HISTORY

OF

WESTERN OHIO

AND

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN

BY

C. W. WILLIAMSON

COLUMBUS, OHIO:
PRESS OF W. M. LINN & SONS
1905

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PREFACE.

The need of a reliable history of Auglaize County and the section of the state in which it is located has been recognized for many years. In presenting this volume to the people of Auglaize County the author feels that much matter of interest, has, of necessity, been omitted. The first half of the volume is devoted to the early history of Western Ohio. In this division of the work, the Indian occupation of Ohio is related at considerable length, and is followed by an account of the peopling of Western Ohio. The author feels that no apology need be offered for the full account given of the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, Wayne, Hull and Harrison. It is believed that the order in which they are presented will be of value to the student and general reader.

The military campaigns are followed by an extended history of the Shawnee Indians and the great Indian Treaties of Western Ohio.

The history of the county and townships has been written and compiled from the most authentic sources. The biographical history of the townships has claimed a great deal of attention, and has been collected at much expense and labor.

Whilst it is not pretended that the volume is free from errors and imperfections, the author has endeavored to procure all the facts detailed, or in any way, alluded to in its pages, from trustworthy sources.

The following authorities have been consulted in the preparation of this work: American Pioneer; Atwater's History of Ohio; Cist's Cincinnati Miscellany; Collin's Historical Sketches of Kentucky; Dillon's History of Indiana; Dawson's Life of Harrison; Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio; McClung's Western Adventure; McAfee's History of the War of 1812; J. M. Peck's Western Annals; S. P. Hildreth's Pioneer History; McBride's History of Hamilton County; Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley.

C. W. W.

Wapakoneta, Ohio, December 1, 1905.

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PART I.

A HISTORY OF WESTERN OHIO.

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A HISTORY OF WESTERN OHIO AND AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS.

The history of that portion of Western Ohio, of which Auglaize County is a part, dates back to 1680, when La Salle and a few followers ascended the Maumee river and established a trading post near where Maumee City is located. The post was placed in charge of Sieur Courthemanche, after which the voyagers proceeded up the river to its source, and from thence south, to the Ohio river.

In after years the British built Fort Miami on the exact spot where La Salle's post was established. Other posts were established afterward at Fort Wayne, Vincennes, Pickawillany, St. Marys and Wapakoneta. Following the trails that connected the important Indian towns of the Mississippi Valley, the Jesuit traders established a lucrative trade that lasted until the close of the French dominion over the Northwest Territory in 1763.

The English made their first permanent settlement in 1607, at Jamestown, in Virginia. The French planted a small colony at Port Royal, in Nova Scotia in 1605, and three years afterward, in 1608, a small colony of adventurers, from France, founded the city of Quebec, in Canada. From this time until the year 1763, through a period of more than a century and a half, France and Great Britain were active and vigorous rivals in many contests concerning the territories, the colonists, and the trade of North America.

The English, basing their title upon the discoveries made by the Cabots, laid claim to all the territory from New Foundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The French, on the other hand, claimed all the interior portion adjacent to the St. Lawrence and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, upon the ground that they had explored and occupied it;

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and, the better to secure their claim, they erected forts at various points through the region. In consequence of these conflicting claims, a war broke out between England and her colonies, with a few Indians, on the one side, and France and her colonies, largely aided by the Indians, on the other, which is known as "The French and Indian War." It was a contest for dominion over the great Mississippi valley.

The year 1749 witnessed the beginning of difficulties. Strolling bands of traders, had, for several years frequented the Indian villages on the upper tributaries of the Ohio river. As soon as it became known in Canada that the English were engaged in traffic with the Indians, French traders were dispatched from Canada to visit the same villages, and to compete with the English in the purchase of furs.

Virginia, under her ancient charter, claimed the whole country lying between her western borders and the southern shores of Lake Erie. The French fur-gatherers in this district were regarded as intruders not to be tolerated. To prevent further encroachment, a number of prominent Virginians joined themselves together in a body called THE OHIO COMPANY, with a view to the immediate occupation of the disputed territory.

It is a fact worthy of note that the French in their early explorations and expeditions in the Northwest Territory united piety with business. "They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders, as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their priests were in proselyting the Indians. The suave manner of the French was so fascinating to the Indians that the traders were able, ere long, to exercise complete control over them. The order of Jesuits was so numerous in Canada that representatives were stationed at every trading post, village and settlement. The English colonists, engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for such a business. This, added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English. They courted the Indian girls and married them. They engaged in feasts, games and trades, and took advantage of the unimpeded times to extend their dominion."

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Lines of trading and military posts extended in numerous directions through Ohio and other portions of the Northwest Territory.

FRENCH TRADERS.

"To establish a permanent hold of the Ohio and Miami valleys, Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, in 1748, negotiated a



FRENCH TRADERS.

treaty with the Twigtwee Indians who occupied the country along the Miami river in what is now Shelby and Miami counties. To preserve the relations of the treaty, he sent out in the fall of 1750, a company of twenty-five men who established a trading post at the mouth of Pickawillany creek, at a point on the Miami river about eight miles south of Sidney. Before the next spring a block house was completed, and several stores and dwellings were erected. The block house and other buildings were sur-

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rounded by a stockade, as a protection, in case of sudden attack, both for their persons and property. The stockade consisted of a high wall of split logs set deep in the ground, and having three gateways. Within the inclosure the traders dug a well, which furnished an abundant supply of fresh water during the fall, winter and spring, but failed in summer. At this time Pickawillany contained four hundred Indian families, and was the residence of the principal chief of the Miami Confederacy. Christopher Gist was there in February, 1751, and in his published journal says: 'The place was daily increasing, and was accounted one of the strongest Indian towns on this continent.' In his entry for February 18th, he thus refers to the stockade: "We walked about and viewed the fort, which wanted some repairs, and the traders' men helped them to bring logs to line the middle."

In several contemporary papers it is stated that the fort at Pickawillany was built of stone. If this were the case, remains of the structure ought yet to be visible, but after a careful examination we are unable to find any traces of the kind in the neighborhood of the mouth of Loramie's creek. During the winter and spring of 1751, according to a letter of George Croghan, thirty of the Miamis were killed by the French, presumably on account of their alliance with the English. In January, 1751, three French soldiers, who had deserted from the post at St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, delivered themselves to the English at Pickawillany. The Miamis demanded the Frenchmen for purposes of revenge. This the traders humanely refused to do, and to save their lives sent them to an English trading post on the Muskingum river, commanded by Colonel George Croghan. When the French governor of Canada heard that deserters from his service were received and protected at Pickawillany, he became greatly enraged, and ordered a detachment of two hundred and forty French, Ottawas and Chippewas to proceed to Pickawillany and destroy the post. In May, 1752, Monsieur St. Orr, with his force, left Detroit, and on the 21st of June, at early dawn reached Pickawillany. An attack was immediately commenced, and after a spirited resistance the fort was surrendered. In the skirmish fourteen Twigtwees and one trader were killed. At the conclusion of the surrender all the buildings were burned and the goods appropriated. The English traders, tradition says,

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were all murdered on their way to Canada. The Twigtwee king, old Britain, was killed and boiled in a kettle, and eaten by the Canadian Indians who accompanied the expedition.

The foregoing history of the post at Pickawillany, is from the journal of Captain William Trent, who was commissioned by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to carry presents to the Indians



Destruction of Fort Pickawillany.

at Logtown, and to the Twigtwees on the Miami river. Captain Trent, Thomas Burney, and about twenty Indians visited the ruins of the fort and devastated Indian village, on the 6th of July, but found no one there, the Indians having moved to the Wabash river, eighty miles to the west.

