Ireland, John S., farmer,		33	"
Johnson, Joseph,	"	27	"
Johnson, Wm.,	"	12	Middlepoint.
Lipley, Jacob,	"	22	Van Wert.
Longwell, A. L.,	"	34	"
Lathres, Rev. R. A., pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church,			"
Leslie, E. P., phys. and inf. supt.,			"
Moorsmith, S. R., farmer and carpenter,		31	"
McCoy, A. H.,	"	26	"
McCoy, I. G.,	"	28	"
McCoy, John,	"	23	"
McCoy, Alex., Sr.,	"	8	"
McMillin, J. J.,	"	8	"
McCoy, M. H.,	"	9	"
Mc[illegible], Wm.,	"	12	
Messer, Levi,	"	27	"
Merrick, A. B.,	"	13	Middlepoint.
Palmer, John,	"	22	Van Wert.
Perry, Levi, grower of small fruits,		8	"

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	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Priddy, T. F., farmer,	31	Van Wert.
Pylevlyer, William, farmer,	35	"
Sanders, K., "		"
Spradgeon, James, "	23	Middlepoint.
Suderland, E. F., "	23	"
Stuckey, J. S., farmer and justice of the peace,	28	Van Wert.
Wright, Wm. R., farmer,	20	"

DELPHOS.

John King, attorney-at-law.
B. J. Brotherton, attorney-at-law.
Emerson Priddy, " "
T. H. Holtz, contractor and builder.
D. H. Toland, publisher "Herald."
E. B. Walkup, publisher of "Courant."
R. K. Lytle, banker.
A. B. Richards, grocery.
F. Wrocklage & Co., dealers in groceries, provisions, queensware. Also pork packers.
Aaron Miller, Delphos mills.
David H. Evans, carriage manufacture and general blacksmithing.
J. R. Slith, manufacturer.
Henry Weible, "
Rev. A. J. Hoeffel.

MIDDLEPOINT.

J. W. Summersett, merchant.
W. W. Small, physician.
S. N. E. Priddy, dealer in all kinds of grain.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Alspach, Elias, farmer,	22	Delphos.
Cover, George, "		Middlepoint.
Cline, S. H.,		
Foster, J., "	19	"
Hire, Jeremiah, "	29	"
Klinger, Joseph, "	10	Delphos.
Johnson, Wm., "	7	Middlepoint.
Lehmann, H. G., "	16	Delphos.
Little, Wm., "		"
McGowen, James, "	14	"
McVarpantz, James, farmer,	11	"
Kettner, B., "	6	Middlepoint.
Stewart, Joseph, "	6	"
Stuck, S., "	5	"
Slith, J. R., "		"
Summersett, J. W., "		"
Summersett, John "		"
Summersett, W. F., "	29	"
Sutin, Henry, "	6	"
Timbers, R. H., "	7	"
Armstrong, Thomas, "	18	"
Bowser, M. S., "		"

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Adams, J. P., farmer,	21	Delphos.
Cormean, George, farmer,	17	Middlepoint.
Cogswell, B. C., "	1	Gilberts Mills, Paulding Co., O.
Downing, Reuben, "	31	Middlepoint.
Helfelpenger, Jas., "	17	"
Hunsaker, Perry, "	1	Gilberts Mills.
Kohn, Harvey, "	4	" Putnam Co., O.
Kessler, Peter, "	19	Middlepoint.
Longwell, Albert, "	30	"
Meriele, George, "	1	Gilberts Mills.
Sterling, W. T., "	32	Middlepoint.
Stewart, Andrew J., farmer and apiarist.	19	"
Snyder, Peter, farmer,	8	"

HOAGLIN TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Benner, A., farmer,	7	Van Wert.
Becher, John P., farmer,	15	"
Baker, John,	11	Gilberts Mills, Paulding Co., O.
Benner, H. J., farmer,	6	Van Wert.
Benner, G. W., "	6	"
Barr, John D., farmer and apiarist,	22	"
Carlo, Frank, farmer and stock-dealer,	29	"
Coe, James,		Van Wert.
Curtis, Z. H., farmer,	32	"
Eller, Henry, farmer,	14	"
Faust, Elizabeth, farmer,	5	"
Glover, I. N., "	19	"
Grove, Daniel, "	2	Gilberts Mills.
Giffin, Wm., retired farmer,	32	Van Wert.
Giffin, W. S., farmer,	32	"
Giffin, D. J., "	32	"
Giffin, R. S., farmer and teacher,	20	"
Hoaglin, Isaac, farmer,	18	"
Hattery, N., the manufacturer and farmer,	29	"
Hoaglin, N. D., farmer,	19	"
Harvey, S. R., farmer and township trustee,	22	"
Hoaglin, E. M., farmer,	7	"
Harvey, Hezekiah, farmer,	22	"
Harvey, L. A., farmer and sawyer,	22	"
Keith, Wm., farmer and township treasurer,	22	"
Mohr, Jacob, farmer,	13	"
Mohr, Gottlieb, farmer,	18	"
Murphy, James, "	20	"
Rumble, Henry, "	17	"
Stripe, Jacob L., "	31	"
Stripe, John, "	31	"
Wallace, E., "	32	"
Yoh, John, "	9	"
Yoh, Benjamin, "	30	"
Yoh, Matthew, "	8	"
Yoh, Benjamin, "		"
Yoh, Jacob, "	30	"
Yoh, Jonas, "	8	"

UNION TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Albright, John C., farmer and stock dealer,	36	Van Wert.
Berry, Joseph, farmer and shoemaker,	23	"
Beck, Michael, retired farmer,	21	"
Beck, Adam F., farmer,	15	"
Barr, Richard, "	27	"
Beck, John D., "	21	"
Blachley, Dr. H. W., Sr., physician and surgeon.	13	"
Burtsfield, John, farmer and justice of the peace,	21	"
Counseller, David, farmer and stock dealer.		"
Harvey, O. H., carpenter,	23	"
Lamison, Horace, farmer,	24	"
Kommel, John M., "	15	"
Kessler, Peter, "	30	Convoy.
Hoaglin, D. E., "	13	Van Wert.
McClure, W. H., "	33	"
McClure, N., "	33	"
Meely, R. V., farmer and township clerk,	22	"
Rank, Joseph, farmer	22	"
Rittenhouse, M. M., "	21	"
Snyder, Wm. H., farmer and grocery dealer.	24	"
Snyder, Daniel, farmer,	23	"
Shockey, S. A., "	26	"
Quick, E. L., "	23	"
Updegrove, J. R., "	23	"

CONVOY.