After the fall of Pickawillany Post most of the English traders abandoned the Ohio trade, and the French paid no further attention to it until 1769, when Peter Loramie, a French Jesuit

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trader, came over from Vincennes and established a store on Pickawillany creek, about nine miles north of its junction with the Miami river. Loramie was a great hater of the English, and his store was, for thirteen years, the headquarters, from which expeditions were sent against the pioneers of southern and eastern Ohio. Loramie so endeared himself to the Indians, that he was able to exercise absolute control over them. "I have," says Colonel Johnston, "seen the Indians burst into tears when speaking of the time when their French Father had dominion over them." Soon after Loramie established his store, other stores were established in what is now Auglaize county. One of them was located on a branch of the St. Mary's river about two miles up the stream from the village of St. Marys. It was what is called a dug-out in the West, that is, the apartments occupied by the traders were excavations made in the bank of the creek, protected in front and on the sides by pickets. But little is known concerning this post, beyond the fact that it was occupied by French traders. They no doubt left at the time General Clark visited Loramie's store.

About the same time that the St. Mary's store was established, Francis Duchouquet and two other Frenchmen established a trading post at Wapakoneta. They built a stockade on the Auglaize river, about half a mile northeast of Wapakoneta on what is known as the Shafer farm. A spring, in the southwest corner of the inclosure, furnished the inmates with an abundance of good water.

This stockade is called Fort Auglaize in some of the earlier histories.

From 1769 to 1782 the pioneers of Cincinnati and vicinity suffered much from the atrocities committed by the Indians sent out from Loramie's store. So noted had the place become in 1782, that General George Rogers Clark marched against it with a regiment of Kentucky volunteers.

The bloody war between Great Britain and France, commenced at Pickawillany in 1752, terminated with the treaty of Paris in 1763. "By the terms of the treaty France divided her possessions in America between Great Britain and Spain. To Great Britain she gave Canada and Cape Breton, and all the islands save two in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Entering what is now the United States, she drew a line down the Mississippi

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river from its source to a point just north of New Orleans. To Great Britain she surrendered all her territory east of this line. To Spain she gave all her possessions to the west of this line, together with the city of New Orleans" To make her possessions east of the Mississippi complete, Great Britain gave Havana to Spain in exchange for Florida.

At the end of the war with France, Great Britain came into possession of Canada and all that part of the United States which lies between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, with the exception of the little strip at the mouth of the river.

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CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION OF OHIO.

The origin of the North American Indian is unknown. "Many theories have been advanced to account for the red man's presence in the New World, but most of them have been vague and unsatisfactory." Our knowledge of the Ohio Indians does not extend beyond the year 1650. It is difficult to realize that the third state in the Union, now occupied by prosperous cities, villages and cultivated fields, was peopled only two and a half centuries ago by a race of savages, who were not only wild rovers of the forest, but were unskilled in aught, save warfare, and the excitement of the chase.

The Ohio of 1650, we assume to have been a wilderness of vast extent, occupied in the northern part by a nation of Indians, called the Eries, whose villages skirted the southern shore of Lake Erie. The wanderings of the Indians were confined, chiefly, to that portion of the state, as they depended for their sustenance on fish taken from the lake, and game taken from the dense forest skirting the shore.

At that time the Wyandots (or Hurons) held the peninsula between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, and their hunting excursions extended as far south as the regions about the mouths of the Maumee river, while a tribe called the Andastes occupied the villages of the Allegheny and upper Ohio.

In 1655 the Five Nations or Iroquois, as the French called them, attacked the western tribes, and their extinction soon followed. After the great massacre, the remnant of survivors was incorporated with other tribes, to which they fled for refuge.

Nothing in Indian history is more imposing than the Confederacy of the Five Nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Senecas. This great league of red men exercised for many years a fierce kind of despotism over other branches of its own race, sweeping everything before it in battle, crushing the obstinate, and establishing a jurisdiction over an amazing spread of country. Later, the Confederacy was joined by the Delawares

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and Shawanese, after which it was called the Six Nations. The Shawanese being late arrivals, accepted, after many struggles, the bitter necessity of acknowledging the rule of the Iroquois. They became united, as the Delawares were, by conquest.

"Thus it was at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Ohio was almost unclaimed and uninhabited by human beings, save as it was used as a hunting ground by the Iroquois, or crossed and recrossed by them in their long war expeditions. But they were not able to maintain complete supremacy over so vast a region. Between 1700 and 1750, Ohio again became occupied by different tribes of savages, as weeds take possession of a neglected field." They sprang from the surviving members of the tribes that had been overcome and dispersed by the Iroquois. A mere enumeration of them must suffice:

1. The Wyandots, who formerly occupied the northern portion of the state along the Sandusky river, now returned and occupied their old hunting grounds.

2. The Delawares occupied the territory through which the Muskingum flows, and held possession over nearly half of the state.

3. The Shawanese consisted of four tribes, or sub-divisions, namely: Mequachake, Chillicothe, Kiskopocoke and Piqua tribes. These tribes occupied an extensive area in Ohio and Indiana. They were always a restless people, moving from place to place with such frequency that much of their history is wrapped in obscurity. There is scarcely a doubt that they were present at the treaty of peace and friendship negotiated by William Penn in 1683. They must have been considered a very prominent people, from the fact of their having preserved a copy of the treaty in their possession or keeping, as we are informed that, at a treaty held with them by the governor of Pennsylvania in 1722, the Shawanese produced Penn's treaty on parchment to the governor.

LIFE AMONG THE OHIO INDIANS.

The various tribes of Ohio Indians differed in their social conditions, customs and practices nearly as much as do the barbarous nations of Asia, from whom some writers suppose the Indians have descended.

The red men were, more or less, nomadic in their habits;

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moving from place to place, as game became scarce, or as they became involved in wars, which made it unsafe for them to remain long in a particular locality.

They usually lived in villages near streams or springs. The structures which formed the villages were wigwams, covered with bark or the skins of wild animals. "In some of the older and larger villages they lived in pole or log houses of a more permanent character. In addition to dwellings of such a character, many villages had what were called long houses, large enough

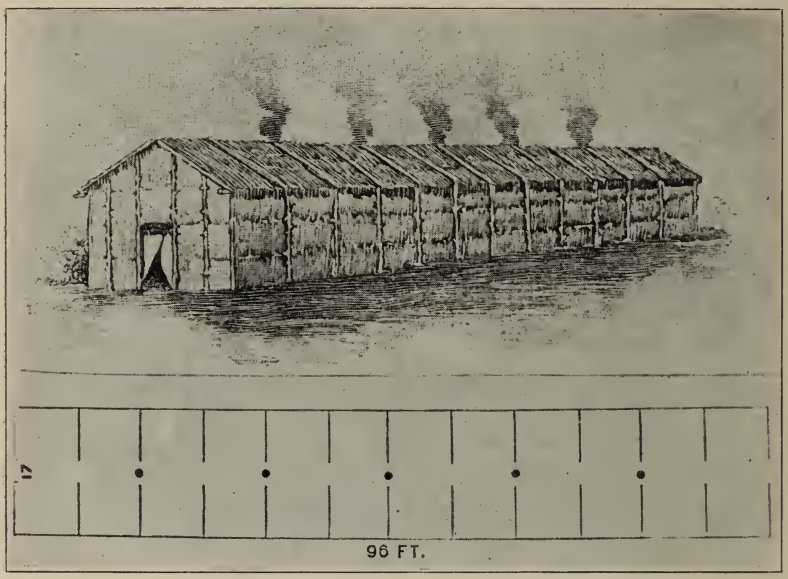


FIGURE I.

to hold from thirty to fifty families in separate booths or stalls."

Figure I shows a frame house of the Senecas, covered with elm bark. Smoke is seen at regular intervals issuing from five holes in the roof. Under each hole is a stone fireplcae in the middle of the hard, earthen floor, and around each fire pit are four stalls, two on each side and opening on the long passageway that runs through the center of the house with an outside door at each end. This house would have twenty-four compartments, of which twenty would hold each a family, while at each end two stalls were generally reserved for storing provisions. A house

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occupied by a single family had a fire-pit in the middle of the floor. The foregoing description of an Indian long house is taken from John Fisk's "History of the United States." Nearly all of the Shawanese Indians lived in pole or log houses during the winter months. In addition to the dwellings described, there was, in the chief town of every nation, a building set apart for public purposes, called a council house. This building, as in the example of the long house, was either a frame covered with bark, or a log structure of sufficient dimensions to accommodate a large number of people. In these buildings national and tribal councils were called to debate questions of policy and right.

CLANS AND TRIBES.

All the families, living in a long house or an equivalent group of houses, traced their descent from a common female ancestor. Each clan had its own name,— usually that of some animal or bird, as the Wolf, Bear, Turtle, Eagle or Turkey. Such animals or birds were held sacred, and carved images of them, called totems, served as a kind of clan emblem, and were placed over the doors of their houses.

A certain number of clans,— from three or four up to twenty or more,— speaking the same language, constitute an Indian tribe. Every tribe, as a usual thing, elected a head war-chief, and was governed by a council of its clan-sachems.

RELIGION.

The Indians were a superstitious race of people, but did not practice idolatry, so common among the barbarous nations of the Eastern Continent. "They believed in a great spirit, everywhere present, ruling the elements, showing favor to the obedient, and punishing the sinful. He they worshipped; to Him they sacrificed. But not in temples, for they built none. They also believed in many subordinate spirits — some good, some bad. Both classes were believed to frequent the earth. The bad spirits brought evil dreams to the Indian; diseases also, bad passions, cruel winters, and starvation. The good spirits brought sunshine, peace, plentiful harvests, all the creatures of the chase. He believed that the Medicine Man, or Prophet, obtained a knowledge of these things by fasting and prayer, and then made revelations

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of the will and purposes of the spirit world. All their religious ceremonies were performed with great earnestness and solemn formality."

In connection with their religious rites they indulged in a great variety of wild barbaric dances. They had the corn dance, which took place in the spring, and was an important ceremony, for its object was to secure favor of the Great Spirit, that their crops might be bountiful. The green corn dance took place at the time that Indian corn was sufficiently matured for roasting ears. It was a time of dancing, feasting and thanksgiving to the Great Spirit. The replacement dance was another ceremonial engaged in on funeral occasions. Before the dance, a game of chance of some kind was played, and he who won the game, became heir to the possessions of the deceased, after which all joined in a merry dance. The complimentary dance was given in honor of a Medicine Man, after he had, as was believed, effected some cure. But as is well known, the war dance was the one in which they took the greatest interest and delight. Before engaging in the exercise, the warriors painted their faces and bodies in hideous colors, and decorated their heads with the feathers of the eagle, hawk or other bird. The warrior was fond of hanging about his person numerous trappings; claws of bears, fangs of rattlesnakes, claws of hawks, bones of animals and scalps of enemies. After spending the night in festivities and dancing the warriors leave the village in the early morning, apparently impressed with the perils of the enterprise, and preserve the most profound silence in their departure.

An immoderate love of play, or games of hazard so common among people unaccustomed to the occupations of regular industry was universal among the Indians. Their games and plays consisted of running, wrestling, shooting at a mark, racing in canoes along swift rivers or placid lakes, playing at ball, or engaging in intricate and exciting games, performed with small stones resembling checkers or dice. The Indian under ordinary circumstances was indifferent, silent, and phlegmatic, but as soon as he engaged in play he became animated, impatient, noisy, and almost frantic with eagerness. Under the influence of fierce passion, he would hazard his entire possessions.

To forgive an injury or grievance was accounted a weakness or shame by all the Indian nations of America. Revenge was

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considered to be a noble virtue. The Indian was treacherous and cruel beyond description, and was never so happy as when at the dead of night, he roused his sleeping victims with an unearthly yell, and massacred them by the light of their burning home. "Much, though, as he loved war, the fair and open fight had no charms for him. To his mind it was madness to take the scalp of an enemy at the risk of his own, when he might waylay him in ambush or shoot him with an arrow from behind a tree." If prisoners were captured they were taken to certain noted localities where they were tortured. In these tortures they exhibited the most diabolical ingenuity in devising the most excruciating torments. We have never seen an estimate of the number of white people, tortured by the Indians during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of our history, but from the summing up of all accounts, the number must have amounted to several thousand. Among the noted localities where large numbers of prisoners were tortured we note the following: Fort Duquesne, Chillicothe, Upper Sandusky, Lower Sandusky, the Shawanee towns of Piqua, Wapakoneta, St. Marys, and Fort Wayne. The latter named place is said to have been the most noted one in the Northwest Territory.

"The extreme point of land just below the mouth of St. Joseph river (near the present city of Fort Wayne) is said to have been the accustomed place of burning the prisoners taken in southern and southeastern Ohio. The records of depravity present no more terrible examples of cruelty than were furnished on this spot. The prisoners who had been captured and reserved for this horrible rite, were bound to stakes, and slowly burned to death. After life was extinct, they were devoured by the savage blood-thirsty fiends in the presence of the whole tribe, who had assembled to witness the awful spectacle. The last poor victim sacrificed in this way, at this place, is said to have been a young man from Kentucky, who had been captured in the latter part of the Revolutionary War."

DOMESTIC LIFE.

During the summer months the Indians lived in their villages, around which the women and children cleared patches and fields in which they planted corn, beans, squashes, Indian cucumbers, pumpkins, melons and tobacco. The cultivation of the crops de-

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volved entirely upon the squaws and children. The implements used by them were made from sharp bones of animals, tortoise shells, or flat stones. The labor of cultivation must have been much harder for them than for the whites. After the traders came among them they exchanged their furs for hoes and other garden implements. The cultivated products of the Ohio Indians exceeded in quantity those of any other equal area in North America. The great quantities of grain stored away for food, should game become scarce has always been a subject of surprise to students of our early history. The large quantity of corn and other provisions captured at Loramie's store was a matter of great surprise to General Clark and his officers, when they raided that den of atrocities in 1780. It is recorded further, that when General Wayne moved down the Auglaize river on his way to Defiance, that his army marched through four thousand acres of corn at its confluence with the Maumee. Also, that there were thousands of acres between Defiance and the mouth of the Maumee river.

Aside from tilling the soil, the squaws prepared the food and did the cooking. Though done in the rudest manner, it included jerking the venison, bear and buffalo meat, drying wild fruits and pumpkins, husking and storing away the corn, and gathering the wood for the fires. In addition to these duties, there were the duties of preparing wearing apparel, moccasins, baskets, and making maple sugar. All of the latter duties being performed in the interim of the more pressing affairs of life. Indians, ordinarily, dined twice a day,—morning and evening. In the hunting season, and times of excitement, the hours for meals were irregular. Where the families of a clan lived in close proximity they cooked and were fed from the same kettle. "The kettle was kept filled with corn, beans, and venison, from which every one partook when he became hungry."