T. D. Brooks, M.D. and teacher.
R. L. Crooks, physician.
H. Knodle, pastor Lutheran Church.
Jacob Wyandt, postmaster and notary public.
D. Shepard & Son, dealers in flour, feed, grain, staves, and heading.
W. W. Morse, dealer in dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes. Also furniture and undertaking.
D. Stamm, dealer in dry-goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, boots, shoes, and clothing.
J. W. Hilton, clerk in dry-goods.
W. W. Hillerman, tinner.
J. B. Hines, druggist.

TULLY TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Butler, Thomas L., farmer,	25	Convoy.
Calvert, J., "	19	Dixon.
Fraley, William, "	17	"
Eller, B. F., "	9	"
Frech, Wm., "	29	Convoy.
Hirh, John, "	21	"
Hudspeth, H. S., "	9	Dixon.
Jones, David, "	19	"
Kiest, John, farmer,	23	Convoy.
Klinger, John P., "	18	Dixon.
Klinger, D. C., "	23	Convoy.
Knodle, H.,		"
Mollinkopf, Alex., "	19	"
Mentzer, Alex., "	21	"
Morse, W. W., undertaker,		"
Neal, Eli, farmer,	29	"
Pumley, Jesse, "	27	"
Pennypacker, D. H., "	14	"
Lare, John, "	28	"
Lare, J. D., "	28	"
Reed, Fred., "	33	"
Reed, William, "	30	Dixon.
Smith, William, "	8	"
Smith, H. B., "	8	"
Shaw, Hon. John, "	14	Convoy.
Tatman, Oliver, "	8	Dixon.
Underwood, John, "	15	Convoy.
Willard, Rev. V. D., pastor Baptist Church at Convoy.		
Young, Henry, farmer,	28	"
Stamm, D., merchant,		"

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Balyeat, Abraham, farmer,	24	Van Wert.
Barrick, J. T., "		
Bowers, John, "	14	"
Bowers, Josiah, "	14	"
Capper, Stephen, "	14	"
Capper, Michael, "	11	"
Capper, John "	3	"
Capper, Mahlon, "	14	"
Flager, George, "	10	Convoy.
Germann, Peter, "	35	"
Germann, John P., "	10	"
Germann, Jacob, Sr., "	35	Van Wert.
Germann, Henry, Sr., "	36	"
Germann, Henry, Jr., "	35	"
Germann, Philip, "	1	
Germann, Jacob, "	36	"
Glenn, James R., "	24	"
Gruber, G., pastor of Evangelical Lutheran Church at Leslie.		
Hare, J. H., farmer,	12	"
Hertz, Peter, "	2	Convoy.
Hoover, Aaron, "	23	Van Wert.
Hurless, Samuel, "	24	"
Hurless, Jacob C., "	16	"
Kreischer, David, "	36	"
Kreischer, John "	22	"
Larne, Joseph, "	11	Convoy.
Miller, John C., "		
Metcalf, Thomas, "	22	"
Muldenburger, Wm., "	23	Van Wert.
McCormick, Jonathan, "	17	Convoy.
Pancake, Aaron, "	4	"
Pancake, Aaron T., "	3	"
Reidenbach, Geo. B., "	3	"
Scary, Philip, "	3	"
Sheets, George, "	17	"
Sheets, Samuel, "	7	"
Sproul, J. M., "	23	Van Wert
Wyandt, John, "	12	Convoy.

WILLSHIRE.

J. F. Sl[illegible], physician.
J. W. F[illegible], "
S. K. Cheesy, "
J. L. Harper, "
C. C. Scott, dentist.
Israel Bemp, dealer in boots and shoes.
D. Casto, merchant.
Wm. Pontius, "
Henry Banta, "
W. M. Williams, "
Charles Vance, druggist and and agt. for Am[illegible]
Adam Strouhacker, proprietor Willshire House.
S. Wicks, grocer.
A. W. Hiscote, farmer and teacher.
E. L. Slattbeck, editor *Gazette*.
W. N. Beall, justice of the peace.
S. Brock, postmaster.
Rev. L. H. Lindsey, pastor M. E. Church.
C. C. Nichols, wagon manufacturer.
Moses Forman, American House.
Robert S. Young, plasterer.
G. F. C. Stemoyer, pastor of German Lutheran Church.
J. H. Sims, attorney at law.

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WILLSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Agler, Timothy, farmer,	24	Abanaka.
Bowen, Joseph, "	17	Willshire.
Bowen, Samuel, "	17	"
Banta, Henry, merchant,		"
Bentz, John, merchant and carpenter,		"
Bentz, Jacob, merchant,	15	"
Bebbon, Samuel, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, clothing, etc.,		Abanaka.
Buechner, John, farmer and wagon maker,		"
Billman, Daniel, farmer,	26	Willshire.
Chilcote, William, farmer and manufacturer of drain tile,		"
Chilcote, C. C., farmer,	16	"
Chilcote, J. W., "	21	"
Cunningham, William, "	24	Abanaka.
Chilcote, J. W., "	21	Willshire.
Doll, Lenhart, "	13	Leslie P.O.
Doll, Elias, "	14	Abanaka.
Doll, Jacob, "	18	Willshire.
Doll, John W., "	13	Abanaka.
Dietrich, Adam, "	23	Willshire.
Eller, Frederick, "	21	"
Frysinger, Peter, "	18	"
Frysinger, E. J., "	7	"
Forman, Moses, prop. American House,		"
Gosher, D. R., carpenter and joiner,		"
German, Philip, farmer,	2	Leslie.
Geisler, Geo. J. C., "	22	Willshire.
Hevy, John P., "	24	Abanaka.
Johnson, Abel, "	23	"
Johnson, Benj., "	11	Leslie.
Kreischmeyer, Christopher, "	21	Willshire.
Lillich, Fred.,		"
Medaugh, E., "	24	Abanaka.
Meyers, Joshua, "	35	Willshire.
Moser, David, "	18	"
Mils, H. C., "	19	"
Pence, Jackson, "	7	"
Roop, Samuel, "	19	"
Royston, Moses, "	27	"
Rochm, Andrew, "	21	"
Remp, Israel, boot and shoe maker,		"
Reeder, Henry, farmer,	23	"
Schoma, Fred.		
Schamm, Louis J., carpenter and builder,	28	"
Sterler, G. H., farmer,	33	"
Schamm, Henry, "	29	"
Schmidt, Peter, "	15	"
Schiserer, Fred., attorney at law and miller,	29	Willshire.
Stove, William, attorney at law,	28	"
Schiserer, Martin, farmer,	28	"
Smith, David, "	27	"
Schamm, John G., "	22	"
Schmidt, Henry G.,		"
Stager, John H., farmer and shoemaker,		"
Tindall, Benj., farmer,	27	Willshire.
Tindall, Henry A., "	29	"
Tate, Gerard M., "	4	Leslie.
Walters, Wesley J., "	11	Abanaka.
Walters, William G., "	14	"