The only manual labor the men ever did was to make bows, arrows, tomahawks, war clubs, and canoes. The latter were either made of logs slowly burned out and then smoothed with sharp shells, or of birch bark, which the women sewed together with long strong strips of bark from red elm or basswood trees and smeared the seams with spruce tree gum.

"In this manner the summers passed. The women and children tilling the soil, whilst the braves amused themselves in fish-

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ing fire-hunting, gambling, or fighting a hostile tribe, or devoting themselves to their toilets — painting, tattooing, and otherwise decorating their bodies.

As autumn approached and the leaves began to change color preparations began for the fall and winter hunt. As soon as the nights and mornings became cool, they left their villages for the hunting grounds. Then it became the duty of the women to carry the luggage. Their mode of proceeding has thus been de-



scribed: "The master of the family, as a general thing, went ahead, leisurely bearing a gun, and perhaps a lance in his hand. The woman followed with the mats, poles and other necessaries, and not infrequently the household dog perched on the top of all. If there was a horse or pony in the list of family possessions the man rode and the squaws trudged after him. It has been asserted by way of apology by some persons, said to be versed in Indian character, that this unequal division of labor was the result of no want of kind affectionate feeling on the part of the husband. It was rather the instinct of the sex to assert its superiority of position and importance when a proper occasion was afforded. When out of the reach of observation, and in no danger of com-

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promising his own dignity, the husband was willing enough to relieve his spouse from the burden that custom imposed upon her. Thus their winters were spent in hunting the deer, the otter, the bear and the buffalo. And when they were admonished by budding trees, and flowers, and grass, and the return of singing birds that spring had come, they gathered again in their villages."

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CHAPTER III.

THE REVOLT OF THE COLONIES.

The war between France and England, known as the "French and Indian War," began in 1754 and continued until 1763. As has already been stated in this work, the boundaries between the British and French possessions had been in dispute for more than a quarter of a century, but no serious conflict occurred between the colonists until 1755. For a history of the nine years of war resulting in the conquest of Canada and the occupation of all the French ports and trading posts in America, the reader is referred to Parkman's "History of the Pioneers in the New World," and his "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac." After the occupation of the French forts by the English there was a cessation of Indian hostilities in the Ohio country until near the beginning of the American Revolution.

Following the treaty of Paris, the English government issued a proclamation, setting apart the valley of the Ohio and the adjacent region as an Indian domain, and strictly prohibiting the intrusion of settlers. This proclamation, like many others, was disregarded by the pioneers on the borders of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Attempts of the pioneers to establish themselves beyond the boundary were frequently followed by sanguinary results.

"That the French should be forced to leave the country greatly surprised and enraged the Indians, for they had such boundless faith in the power of their French father, as they called the French monarch, that they could not understand how it was possible that he would thus allow his subjects to be conquered. They saw with sorrow and bitterness the departure of their French allies, and received the English with distrust, and indeed with defiance.

"The English, now that the French were conquered, no longer felt the need of natives as allies, and did not treat them as well as they had formerly done. They showed them no courtesies, and bestowed upon them but few gifts or favors."

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Such were the relations of the English and Indians at the beginning of the Revolution.

Every member of the liberal party in the English Parliament realized that the Indian was a dangerous element in the Colonial struggle.

"Immediately after Lord Dunmore's War, the Liberal Party in Parliament and the Colonial authorities made strenuous endeavors to induce all the Indian tribes in the west to remain neutral during the conflict of the Revolution."

In accordance with these views, "early in June, 1776, General Schuyler, being duly authorized by the Colonial government, met the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations in a grand council at German Flats. After very many imposing ceremonies and eloquent speeches, the pipe of peace was smoked, a treaty was formed, and the Indians stipulated to observe a strict neutrality in the impending conflict. About a year after this, in 1777, the British Government sent commissioners to each of these tribes requesting their chiefs and warriors to meet in a grand council at Oswego, on the southern shore of Lake Ontario. We give an account of the proceedings of this council as described by the distinguished British traveler, Mr. Buckingham, in his "Travels in America." He quotes them from a narrative, which he pronounces to be of unquestionable truthfulness.

"The council convened, and the British commissioners informed the chiefs, that the object in calling a council of the Six Nations, was to engage their assistance in subduing the rebels who had risen up against the good king, their master, and were about to rob him of a great part of his possessions. The commissioners added, that they would reward the Indians for all their services. The chiefs then informed the commissioners of the nature and extent of the treaty, into which they had entered with the people of the States the year before; informing them also that they should not violate it now by taking up the hatchet against them.

"The commissioners continued their entreaties without success, until they addressed their avarice and their appetities. They told the Indians that the people of the States were few in number, and easily subdued; and that, on account of their disobedience to the king, they justly merited all the punishment which white men and Indians could inflict upon them. They added that the

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king was rich and powerful, both in subjects and money; that his rum was as plenty as the water in Lake Ontario; that his men were as numerous as the sands on the lake shore; that if the Indians would assist in the war until the close, as the friends of the king, they should never want for money or goods."

"These savage chieftains and warriors disregarded their stipulated neutrality, and entered into a treaty with the British commissioners, for abundant rewards, many of which were already before their eyes, and others still more alluring were promised for the future. They agreed to assail the colonists with tomahawk and scalping knife till the war should end.

"The commissioners were delighted with their success. They immediately presented to each Indian warrior a suit of clothes, a brass kettle, a gun, a tomahawk, a scalping knife, and one piece of gold. They, also, promised a bounty for every scalp which should be brought in.

"These demoniac warriors immediately entered upon a career of devastation and blood, against men, women, boys, girls, and even infants, whose horror no imagination can conceive. Inspired by British gold and British rum, they swept with flame and blood the lovely valleys of the Wyoming, the Cherry, the Mohawk and the Susquehanna.

"While his majesty's government was perpetrating such crimes in the north, Sir John Stewart was sent to rouse the Cherokees to a similar war against the frontiers of Virginia and the two Carolinas. These are dark pages in the history of civilization, and we hesitate in recording them. But history would be false to herself in spreading any veil over such crimes." It is true these atrocious measures of Lord North and Germain were opposed by Burke, Chatham and others, but the policy of the ministry prevailed.

"While the savage Indian barbarities were in progress the Colonists sent Benjamin Franklin to Paris, to secure, if possible, the aid of France in favor of his countrymen. Dr. Franklin wrote an article for the *American Remembrancer,* which exerted a powerful influence, in both Europe and America. It purported to be a letter from a British officer to the Governor of Canada, accompanying a present of eight packages of scalps of the Colonists.

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"As a very important part of the history of the times, the letter should be recorded. It was as follows:

"*May it Please Your Excellency:*

"At the request of the Seneca Chief, I hereby send your Excellency, under the care of James Hoyd, eight packages of scalps, cured, dried, hooped and painted with all the triumphal marks of which the following is the invoice and explanation:

"No. 1. Containing forty-three scalps of Congress soldiers, killed in different skirmishes. These are stretched on black hoops, four inches in diameter. The inside of the skin is painted red, with a small black spot to denote their being killed with bullets; the hoops painted red, the skin painted brown, and marked with a hoe; a black circle all around, to denote their being surprised in the night; and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying their being killed with that weapon.

"No. 2. Containing ninety-eight farmers killed in their houses; hoops red, figure of a hoe, to mark their profession; great white circle and sun, to show they were surprised in the day time; a little red foot to show that they stood upon their defense and died fighting for their lives and families.

"No. 3. Containing ninety-seven of farmers; hoops green to show they were killed in the fields; a large white circle, with a little round mark on it, for a sun, to show it was in the day time; black bulletmark on some, a hatchet mark on others.

"No. 4. Containing one hundred and two of farmers, mixture of several of the marks above; only eighteen marked with a little yellow flame, to denote their being prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped; their nails pulled out by the roots, and other torments. One of these latter being supposed to be an American clergyman, his hand being fixed to the hook of his scalp. Most of the farmers appear, by their hair, to have been young or middle-aged men, there being but sixty-seven very gray heads among them all, which makes the service more essential.

"No. 5. Containing eighty-eight scalps of women; hair long, braided in Indian fashion, to show they were mothers; hoops blue, skin yellow ground, with little red tadpoles, to represent, by way of triumph the tears of grief occasioned to their relatives; a black scalping knife or hatchet at the bottom to mark their being killed by those instruments. Seventeen others, hair very gray, black hoops, plain brown colors, no marks but the short club or cassetete, to show they were knocked down dead, or had their brains beat out.

"No. 6. Containing one hundred and ninty-three boys' scalps of various ages. Small green hoops whitish ground on the skin, with red tears in the middle, and black marks, knife, hatchet, or club as their death happened.

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"No. 7. Containing two hundred and eleven girls' scalps, big and little; small yellow hoops, white ground tears, hatchet, scalping knife.

"No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above mentioned, to the number of one hundred and twenty-two, with a box of birch bark, containing twenty-nine little infants' scalps, of various sizes; small white hoops with white ground. With these packs, the chiefs send to your Excellency the following speech delivered by Conicogatchie, in council, interpreted by the elder Moore, the trader, and taken down by me in writing.

"FATHER — We send you herewith many scalps, that you may see we are not idle friends. We wish you to send these scalps to the great king, that he may regard them and be refreshed; and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to an ungrateful people," etc.

"This document was a true representation of the nature of the conflict which the government of Great Britain was waging against its revolted colonies. There was not the slightest exaggeration in this. All alike were compelled to admit its truthfulness. The impressions which it produced throughout the courts of Europe was very profound."

It would be foreign to the plan of the present work, to attempt to give even a brief synopsis of the events of the great struggle through which the colonies passed. It will be sufficient to record that the surrender of Lord Cornwallis was followed by the establishment of American Independence. The great conflict, extending through a period of eight years, was over. The country emerged from the protracted struggle rich in hope, but destitute of a government capable of dealing with the depleted financial condition of the country.

The Articles of Confederation adopted during the Revolution were found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the times. Five years were spent in the preparation and adoption of a new Constitution. "Thus for the first time the English-speaking race of the New World, with the exception of the remote Canadians, was united under a common government strong enough for safety and liberal enough for freedom."

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CHAPTER IV.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

As stated in a previous chapter the French traders were the first settlers of Ohio and the Northwest. In the course of eighty or a hundred years they lapsed into a state of semi-barbarism, not much above the average Indian. The number of this degenerate class was much greater than most people seem to apprehend. They were found by the commissioners sent out to make treaties, in considerable numbers in nearly every town in the Ohio territory. It is not to be understood, however, that the preceding remark should be applied to all the French traders. Many of them were shrewd, intelligent men, more intent upon driving profitable trades, than in the elevation of the social and moral condition of their countryment and their descendants.

In addition to the French settlers, a contraband population, chiefly from Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, went in, during the Revolution, and took possession of lands in Ohio territory bordering on the Ohio river. To pacify the Indians and secure their good will, many of them married women held in captivity by the Indians, and not a few married Indian squaws. It was a compromise in the first instance, but later was discovered by the Indians to be a fraud. These innovations were considered so serious by the Indians that complaint was made by them to General Brodhead in 1778, "who reported to General Washington that he had sent troops from Pittsburg to drive off a land company who were trespassing upon the Indians somewhere opposite to Wheeling. The officer detached upon this duty reported that he had found settlements from Fort McIntosh down to the Muskingum, and extending thirty miles up the streams on the west side of the Ohio. He evidently did not execute his orders, as these people were still the chief subjects of complaint of the Indians at the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785. Nor was their enterprise exclusively confined to stealing land. Some of them appropriated the salt springs (Mahoning county) which

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had long been used by the Indians." Numerous attempts were made to expel the invaders, but all failed of execution.

"The Revolutionary War had hardly closed before thousands of the disabled soldiers and officers were looking anxiously to the western lands for new homes, or for means of repairing their shattered fortunes." But it was not until 1784 that the dispute between the states of New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and the General Government with regard to the ownership of certain lands in the Ohio territory were settled. As soon as these states ceded their titles to the general government, offices were opend for the sale of lands in central and southern Ohio. In 1800 Connecticut, also, ceded her title to the Fire Lands in the northern portion of the state, by which all the lands of the Northwest Territory passed under the control of the General Government.

"On the 13th of July, 1787, Congress assumed jurisdiction over the territory, and passed an ordinance for its government, by the provisions of which, the territory was to be governed by a Governor, a Secretary, and three Judges. The President appointed these officers, and they were to make the laws and execute them. This form of defective government was to continue until the Northwest Territory contained five thousand free white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, when the people were authorized to elect a legislature or general assembly."

On the 27th of October, 1787, Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, as agents of the "Ohio Company Associates," entered into a contract with the board of treasury for the purchase of one million five hundred thousand acres of land (which was afterward reduced by consent of the parties to 964,280 acres), lying within the bounds of the tract which was offered for sale by the act of Congress, of the 23d of July, 1787. The lands were conveyed by letters patent on the 29th of October, 1787, under the seal of the United States, to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, in trust for the persons composing the "Ohio Company of Associates."

In April, 1792, a patent was also granted to John Cleves Symmes for 311,682 acres, adjoining the Ohio river, and situated between the Miami rivers.

Under the act of Congress of July 13th, 1787, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwest Territory. Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong were

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appointed Judges. The latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place, and Winthrop Sargeant was apointed Secretary. A meeting of the stockholders was held in Boston in November and plans were made for founding a colony at the mouth of the Muskingum river. Early in December boat builders assembled at Sumrill's Ferry, a point on the Youghiogheny river, about thirty miles above Pittsburg. By the second of April a sufficient number of boats were constructed to carry the emigrants to the Muskingum country. "The 'Adventure Gallery,' as it was then called, was forty-five feet long, and twelve feet in width, with the curved bow of a galley, and her heavy planks surmounted by a deck roof — a heavy, cumbersome craft, but snug enough to float down stream. She was afterward rechristened the Mayflower, with a propriety which will not be questioned, for New England was now, in her turn, going westward to plant the first colony in a wilderness." On the second of April the fleet, of forty-seven colonists, under command of General Putnam, sailed down the Youghiogheny into the Monongahela, and out upon the broad Ohio, which was to bear them to their new home. "For five days and nights they floated down the beautiful river. Occasionally, a flock of wild turkeys in the underbrush, or a startled deer, drinking at the water's edge, would draw the fire of the riflemen from the boats; and now and then the dusky form of an Indian would be seen darting into the forest. But the emigrants met with no interruption."

On the seventh of April, 1788, about noon they arrived at their destination. The troops from Fort Harmar (a United States fort erected in 1785) assisted them in landing and guarded the settlers until the stockades and block houses were constructed. There was a welcome from the people of the fort, and from a party of Delaware Indians encamped at the mouth of the river. The Delawares, to the number of about seventy, and headed by Captain Pipe, an influential chief, had come to trade with the soldiers of the garrison. With their accustomed diplomacy the Indians offered a most affable greeting to the white men. By July the streets of a city had been laid out with great regularity, when the associates met to give a name to their new home. These Revolutionary officers and soldiers were not unmindful of our nation's obligations to France, in achieving our Independence. They

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named the new town Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette, the unhappy queen of Louis XVI.