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

J. Monroe Dull, farmer and dealer in dry goods and groceries. Also agent T. D. & B. Railway, Dull Station.

Daniel McMannis, dealer in groceries. Also agent T. D. & B. Railway and C. V. W. & M. Railway.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Agler, Wert, farmer,	19	Dull
Allen, H. L., farmer, mason, and plasterer,	4	Van Wert.
Ayres, W. H., railroader,		Shasta.
Ashbaugh, Wilson, " & trustee,	16	"
Bebbon, Amos, farmer,	31	Abanaka.
Brubaker, John W., "	32	Dull.
Brubaker, Peter, "	31	"
Brewer, M. F., "	28	Van Wert.
Butler, John, "	26	Koogle.
Close, Michael, "	29	Dull.
Close, Jacob, "	33	Van Wert.
Dibble, H. B., "	16	Van Wert.
Exline, Rev. Valentine, retired minister Evan. Church,	18	"
Exline, Solomon R., retired minister and carpenter,	18	Dull.
Everett, John, farmer,	36	Shasta.
Fox, Collins, "	22	"
Flager, John, " and carpenter,	11	Van Wert.
Flager, Henry, farmer,	16	Dull.
Hoffman, Christopher, "	22	Van Wert.
Hitzeman, David, "	20	Dull.
Hardin, Silas, painting and kalsomining,	18	Leslie.
Hooks, Wm., painting,	14	Shasta.
Kiser, Simon, farmer and thresher,	34	Van Wert.
Kiser, Henry, farmer	34	Shane's Crossing.
Koogle, Tobias,		
Lautermoot, Martin, "	20	Dull.
Koogle, Oliver, "	14	Van Wert.
Overholt, Wm. S., "	25	Shasta.
Putnam, Winfield Scott, " and carpenter,	30	Dull.
Putnam, Isaac, farmer,	5	Shane's Crossing.
Parker, James, "	2	Van Wert.
Moyer, John, "	10	"
Medaugh, John, "	32	Shane's Crossing
King, W. H. H., "	32	"
Robinson, E. W., " and carpenter,	9	Van Wert.
Roeder, Adam, farmer,	3	"
Royer, Joseph, "	21	"
Shafer, L. B., "	31	Dull.
Sickle, John, farmer,	17	Dull.
Smith, Adam, carpenter & sawyer,		Shasta.
Smith, John A., farmer & prop'r saw and planing mill,	33	"
Shafer, John, farmer,	34	Shane's Crossing
Switzer, John A., " and carpenter,	8	Leslie.
Switzer, Lewis F., farmer	6	Leslie.
Swoveland, Peter, "	22	Van Wert.
Watt, Joseph, "	9	"
Wattick, Willis L., "	24	Shasta.
Watton, W. H., " and teacher,	14	"
Wert, Joseph, "	33	Shane's Crossing.
Weagly, W. E., "	16	Van Wert.
Yahn, Phil, "	28	"

YORK TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Atkinson, Wm., farmer,		Auglaize.
Chambers, John W., "		"
Bevington, Henry, "		"
Bevington, Annie L., "		"
Brown, Alex. W., "		"
Goodwin, Abijah, "	35	Venedocia.
Heath, William, "	31	"
Hipsher, Henry,		
Nicodemus, W. H.,		Van Wert.
Jackson, S. A.,		Auglaize.
Jones, Hugh E.,		"
Ries, J. H., "	29	"
Ross, L. F., "	19	Van Wert.
Ross, John T., "		
Smith, Edwin, "	20	Van Wert.
Thomas, David,		"
Williams, D. W., dealer in grain and produce,		Venedocia.

JENNINGS TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Arnold, Elijah, farmer,	16	Delphos.
Berry, Malachi, "	8	"
Day, W. F., dealer in black walnut and ash lumber,		Venedocia.
Jones, T. J., merchant,		"
Morgan, Evan,	21	"
Masters, John, farmer,	29	Spencerville
Monk, A. L., " and minister,	21	Delphos
Rogers, Wm., "		Venedocia.
Thomas, J. T., tile manufacturer,		"
Townsend, Jesse, farmer,	18	Spencerville
Wright, David, "	29	Delphos.
Whyman, A. L., "	29	"
Whyman, Samuel, " and produce dealer.	28	"

MERCER COUNTY.

CELINA.

Blake, R. G., ex-probate judge, stockholder in Citizens Bank, and acting assistant cashier.

Beam, S. E., secretary and loan officer.

Bruce, J. G., Sheriff Mercer County.

Bryson, J. J., dealer in boots & shoes, Celina Independent.

Bolles, C. W., proprietor livery, feed, and sale stable.

Bohnert, Aug., painter and frescoer.

Conklin, J. W., attorney at law and real estate agent.

Cron, Wm., manufacturer of light and heavy carriages and buggies.

Clark, C. M., carriage builder. With Alex. Wyckoff.

Craig, W. J., Engineer, Bluffton, Ind.

Day, J. H., Judge Court of Common Pleas.

Dickman, J. W., assistant postmaster and dealer in books, stationery, and periodicals.

De Ford, J. W., stockholder and cashier of Citizens Bank.

Davis, Abner, of firm of Le Blond, Davis & Co., grain and hardware merchants.

Ellis, P. A., proprietor Ellis House. Accommodations first class. Free buss to the depot.

Godfrey, T. J., State senator, attorney at law, and banker.

Guy, Davis, dealer in dry goods, notions, hats and caps, boots and shoes.

Hetzler, J. N., physician and surgeon and medical examiner Western Mutual Aid Association.

Howser, Geo. H., city marshal.

Hellwarth, D., of firm of Wm. Dickman & Co., dealers in dry goods, notions, hats and caps.

Heffner, Geo. H., dealer in groceries, provisions, glass, and queensware.

Jones, Luzerne, superintendent Golden Gate Mining Company, operating in Colorado.

Krousch, Jacob, county treasurer by appointment, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements.

Klare, Will F., dealer in furniture. A full line constantly on hand, and special orders promptly filled.

Kistler, John, fashionable barber and hair dresser.

Le Blond, Hon. P. C., attorney at law, and vice-president Citizens Bank.

Loughridge, J. O., attorney at law.

Le Blond, J. P., dealer in groceries and hardware. Of firm of Le Blond, Davis & Co.

Loree, J. W., attorney at law.

Linn, Michael, proprietor Linn's Hall, billiard hall and saloon; fine wines, cigars, and liquors of all kinds on hand.

Long, Hiram, photographer.