While the Marietta colonists were making rapid developments around the mouth of the Muskingum, Judge Symmes was making vigorous movements for the settlement of his large purchase of 311,682 acres between the Miami rivers. From that time until 1803, colonies of emigrants followed each other and filled up the most desirable locations from Marietta to Cincinnati.

The settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum was made before the arrival in the territory of the governor and judges. The judges arrived in June, and on the ninth of July, 1788, Governor St. Clair reached Marietta. After a few days of repose, the governor, on the 18th of July, made his first appearance before the citizens of the territory. The first law enacted under the newly constituted government was entitled:

"A law for regulating and establishing the Militia in the Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio." The first public act of the governor, was creating the county of Washington. The establishment of courts, and the enactment of necessary laws followed in rapid succession.

The dilatory action of the Governmental Treasury Commission and other officials, so retarded the efforts of Judge Symmes to establish a colony at South Bend, that he was compelled to suspend operations for a time. About the time that he had completed arrangements to pilot a company of emigrants to South Bend, the Indians assumed a threatening attitude toward the settlements of Marietta and Cincinnati. In a letter to a friend, Symmes wrote, "they (the Indians) are perpetually doing mischief; a man a week, I believe, falls by their hands." Before 1789, two settlements had been made within the Symmes Purchase. "In the course of 1789, Fort Washington was erected by a detachment of troops under the command of Major John Doughty, on a portion of the ground which is now the site of Cincinnati; and a few friends settled on the rich bottom lands just below the mouth of the Little Miami river, where they laid the foundation of Columbia."

During the spring and summer of 1790, the menacing attitude of the Indians became very alarming.

As early as July, 1789, Judge Symmes wrote to the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, of Elizabethtown, "that he had sent Isaac Freeman into the Indian country. He returned safe, but brings such

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terrifying accounts of the warlike preparations making in the Indian towns, that it has raised fresh commotions in this village, and many families are preparing to go down to the falls. They say, 'We will not stay longer at a place like this, the very forlorn hope of the United States, and at the same time so intolerably neglected as we are.' One ensign and twelve soldiers in a little block house badly constructed, and not an axe, hoe, spade, or even tomahawk — the property of the United States — is furnished them. . . They feel themselves abandoned to destruction, and whether the danger they apprehend is real or imaginary, 'tis the same to them.'

"While Mr. Freeman was at the Indian towns he was lodged at the house of Blue Jacket (then at Wapakoneta), and while there he saw the pack horses come to Blue Jacket's house loaded with five hundred weight of powder, and lead equivalent, with one hundred muskets; this share he saw deposited at the house of Blue Jacket. He says, the like quantity was sent them from Detroit to every chief through all their towns. Freeman saw the same dividend deposited at a second chief's house in the same town with Blue Jacket. On the arrival of these stores from Detroit, British colors were displayed on the house top of every chief, and a prisoner among the Indians who had the address to gain full credit with them, and attended their council house every day, found means to procure by artifice an opportunity of conversing with Freeman. He assured Freeman that the Indians were fully determined to rout these settlements altogether, that they would have attempted it before this time, but had not military stores, but these being then arrived, it would not be long before they would march; that they only waited the return of a Mr. Magee with two pieces of artillery from Sandusky or Detroit, and they would proceed without further delay down to the Ohio on their proposed expedition."

"The hostility of the Indians at this period, and the great uneasiness that they had manifested during the preceding years, are generally and justly attributed to the intrigues of the British agents in the northwest; and it therefore may be proper here to refer more particularly to the motives and ends of their policy, and the means by which they sought to effect it:

"Most of the tribes adhered to England during the Revolutionary struggle. When the war ceased, however, England made no provision for them, and transferred the Northwest to the

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United States, without stipulation as to the rights of the natives. The United States, regarding the lands of the hostile tribes, as conquered, and forfeited, proceeded to give peace to the savages, and to grant them portions of their own land. This produced discontent, and led to the general uprising of the Indians that followed."

The British government in justification of their continued occupation of the forts on the frontier, claimed that certain stipulations in the treaty of 1783, had not been complied with. They conceded that they had agreed, as speedily as possible, to evacuate all the northwestern posts, which lay within the boundaries of the United States; while, on the other hand, Congress had stipulated that no legal impediments should be thrown in the way to prevent the collection of debts due to British merchants before the declaration of war. Large importations had been made by American merchants, upon credit, in 1773 and 1774; and as all civil intercourse between the two countries had ceased until the return of peace, the British creditors were unable to collect their debts. Upon the final ratification of the treaty, they naturally became desirous of recovering their property, while their debtors as naturally were desirous of avoiding payment.

Congress had stipulated that no legal barrier should be thrown in the way; but, as is well known, Congress, under the old confederation, was much more prolific in "resolutions," or rather "recommendations," than acts. The states might or might not comply with them, as suited their convenience. Accordingly, when Congress recommended the payment of all debts to the state legislatures, the legislatures determined that it was inexpedient to comply. The British creditor complained to his government; the government remonstrated with Congress, upon so flagrant a breach of one of the articles of pacification; Congress appealed to the legislatures; the legislatures were deaf and obstinate, and there the matter rested. When the question was agitated, as to the evacuation of the posts, the British, in turn, became refractory, and determined to hold them until the acts of the state legislatures, preventing the legal collection of debts, were repealed. Many remonstrances were exchanged, but all to no purpose.

Up to this time (1789) there was no systematic or general movement of the Indians for the extirpation of the whites, as was alleged to be the object of their great confederacy of 1782. The

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irregular mode of living among the savages, forbade the accomplishment of such a design, if it had even been their settled purpose; the subsistence of themselves and families being principally derived from the chase, a species of provision which did not permit the laying up of extensive and permanent stores, if even their improvident mode of living had permitted the effort.

But when they found the settlers entrenching themselves in fort after fort, circumscribing their range, and cutting them entirely off from their hunting grounds south of the Ohio, there can be no doubt that a determined hostility sprung up in the minds of the savages, which all the exertions of the American Government failed to allay, and soon rendered it apparent that the two races could not live together in amity, where it was the policy of the one to reclaim the country from the hunter, and of the other to keep it a wilderness.

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CHAPTER V.

HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN.

After numerous treaties had been made and broken by the Indians, and after the pioneers had suffered from the tomahawk and scalping knife for four years, the government in 1789, after many urgent entreaties, sent a detachment of three hundred and twenty troops to Cincinnati under the command of General Josiah Harmar. The detachment reached Cincinnati December 29th, 1789, and went into winter quarters on the Kentucky side of the river, near the mouth of the Licking. Preparations were made during the winter and the ensuing summer for a campaign against the Miami villages that was expected to accomplish much. On the 29th of September, 1780, General Harmar crossed the river, having been joined by the Kentuckians, composed of three battalions, under the Majors Hall, McMullen, and Bay, with Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Trotter at their head. The Pennsylvanians were formed into one battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Trubley and Major Paul, the whole to be commanded by Colonel John Hardin, subject to the orders of General Harmar.

On the 30th the General having received all the supplies expected, the troops were formed into two small battalions under the command of Major Wyllys, and Major Doughty, together with Captain Ferguson's company of artillery and three pieces of ordnance.

"On the third of October, General Harmar joined the advance troops early in the morning; the remaining part of the day was spent in forming the line of march, the order of encampment and battle, and explaining the same to the militia field officers. General Harmar's orders will show the several formations."

The accounts of the march are so conflicting as to dates and its devious wanderings, that it becomes a task of no ordinary moment to harmonize them. It appears that on the fourth day out from Cincinnati the army crossed the Little Miami and moved up it to the mouth of Sugar creek near where the village of Waynesville is situated. On the next day, October 5th, a march

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of ten miles in a northeasterly course to a point near where Xenia now stands. On the sixth it reached Chillicothe, now called Old-town, a few miles north of Xenia. Some writers have become confused by the name, mistaking it for Old Chillicothe, in Ross county. This was the site of an old Indian village that had been abandoned some time previous for a locality of greater security. The morning following, the army again crossed the Little Miami and continued their march in a northeasterly direction, making nine miles that day. On the next day they moved in a direction west of north and crossed Mad river, which at that time was called the Pickaway Fork of the Great Miami, and made nine miles. It was on this river that most of the Pickaway towns were located, so often referred to by early writers. On the 8th they continued on a northwesterly course, crossing Honey creek, and made seven miles more. On the 9th they followed the same course, making ten miles, and encamped within two miles of the Great Miami. October 10th they crossed the Great Miami, taking a northerly course, and making ten miles more. On the 11th, taking the course of the previous day, they passed the ruins of a French trading station, and encamped after making eleven miles. The ruins referred to, were no doubt, a part of the ruins of old Fort Pickawillany, destroyed by Monsieur St. Orr, in 1752. Continuing the march on the 12th, on a course west of northwest, across Loramie's creek, and the head waters of the Auglaize. "Here they found the remains of a considerable village, some of the houses still standing; fourteen miles made this day." The statement that they crossed the head waters of the Auglaize is incorrect. The head waters lay fully forty miles northeast of that locality. It is probable that they crossed the head waters of the Wabash. The town that they found was probably an old Shawnee town, in after years, known as Old Town. On the 13th the army marched ten miles on the course of the preceding day, and encamped, being joined by a reinforcement from Cincinnati, with ammunition. Up to this time, desertions from the militia were of daily occurrence. It was at this point in the campaign that the trouble anticipated by the Secretary of War began to be manifested. On the 14th Colonel Hardin was detached with one company of regulars, and six hundred militia, in advance of the main body, and being charged with the destruction of the towns in the forks of the Maumee. "The militia were in a great measure unfit

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for service, as may be inferred from the evidence of Major Ferguson given before a court of inquiry.

In testifying as to their condition when they arrived at Fort Washington, said he: "They were illy equipped, being almost destitute of camp kettles and axes; nor could a supply of these essential articles be procured. Their arms were, generally, very bad, and unfit for service; as I was the commanding officer of the artillery, they came under my inspection, in making what repairs the time would permit; and as a specimen of their badness, I would inform the court, that a rifle was brought to be repaired, without a lock, and another without a stock.

"Amongst the militia were a great many hardly able to bear arms, such as old, infirm men, and young boys; they were not such as might be expected from a frontier country, that is, the smart, active woodsman, well accustomed to arms, eager and alert to revenge the injuries done them and their connections. No; there were a great number of them substitutes, who probably had never fired a gun. Major Paul, of Pennsylvania, told me, that many of his men were so awkward, that they could not take their gun locks off to oil them, and put them on again, nor could they put in their flints so as to be useful."

On the 14th Colonel John Hardin marched forward and reached the Miami towns thirty-five miles distant about noon on the 15th, but found nothing but deserted villages. On the morning of the 17th, the main army arrived, and the work of destruction commenced; and by the 21st the chief town, five other villages, and nearly twenty thousand bushels of corn in ears, had been destroyed. When General Harmar reached the Maumee towns and found no enemy, he thought of pushing forward to attack the Wea and other settlements upon the Wabash, but was prevented by the loss both of pack horses and cavalry horses, a great many of which the Indians had stolen, in consequence of the wilful carelessness of the owners. About one hundred horses were stolen on the night of the 17th. On the day that the corn was destroyed two Indians were discovered by a scouting party, as they were crossing a prairie. The scouts pursued them and shot one; the other made his escape. A young man named Johnson, seeing the Indian was not dead, attempted to shoot him again; but his pistol not making fire, the Indian raised his rifle and shot Johnson through the body, which proved fatal.

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On the evening of the same day Captain McClure and McClary fell upon a strategem peculiar to backswoodsmen. They conveyed a horse a short distance down the river undiscovered, fettered him, unstrapped the bell tongue, and concealed themselves with their rifles. An Indian, attracted by the sound of the bell, came cautiously up and began to untie him, when McClure shot him. The report of the gun alarmed the camp, and brought many of the troops to the place. A young man, presumably an Indian, taken at Loramie's was brought to see the Indian just killed, and pronounced him to be "Captain Punk — great man — Delaware chief."

On the 18th, the main body of the troops was to move to Chillicothe, a village of the Shawnees about two miles down the river on its north bank. Previously to the movement down the river General Harmar dispatched Colonel Trotter with three hundred men to scour the woods in search of an enemy, as the tracks of women and children had been seen near by. No better idea of the utter want of discipline in the army can be given, than by some extracts from the evidence of Lieutenant (afterward Captain) Armstrong; this gentleman was with Trotter during the 18th of October, and also with Hardin, who, on the 19th took the command, General Harmar being much dissatisfied with Trotter's ineffective Indian chase of the previous day.

"After we had proceeded about a mile," says Armstrong, "the cavalry gave chase to an Indian, who was mounted; him they overtook and killed. Before they returned to the column a second appeared, on which the four field officers left their commands and pursued, leaving the troops near half an hour without any directions whatever. The cavalry overtook the second Indian, and, after he had wounded one of their party, killed him also.

"When the infantry came up to this place they immediately fell into confusion, upon which I gained permission to leave them some distance on the road, where I formed an ambuscade. After I had been some time at my station, a fellow on horseback came to me, who had lost the party in pursuit of the first Indian; he was much frightened, and said he had been pursued by fifty mounted Indians. On my telling this story to Colonel Trotter, notwithstanding my observation to him, he changed his route, and marched in various directions until night, when he returned to camp.

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"On our arrival in camp, General Harmar sent for me, and after asking me many questions, ordered one subaltern and twenty militia to join my command. With these I reached the river St. Joseph about ten at night, and with a guide proceeded to an Indian town, about two miles distant, where I continued with my party until the morning of the 19th. About nine o'clock I joined the remainder of the detachment under Colonel Hardin. We marched on the route Colonel Trotter had pursued the day before, and after passing a morass about five miles distant, we came to where the enemy had encamped the day before. Here we made a short halt, and the commanding officer disposed of the parties at a distance from each other; after a halt of half an hour, we were ordered to move on, and Captain Falkner's company was left on the ground; the Colonel having neglected to give him orders to move on.

"After we had proceeded about three miles, we fell in with two Indians on foot, who threw off their packs, and the brush being thick, made their escape. I then asked Colonel Hardin where Captain Franklin was. He said he was lost, and then sent Major Fontaine with part of the cavalry in search of him, and moved on with the remainder of the troops. Some time after, I informed Colonel Hardin a gun had been fired in our front, which might be considered as an alarm gun, and that I saw where a horse had come down the road, and returned again; but the Colonel still moved on, giving no orders, nor making any arrangements for an attack.