McAfee, J. P., insurance and loan agent, dealer in hardware, building material, paints, oils, and agricultural implements.

Morlan, Hiram, attorney at law.

Miller, Wm. F., county representative and attorney at law.

McKee, John W., dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware, and agent for the Richard watch, the most accurate low-priced watch in the market. Repairing of all kinds a specialty.

Murphy, J. H., travelling salesman.

Marks, Jacob, agent for all kinds of agricultural implements.

Oberley, David, general blacksmithing and repairing shop. Opposite carriage works of Alex. Wyckoff.

Pulskamp, Herman H., probate judge.

Porterfield, J. C., merchant.

Roop, D. J., ex-probate judge, and treasurer Western Mutual Aid Association, Celina, Ohio.

Rush & Tourville, physicians, surgeons, and druggists.

Snyder, A. P. J., editor and publisher "Mercer County Standard," and vice-president Western Mutual Aid Association.

Siebenbacker, J. V., county auditor.

Scranton, S. S., county recorder and attorney at law.

Staeger, Six, county treasurer elect. (Dec'd.)

Shaw, J. B., Wire Fence Inventor.

Schaus, B., retired farmer and brick maker.

Tourville, T. G., county clerk and secretary Western Mutual Aid Association.

Townsend, L. D., proprietor livery, feed, and sale stable, and dealer in agricultural implements.

Timmonds, James, dealer in rough and planed timber, blinds, doors, sash, etc.

Wyckoff, Alex., manufacturer of carriages, buggies, wagons and sleighs of all kinds. Special attention given to repairing all classes of vehicles. Shops on West Fayette Street.

Wittmer, Rev. Th., Catholic minister.

West, D. L., [illegible] Celina [illegible] works. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Williams, George, manager of Whitney and Dengler lumber yard.

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RECOVERY.

Adams, J. H., physician.
Anthony, J., harness shop.
Baker, V. B., prop. livery and feed stable.
Blizzard, J. W., physician and surgeon.
Colgan, W. J., clerk.
Donniston, A. J., [illegible]
Gorke, A., general store.
Grant, J. W., boarding house.
Gooding, J. C., city marshal.
Glick, R., merchant.
Hanna, Wm., painter.
Henry, J. D.
Hanna, I. N., undertaker.
Holstein, Philip, dry goods and clothing.
Hendrick, Jos., general store.
Johnson, J. H., [illegible]
Kreuning, Wm., woolen factory.
Koch, Wm., tanner.
Lipps, Eli.
Lipps, W. H., painter.
Lennartz & Son, hardware.
Meyer, Harrison, dealer in groceries and provisions.
McDaniel & O'Neal, boot and shoe dealers.
Matterson, W. J., marble works.
McDaniel, Frank, tile factory.
McDaniel, F. D., "
McDaniel, J. F., "
McDaniel, W. F., dealer in boots and shoes.
McGriff, Sol., restaurant.
Nickerson, S. A., druggist.
Prillaman, Geo. W., [illegible] smith.
Richardson, D. H., physician and surgeon.
Stephenson, A., A. M., M.D.
Smith, C. M., house and sign painter.
Schneider, Fred., restaurant.
Schoid, Theo., postmaster.
Sipe, A. A., editor and publisher "New Era."
Stone, L. W., miller.
Snyder, Henry, [illegible]
Schneider, Charles, [illegible]
Schneider, John, brick mason.
Schindler, John, carriage and blacksmith shop.
Tous, Fred., [illegible]
Thompson, Jas., butcher.
Throp, S. W., carriage and wagon shop.
Yankirk, J. D., [illegible]
Vantilburg, Wm., bakery.
Walmsford, G. W., druggist.

COLDWATER.

	P. O. Address.
A. Vagedes, dry goods and notions.	Pinlothea.
Peter, Hubert, [illegible]	
Charles Gruner, tin store.	Coldwater.
Joseph Ouler, painter.	
John Baker.	
N. B. Emery, restaurant.	
Jacob Swartz, "	
John J. Schelack, hardware.	
G. C. Wieser, teller.	
Henry Wehrmeyer, proprietor saw mill.	
Nicholas Donnelsinger, blacksmith.	
Henry Stave, blacksmith.	
Fred B. Speidel, blacksmith.	
Archabey Bros., American House.	
Frank Weber, restaurant.	
Peter Pitzen.	
Jos. L. Weis, principal public school.	

MACEDON.

	P. O. Address.
Peter Poetz, dealer in dry goods, drugs, boots, shoes, and country produce.	
S. J. Adams, general store.	
J. A. Denney, physician and surgeon.	
John Dixon, general store.	
James A. Patterson, shoemaker.	
Geo. W. Fernes, dealer in dry goods and groceries.	Oakland Spur.
Frederick Mertz, carpenter.	
Emma [illegible]	Oakland Spur.
Adam Meier, [illegible]	St. Anthony.
Henry W. Reichelsing, merchant.	Pinlothea.
J. H. Beckmann, merchant.	Chickasaw.

SHANE'S CROSSING.

George F. Beecher, justice of the peace.
John H. [illegible]
J. P. [illegible]
J. J. [illegible]
Lewis L. Dysart, [illegible]
David Small, proprietor of Burnett House.
S. P. Hodges, attorney at law.
C. B. Whitley, blacksmith and minister.
T. J. Cook.
Byron Yant, dealer in buggies.
Y. P. Street, prop. feed and livery stable.
C. B. Whitley, harness maker.

MERCER.

Smith H. Clark, civil engineer.
J. D. McKaig, prop. hotel.

CHICKASAW.

Henry Gast, merchant.
N. D. Berry.
Joseph Mestemaker.
Charles Stelzer, hotel.
John Link, hotel and restaurant.
Mathias Stelzer
Henry Yost, merchant.
August Yost, billiard saloon and restaurant.
Joseph Wobeler.
J. H. Beckmann, merchant.

CARTHAGENA.

B. Wehrkamp, proprietor of hotel and general store.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

		P. O. Address.
Bricker, J. L., farmer,		Reservoir.
Brock, L. G., prop. of saw mill and farmer,		Celina.
Buck, Reuben, farmer,		"
Cavence, D. [illegible]		"
Harman, Patrick, ex-commissioner and farmer,		St. Marys.
Herbert, Levi G., teacher,		"
Hight, John K., farmer,		Reservoir.
Ineicher, Joseph, "		Celina.
Moury, B. F., "		Reservoir.
Riley, C. E., "		"
Stearns, R. W., farmer and fruit grower,		"
Schuck, Jacob, farmer,	31	Celina.
Wollam, Alfred, farmer and stock-raiser,		"

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Beougher, Daniel, farmer,		Celina.
Copeland, Wesley, "		"
Dibble, Mrs. E. J., "	28	"
Davis, J. E., "	19	Neptune.
Davis, Samuel, "	3	"
East, A. J., "	14	"
Hamilton, [illegible]		
Hankins, Timothy, "	1	Celina.
Hankins, J. M.,		"
Howick, Hon. Stephen, farmer,		"
Howick, Stephen, Jr., "		"
Howick, Daniel, "	29	"
Keyser, Jesse,		
Layland, E. P., "	28	"
Lewis, L. T., "	28	"
Lutz, C. F., "	22	Neptune.
Langel, M.D., R.,		"
Mabley, James, "	10	"
McKirnan, H. J., "	9	"
Newcomb, M. M., "	20	Celina.
Newcomb, J. B., "	21	"
Rice, J. S., "	12	"
Roebuck, Benj. W., "	5	Mercer.
Rudabaugh, George, "		
Stanberry, Stanley, "	15	Neptune.
Shuarre, C., "	14	"
Shanklin, J. M., "	4	"
Williams, Zephor, "	19	Celina.
Wright, James W., "	16	Neptune.
Wright, J. M., "	1	"
Townsend, Smith, "	10	"
Townsend, M., "	9	"
Yocum, J. F., "	21	Celina.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

	P. O. Address.
C. B. Collins, stock dealer and farmer	Mendon.
James Shepherd, farmer,	"
Thomas Upton, "	Neptune.
Dr. D. L. Parrott, physician,	Mendon.
John A. [illegible] merchant,	"
Hugh L. Hamilton, farmer,	"
Hugh Hamilton, "	"
Christian Wertz, "	"

	P. O. Address.
Alex. Partner, farmer and infirmary director,	Mercer.
I. B. Robbins, farmer and stock breeder,	"
H. H. Hussey, "	"
H. F. Hooper, teacher,	"
J. M. Hussey, farmer,	"
G. G. Parrott, "	"
A. T. Anderson, teacher,	"
John Bevan, druggist,	"
J. W. Dutton, retired farmer,	"
F. S. Collins, of Collins Bros., hardware and groceries,	"
A. J. Lininger, physician and surgeon,	"
G. P. Murlin, farmer,	"
Christian Maurer, farmer,	"
J. P. Patterson, "	"
J. W. Presho, farmer and justice of peace,	"
Thomas Palmer, farmer,	"
Michael Miller, "	"
W. B. Summers, physician and surgeon,	"
G. W. Wooden, blacksmith,	"
B. H. Coil, farmer,	"
Eli Partner, "	"
John Upton, "	"
John Small, "	"
George Rauch, farmer,	"
James Clover, propr. saw-mill and farmer,	"
Alfred Boroff, farmer,	"
J. F. Tomlinson, farmer,	"
John Albert, "	"
Thos. Q. Hickernell, farmer,	"
W. Harrison Boroff, "	"
W. H. Southward, grocer,	"
J. M. Archer, farmer,	"
Samuel Nichols, farmer,	"
G. F. Griffin, "	"
D. P. Postman, "	"
Henry Wasson, "	"
J. Severns, "	"
W. W. Murlin, "	"
W. C. Cole, M.D.,	Shane's Crossing

DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Baltzell, Harrison, farmer,	5	Shane's Crossing.
Blossom, B. F., "		"
Berry, Samuel D., "	36	Mercer.
Chivington, Joseph, "		"
Chivington, G. E., "	25	"
Dull, Peter, "		Shane's Crossing.
Dull, T. J., miller,		"
Decker, J. S., farmer,	5	"
Donovan, E., "	35	Mercer.
Frysinger, Peter, "	6	Shane's Crossing.
Hughes, H. A., "	28	"
Hodges, S. P.		
Hays, Milton, Jr., "		Mercer.
Hoover, A. C., "		"
Hoffman, Daniel, "	20	"
Koeppel, Geo. C., "	33	Shane's Crossing.
Lankhart, John, "		"
Palmer, Hannah J.,	25	Mercer.
Putman, Isaac, "	5	Shane's Crossing.
Roebuck, Branson, "		"
Roebuck, William, "		"
Sutton, Zachariah, "		Mercer.
Sutton, S. M., "		"
Wiley, A. G., "	27	Shane's Crossing.
Webb, Hiram E., "	3	Mercer.

BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Addy, John, farmer,	4	Shane's Crossing.
Bentz, C. H., "	11	"
Bailey, Girard, phys. and surg.,	20	Wilshire.
Brandt, Wm. V., farmer,	6	"
Brunstetter, Andrew, "	18	"
Beyer, Leonard, "	32	"
Coats, Thomas, "	16	"
Cross, Alonzo, "	5	"
Christie, Henry, "		"
Fickle, Earnest A., "	4	"
Hoff, Michael, "	7	"
Harper, W. M., "	7	"
Hessong, Levi, "		Shane's Crossing.
Hartzog, B. F., "	2	"
Hamilton, Geo., "	10	Wilshire.
Johnson, G. W., "	22	"
Johnson, Elder C., "		"
Jordan, Chris's H., "	2	"
Krall, Wm. A., "	8	"
Kuhn, George J., "	20	"
Lowe, Samuel M., "	2	Shane's Crossing.
Lechner, Andrew, "	31	Shell [illegible]

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	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Moody, P. V.,	farmer,	W. Willshire.
Morrison, Henry C.,	"	31 Shane's Crossing.
Morris, David,	"	34 "
Martz, Caleb,	"	35 "
Miller, Thomas R., J. P. and farmer,		19 Willshire.
Mapes, Joseph,	farmer,	"
Ralston, John H.,	"	Shane's Crossing.
Stetler, J. W.,	"	4 Willshire.
Street, Charles H.,	"	10 "
Stetler, Thomson,	"	4 "
Shock, Solomon,	"	14 Shane's Crossing.
Street, Marsha J.,	"	15 "
Spry, Thomas R.,	"	15 "
Shafer, Jeremiah,	"	28 "
Skinner, Willet,	"	"
Schumm, J. T.,	"	"
Schuman, Frederick, Jr.,	"	"
Shock, Levi,	"	"
Williams, James,	"	13 "
Wollet, John,	"	15 Willshire.
Winkler, Martin,	"	4 "
Vantilburg, Nathan,	"	"

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Becher, John,	farmer,	6 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Betsel, William,	"	7 "
Bollenbaugher, Christian,	"	18 "
Bollenbaugher, George,	"	"
Bockoven, Peter,	"	21 "
Bevestine, Abraham,	"	18 "
Baner, John,	"	15 "
Cordier, H. J., physician and surgeon,		Chattanooga.
Dixon, Stephen, general store,		28 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Doner, Henry,	farmer,	32 "
Deitsch, John,	"	9 "
Deitsch, Jacob,	"	5 "
Detro, David H.,		Chattanooga.
Ditch, John, Jr.,	"	15 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Everes, G.,	"	15 "
Freeman, Grandville,	"	35 "
Follin, William,	"	"
Feipel, Franklin,	"	30 "
Feipel, Nicholas,	"	31 "
Frater, Adam,	"	3 "
Gibbons, John,	"	31 "
Hinton, H. V., farmer and justice of the peace,		Celina.
Hill, Philip,		Chattanooga.
Heffner, John, farmer,		6 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Hoffman, George F., farmer and carpenter,		17 "
Hyder, N.,	farmer,	18 "
Haller, Mary E.,		29 "
Herder, Nicholas,	"	18 "
Inman, Cinson,	"	36 "
Kesler, Christian,	"	8 "
Kable, F.,	"	17 Chattanooga.
Kelley, Joseph, M.D.		"
Kelley, S. F., restaurant,		"
Kuhn, Henry, farmer and stock-raiser,		Skeel's Cross Roads.
Kuhn, Fred.,	farmer,	7 "
Kanory, Aaron,	"	27 "
Leininger, John,	"	31 "
Leininger, Henry,	"	31 "
Myers, John,	"	30 "
Markle, Joseph, blacksmith,		"
Oliver, J. R., farmer		26 Celina.
Rhodes, W. J.,	"	36 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Sellanlage, John, general store,		"
Smith, Wm. H., carriage shop,		Chattanooga.
Nicholas, Peter,	farmer,	10 "
Vonderwell, Daniel,		"
Terwilliger, John,	"	33 "
Weichelman, Henry,	"	"
Wersenborn, John C.,	"	18 "
Wilson, S. R., farmer and physician,		37 "
Youk, Jacob, farmer and shoemaker,		"

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Ampruecher, C.,	farmer	" Mercer.
Beathler, [illegible]		13 Celina.
Berger, [illegible]		14 "
Bess, Wm.,		5 Shane's Crossing.
Brookhart, Gilbert,	"	12 Celina.
Beathler, Henry, justice of the peace and farmer,		16 Celina.
Dotey, Rodney,	farmer,	1 Mercer.
Crogheon, Henry,	"	17 Celina.
Chrisman, Amos,	"	1 Mercer.
Crouch, H. W., farmer and saw-mill,		"
Clatter, Samuel, farmer,		13 Celina.
Countryman, P. B., school teacher,		Mercer.
De Ford, W. H., farmer and stock dealer,		"
Eicher, Jacob,	farmer,	4 Shane's Crossing.
Eaton, Wm. A.,	"	1 Mercer.
Fast, Abraham G.,	"	1 "
Fager, Rev. A. J., pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church,		Celina.
Fetter, William, farmer,		20 "
Frahm, John, farmer and county commissioner,		"
Fetter, John,	farmer,	21 "
Groves, Willaby L.,	"	8 "
Honie, William,	"	25 "
Hauser, W. S.,		1 Mercer.
Hitchner, P. S.,		11 Celina.
Hansel, W. S.,	"	23 "
Klinger, George W.,	"	17 "
Krugman, George W.,	"	16 "
Lohreng, Frederick, farmer,		8 "
Lehman, Deborah, Mrs.,		6 Shane's Crossing.
McChristie, Moses H., farmer,		14 Celina.
Morrow, William,	"	28 "
Miller, Joseph, H.	"	29 "
Miller, John,	"	29 "
Now, Lafe,	"	1 Mercer.
Post, A. G	"	17 Celina.
Pierstoff, Charles,	"	17 "
Pierstoff, Joseph,	"	11 "
Rickets, George,	"	13 "
Roberts, Carolina,	"	21 "
Redelang, Wm.,	"	17 "
Smith, Lewis,	"	11 "
Sherrick, G. W.,	"	"
Shimp, Peter W., farmer and blacksmith,		13 "
Sielschott, G. W., farmer,		15 "
Smith, C. D.,	"	14 "
Sielschott, G. F.,	"	15 "
Sielschott, Reuben,	"	10 "
Wallace, W. G.,	"	28 "
Weaver, John,	"	23 "
Willcutt, Edward,	"	12 "
Weaver, Daniel,	"	14 "

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Adams, Robert, farmer,		24 Macedon.
Bastian, John,		"
Bockmoyer, Gideon, farmer,		20 "
Brown, W. A., farmer,		14 "
Bell, John,	"	14 "
Borse, Wm.,	"	5 "
Biggs, E.,	"	9 "
Betz, John,	"	6 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Bastian, Geo.,	"	9 "
Bastian, Jno.	"	9 Macedon.
Cole, Nathan W., farmer,		29 "
Cole, David S.,	"	23 "
Curry, William,	"	35 "
Cummins, Wesley,	"	12 Wabash City.
Cromwell, George,	"	22 Macedon.
Dickson, Amos, farmer,		10 "
Dixon, John, merchant,		"
De Hays, S. B., farmer,		28 "
De Hays, Isaac,	"	5 "
De Hays, Will T., farmer,		28 "
David [illegible] Wm. J.,	"	33 "
Doner, John A.,	"	8 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Dunbrough, Jacob,		Macedon.
Emmerling, John Bernard,		"
Fortman, Henry,		17 "
Fought, Edward, farmer,		15 "
Felber, W. F.,	"	32 Skeel's Cross Roads
Fair, S. L., carpenter,		Fort Recovery.
Greer, Nathan,		15 Macedon.
Grier, William,	"	35 Fort Recovery.
Grange, John H.,	"	36 "
Hoyt, J. H. S., photog. artist,		"
Hutchenreuter, Mary,		24 Macedon.
Hall, James B., farmer,		31 "
Hoover, [illegible]		9 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Isenhart, C. W.,		Fort Recovery.
Isenhart, S. D.,	"	31 Macedon.
Jones, S. E.,		"
Kaiman, George,	"	12 "

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Keller, Ira J., wagon and carriage manufacturer,		Macedon.
Keister, Isaac, farmer,		19 Celina.
Linch, Michael,	"	29 Macedon.
Loughridge, William, farmer,		32 "
Leininger, Theobald,	"	15 Skeel's Cross Roads
Landfair, Chas. L., teacher,		23 Macedon.
Lowrey, A. M., farmer,		27 Fort Recovery.
Lining, John,	"	3 Macedon.
Miller, Eph.,	"	34 "
McAfee, John,	"	27 "
Menschhoffer, John,	"	22 "
Menschhoffer, Geo.,	"	23 "
Moore, F. M.,	"	34 "
McDonald, Sarah,	"	12 "
McMillen, R. C.,	"	22 "
Muhlenkamp, Herman, farmer,		19 "
Muthert, Henry H., carpenter,		Fort Recovery.
Oliver, Robert, farmer,		25 Macedon.
Patton, James,	"	36 "
Powell, David,	"	14 "
Porterfield, David, farmer,		33 "
Portz, Joseph, farmer,		34 "
Rauh, George,	"	16 "
Ramsbottom, John, farmer,		35 "
Rabe, Charles,	"	21 "
Robbins, Am.,	"	19 St. Henry.
Roop, B. W., farmer and blacksmith,		16 Fort Recovery.
Sudhoff, Lewis, farmer,		8 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Sudhoff, Bernard, farmer,		29 Fort Recovery.
Snyder, J. B., farmer and county commissioner,		28 "
Steel, W. W., farmer,		"
Shunk, J.,	"	"
Swartz, Asberry,	"	"
Scott, Stephen,	"	"
Schlemmer, Charles, farmer		3 Fort Recovery.
Shoop, Peter,	"	25 "
Stowell, Edwin C.,	"	"
Swartz, J. R.,	"	2 "
Shannon, Calvin,	"	"
Shannon, James,		"
Snyder, Wm.,	"	"
Shafer, Andrew,	"	"
Schneider, Charles,	"	"
Spriggs, Thornton, farmer and stock dealer,		3 Skeel's Cross Roads.
Titz, Gebhard, farmer,		19 Macedon.
Trace, Geo. W.,	"	"
Terwilliger, John,	"	Skeel's Cross Roads.
Winkler, F.,	"	Macedon.
Wilson, S. R.,	"	"
Williams, John L., farmer,		33 "
Wishon, W. A.,	"	3 "
Weikerman, Lewis,	"	17 "
West, George,	"	23 "
Young, Jacob,	"	28 "

RECOVERY TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Bushon, F. L., farmer,		4 Fort Recovery.
Brown, John,	"	2 "
Bakewell, Thos.,	"	"
Bryne, J. H.,	"	"
DeHays, Isaac,	"	5 "
Fecher, J. A.,	"	24 "
Gorke, Henry,	"	4 "
Greene, Rev. S. O., farmer,		6 "
Gorke, Agnes,	farmer,	Monterey "
Healy, Valentine,	"	17 "
Isenhart, C. A.,	"	16 "
Isenhart, George,	"	5 "
Jacobs, Simon,	"	4 "
Jones, Edy.,	"	"
Kesler, Wm.,	"	"
McDaniel, Geo. R.,	"	"
McIntire, J. W., merchant		"
Muthert, J. W., farmer and miller,		"
Miller, Geo.,	"	"
Morningstar, Henry, farmer,		"
Post, B. J.,	"	"
Rhodes, I. L.,	"	"
Rossmer, Daniel,		4 "
Stowell, Edwin C.,		"
Stocker, J. H.,		"
Sanders, John,	"	"
Schenk, John,		9 "
Spencer, John		Mo[illegible]
Smith, C. M.,		Fort [illegible]
Stapeltine, J.,		"
Thomas, Lewis		"
Trautman, George,		3 "

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	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Ullerman, J., farmer,		Fort Recovery.
Willman, H. F., farmer and stock dealer,		"
White, Sarah C., farmer,		Macedon.
Wendel, Wm., "		"
Weiss, Joseph, "		"
Wortz, John, "		"

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Albers, John F., farmer,	4	Coldwater.
Bone, Thomas, farmer and carpenter,	35	"
Beams, David, farmer,	26	"
Behm, Christ, "	25	"
Beihler, John, "	1	"
Billermann, Theo.		"
Bennett, John W. "	16	"
Burch, Wm., "	16	"
Burgemeyer, John, "	21	"
Burgemeyer, Joseph,		"
Cowell, James,		Carthagena.
Dealbolt, Anthony.		
Gray, J. C., "	3	Coldwater.
Grunden, James "	3	"
Grunden, S., "	3	"
Heckman, B., "		"
Heckman, John F., "		Philothea.
Handeugh, F., "	4	"
Hansfeld, Clements, "		Coldwater.
Hashinger, John, "		"
Habert, John, "		"
Keith, Robert, "		"
Kroemer, Henry, "		"
Kallmyer, J. H., "		"
Keester, Isaac, "		"
Kirsch, Phillip, "		"
Lennartz, Henry, "		Philothea.
Lemm, Mary,		"
McCoy, Wm. L., "		Coldwater.
Murphy, Andrew, farmer and justice of the peace,		"
Moore, Edward W., farmer,		"
Medly, L. A., "		Philothea.
Neiberding, Herman, "		"
Pleimann, Joseph, "		Coldwater.
Plemmer, John, "		"
Plemmer, Nancy, "		"
Pitzer, Matthias, farmer and thresher,		"
Pohl, J. G., farmer,		Philothea.
Reetker, Joseph, "		Coldwater.
Roetker, Henry, "		"
Redman, S., "		"
Shato, Joseph, "		"
Spottman, John L., "		"
Smith, J. H., "		"
Steggerman, G., "		"
Soulman, H., "		"
Spottman, F. B., "		"
Snyder, David, "		"
Serick, H. L.		
Stevens, John A.		
Snyder, N.		
Troutman, Jacob, "		"
Wigner, W. R., "		"
Wemaing, Henry, "		"
Webster, Lewis H., "		"

GIBSON TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Buhler, Joseph farmer,	19	Fort Recovery.
Bower, Andrew, "	17	"
Collins, W. W., "	16	"
Cring, T. W., "	16	"
Cole, Nathan, "	20	Sharpsburg.
Denney, Azarah, "	32	Fort Recovery.
Dearworth, J. P., "	19	"
Ebert, M., "	17	"
Eveross, Geo., "	30	"
Ford, James T., "	20	"
Fair, Silvenus L., "	16	"
Gray, Joseph W., "	19	"
Gugenbiller, J., "	19	"
Grey, J. H., "	32	"
Green, John B., "		"
Girkee, John, "	32	"
Hext, [illegible] "	16	"
Hallen, O. S., "	19	"
Hoge, Pierce, "	20	"
Holley, L. W., "	30	"
Heuning, B. "		"
Hammond, Jacob, "	18	"
Hunter, Robert, farmer,	29	Fort Recovery.
Hetrick, George, "	16	"
Holeapple, Noah, "	16	"
Hanlon, John, "	16	"
James, J. S., "	17	"
Jones, James K., "	24	"
Lipps, G. W., "	16	"
Lowrey, A. M., "	27	"
Lowrey, C. N., "	28	"
Leunerts, Robert, "	13	"
Loubar, Sebastian, "		"
Lang, J. H., "	22	"
Miller, G. W., "		"
Miller, C. A., "	19	"
Myers, J. W., "	23	"
Miller, August., "	19	"
Mertz, Lenard, "	20	"
McDaniel, Wm. S., "	16	"
Osket, George, "	33	"
Rockwell, Thomas, "	24	"
Roop, B. W., "	16	"
Roop, Thomas, "	21	"
Richard, D. H.,		"
Shaffer, Andrew, "	29	"
Snyder, Wm., "	15	"
Sonderman, Joseph, "		"
Swert, R., "		"
Spoonhauser, Franz, "		"
Swarts, Samuel, " and carpenter,		"
Toos, Fred, butcher,		"
Trace, M. G., carpenter,		"
Thompson, Peter,		"
Voss, H.,		"
Woert, H.,		"
Wills, A.,		"
Zenz, George, farmer,		"

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Beckman, John G., justice of the peace,		St. Henrys.
Bruns, Frank, proprietor hotel and carriage works,		"
Borger, Fred., farmer,	22	"
Benter, Wm., "		"
Bruns, Bernard, "		"
Bier, Philip, "		Cranberry Prairie.
Borgerding, John G., "	34	Barkettsville.
Clark, Reuben, "	11	Carthagena.
Drahman, F. B.,	15	St. Henrys.
Dorger, Henry,	23	"
Drahman, Joseph B., "		"
Doess, Henry,		"
Frommel, E., postmaster,		Barkettsville.
Franklin, Lott, farmer,	32	St. Henrys.
Franklin, Wm., "	32	"
Frey, Philip, "	24	"
Fritz, John, "	7	Coldwater.
Fhalor, Martin, "	4	St. Henrys.
Goecke, Bernard, "		"
Gunther, G. J., cabinetmaker,		"
Grave, B. W., farmer,		"
Gilhaus, J. B., "	28	"
Gelcke, S., "	20	
Heiser, Anthony, "		"
Hulsmann, J. J., "	24	Cranberry Prairie.
Hower, Jacob, "	30	"
Hulsmann, Henry, "	25	
Hamburger, August, "	21	
Jacobs, George, "	14	St. Henrys.
Jones, Wm. H.,		Carthagena.
Keller, Casper, "	27	Cranberry P. O.
Leisten-schneider, Christ, "	22	St. Henrys.
Lommers, B.		"
Longcamp, Frank, "	25	Cranberry Prairie.
Lemm, Wm. H., postmaster,		"
McCarmann, Miss M. E.,		North Star.
Moller, G. H., farmer,		St. Henrys.
Meesemann, Francis, "	27	"
Mansdorf, Clemans, "	20	"
Muller, Philip, "		"
Mong, Peter, "		North Star.
Nieport, William, "	22	St. Henrys.
Romer, F. L., farmer and trustee,	22	"
Rengers, Henry, farmer,	2	"
Remelmeck, Casper,		"
Riet, Philip, "	23	Cranberry P. O.
Schlewel, M. A.,		St. Henrys.
Shaw, Tekn, "		"
Simerson, Wm., "		Cranberry Prairie.
Stoddard, Joseph, "	26	"
Stanford, Charles,	24	"
Schmitt, John J., "	26	St. Henrys.
Stangler, Matthias, farmer,	13	St. Henrys.
Stuve, John, "	29	"
Severt, H., "	14	"
Seifring, Henry, "	21	"
Speeh, Joseph, "	3	"
Shannon, Calvin, "		Fort Recovery.
Shaner, John, "	32	North Star.
Shaner, Silas, "		"
Stelzer, Casper, "		St. Henrys.
Stelzer, Wm., carpenter,		"
Vandenbosch, George, "		Cranberry Prairie.
Uhlenkake, John, "	23	"
Wessel, T. F., farmer,	17	St. Henrys.
Werts, J. P.,		"
Wienhover, Peter, "	29	"
Wimmers, T., "	27	"

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Ahlers, F. W. C., farmer,	35	Montezuma.
Boilkins, Wm., "	26	"
Ballenger, B., "	22	"
Barker, Wm., "		"
M. & S. Bauchamp, "	31	"
Baxton, George, "	3	"
Baxton, Chas., "		"
Baxton, Peter, "		"
Baxton, Singleton, "		"
Brune, H., "	36	Chickasaw.
Burge, R., "	29	Montezuma.
Burge, J. W., "	28	"
Burge, Charles, "		"
Brown, E., "	25	"
Carr, George, "	26	"
Clap, ——, "		"
Cochren, ——, "		"
Ellis, Isaac, "		"
Dammeyer, M., "	1	"
Dorgers, H., "		"
Gerlach, Jacob, "		"
Hall, J., "		Carthagena.
Homan, J., "		Montezuma.
Hole, G., "		"
Housfelt, A. H., "		Chickasaw.
Hine, Jacob,		"
Kelley, Morris,		
Kettle, ——,		
Klosterman, H., "	33	Montezuma.
Lang, Daniel, "	3	Chickasaw.
Lacy, George, "		Montezuma.
Lacy, J. L., "		"
Long, Daniel, "		"
Long, J. L., "		"
Lambert, A., "		"
Lubkermann, George, "		"
Monroe, J. H., "		"
Moller, Calvin, "		"
Muther, R., "		Chickasaw.
Miller, Geo., "		Montezuma.
Neiecamp, Fred., "		Chickasaw.
Palmer, B., "		Montezuma.
Perkin, James, proprietor hotel,		"
Preston, B., farmer,		"
Preston, Isaac, "		"
Robinson, George, "		Carthagena.
Rosebaum, J. H., "		Montezuma.
Sayers, J., "		"
Sabert, J., "		Carthagena.
Selby, Isaac, "		Montezuma.
Selby, Jacob, "		"
Thomas, A. M., "		"
Temple, J., "		"
Tyler, Wm., "		"
Temple, P., "		"
Yarbes, S. V., "		"
Will, H., "		Carthagena.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

	Sec.	P. O. Address.
Bruns, Herman, farmer,		Maria Stein.
Borgar, Bernard, "		"
Drees, Rev. Henry, Catholic minister,		"
Cook, F., farmer,		Carthagena.
Grissups, Henry, "		Chickasaw.
Harper, Henry, "		"
Kramer, John M.,		Maria Stein.
Haiser, Henry,		Chickasaw.
Rose, Henry, "		"
Crim, John, carriage factory,		Copella.
Grote, Anton, painter,		
Crim, H., merchant,		"
Hoffmeister, C., farmer,		Maria Stein.
Schwieterman, J. H.,		Carthagena.
Wobcker, Joseph, farmer,		"

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