"Some time after, I discovered the enemy's fires at a distance, and informed the Colonel, who replied that they would not fight, and rode in front of the advance, until fired on from behind the fires, when he, the Colonel, retreated, and with him all the militia except nine, who continued with me, and were instantly killed, with twenty-four of the federal troops. Seeing my last man fall, and being surrounded by the savages, I threw myself into a thicket, and remained there three hours in daylight. During that time I had an opportunity of seeing the enemy pass and repass, and conceived their number did not amount to one hundred men; some were mounted, others armed with rifles, and the advance with tomahawks only.

"I am of opinion that had Colonel Trotter proceeded, on the

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18th, agreeably to his orders, having killed the enemy's sentinels, he would have surprised their camp, and with ease defeated them; or had Colonel Hardin arranged his troops, or made any military disposition, on the 19th, that he would have gained a victory. Our defeat, therefore, may be ascribed to two causes: the unofficerlike conduct of Colonel Hardin (who, I believe, was a brave man) and the cowardly behavior of the militia; many of them threw down their arms, loaded, and I believe that none, except the party under my command, fired a gun." The Indians killed in this affair nearly one hundred men. The real strength of the Indians was in a well chosen position, and in the cowardice of the militia, who formed numerically, the principal force opposed to them. This destructive contest was fought near the spot where the Goshen State road now crosses Eel river, near Heller's Corners, about twelve miles west of Fort Wayne."

There are several accounts given of the escape of Captain Armstrong. The one already given is from "Western Annals." Knapp, in his "History of the Maumee Valley," says "Captain Armstrong broke through the pursuing Indians and plunged into the deepest of one of the morasses referred to, where he remained to his chin all night in water, with his head concealed by a tussock of high grass. Here he was compelled to listen to the nocturnal orgies of the Indians, dancing and yelling around the dead bodies of his brave soldiers. As day approached they retired for rest, and Armstrong, chilled to the last degree, extricated himself from the swamp, but found himself obliged to kindle a fire in a ravine into which he crawled, having his tinder-box, watch, and compass still on his person. By the aid of the fire, he recovered his feeling, and the use of his limbs, and at length reached the camp in safety." McClung, in his "Sketches of Western Adventure," says: "Captain Armstrong was remarkably stout and active, and succeeded in breaking through the enemies' line, although not without receiving several severe wounds. Finding himself hard pressed, he plunged into a deep and miry swamp, where he lay concealed during the whole night within two hundred yards of the Indian camp, and witnessed the dances and joyous festivity with which they celebrated their victory."

For some years after this ill-fated encounter, bayonets, gun-barrels, and other war material, were found on this battlefield in quantities, and bullets have been cut from the neighboring trees

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in such numbers as to attest the desperate character of the engagement..

On the 20th, General Harmar published the following order:

CAMP AT CHILLICOTHE,

(One of the Shawnee Towns on the Omee River)

October 20th, 1790.

"The party under Captain Strong, is ordered to burn and destroy every house and wigwam in this village, together with all the corn, etc., which he can collect. A party of one hundred men, (militia) properly officered, and under command of Colonel Hardin, is to burn and destroy, effectually, this afternoon Pickaway town with all the corn, etc., which he can find in it and its vicinity.

"The cause of the detachment's being worsted yesterday, was entirely owing to the shameful, cowardly conduct of the militia who ran away, and threw down their arms without firing scarcely a single gun. In returning to Fort Washington, if any officer or men shall presume to quit the ranks, or not to march, in the form that they are ordered, the General will most assuredly order the artillery to fire on them. He hopes the check they received yesterday will make them in future obedient to orders.

"JOSIAH HARMER, *Brigadier General.*"

On the 21st the army commenced its retreat, supposing that the enemy had been sufficiently chastised. After marching eight miles, General Harmar received word from his scouts that the Indians had re-occupied the villages that he had left. The General being anxious to efface the disgrace of the 19th, detached eighty regular troops under Major Wyllys, and nearly the whole of his militia under Colonel Hardin, with orders to return to Chillicothe and destroy such of the enemy as presented themselves.

"The detachment countermarched and proceeded with all possible dispatch to the appointed spot, fearful only that the enemy might hear of their movement and escape before they could come up. The militia in loose order took the advance, the regulars moving in a hollow square brought up the rear. Upon the plain in front of the town, a number of Indians were seen, between whom and the militia a sharp action commenced. After a few rounds, with considerable effect on both sides, the savages fled in disorder, and were eagerly and impetuously pursued by the mil-

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itia, who in the ardor of the chase were drawn into the woods to a considerable distance from the regulars.

"Suddenly from the opposite quarter several hundred Indians appeared, rushing with loud yells upon the unsupported regulars. Major Wyllys, who was a brave and experienced officer, formed his men in a square, and endeavored to gain a more favorable spot of ground, but was prevented by the desperate impetuosity with which the enemy assailed him. Unchecked by the murderous fire which was poured upon them from the different sides of the square, they rushed in masses up to the points of the bayonets, hurled their homahawks with fatal accuracy, and putting aside the bayonets with their hands, or clogging them with their bodies, they were quickly mingled with the troops, and handled their long knives with destructive effect. In two minutes the bloody struggle was over. Major Wyllys fell, together with seventy-three privates and one lieutenant. One captain, one ensign, and seven privates, three of whom were wounded, were the sole survivors of this short but desperate encounter.

Many of the Indians in this encounter and other skirmishes of the expedition fought on horseback, having their horses equipped with bunches of bells hanging down the left side of their heads, and introduced here two narrow strips of red and white cloth as a sort of pendants. The Indians themselves were painted red and black, in a manner to represent evil spirits. "Their most hideous and terrific appearance, added to the noise of the bells and the flapping of the pendant strips of cloth, rendered them so formidable to the horses of the militia, that they shrunk back in dismay, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be brought to the charge.

"The Indian loss was nearly equal, as they sustained several heavy fires which the closeness of their masses rendered very destructive, and as they rushed upon the bayonets of the troops with the most astonishing disregard to their own safety. Their object was to overwhelm the regulars before the militia could return to their support, and it was as boldly executed as it had been finely conceived. In a short time the militia returned from the pursuit of the flying party which had decoyed them to a distance; but it was now too late to retrieve the fortune of the day. After some sharp skirmishing, they effected their retreat to the

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main body, with the loss of one hundred and eight killed and twenty-eight wounded."

"Major McMillan came up with his force while the battle was raging, but could not turn its tide, although he succeeded in enabling the discomfited to retire, which they did in comparative good order."

The following incident is related by Knapp in his history of the battle. It occurred at the crossing of the river: "A young Indian and his father and brother were crossing, when the ball of a white man passed through his body, and he fell. The old man seeing his boy fall, dropped his rifle, and attempted to raise his fallen son, in order to convey him beyond the reach of the white men, when the other son also fell by his side. He drew them both to the shore, then sat down between them, and with fearless, Roman composure, awaited the approach of the pursuing foe, who came up and killed him also."

To put the best face possible on the great defeat, General Harmar, on the evening of the 22d, issued the following order:

"Camp Eight Miles from the Ruins
of the Maumee Towns, 1790.

"The General is exceedingly pleased with the behavior of the militia in the action of this morning. They have laid very many of the enemy dead upon the spot. Although our loss is great, still it is inconsiderable in comparison to the slaughter among the savages. Every account agrees that upwards of one hundred warriors fell in the battle. It is not more than man for man, and we can afford them two for one. The resolution and firm, determined conduct of the militia has effectually retrieved their character in the opinion of the General. He knows they can and will fight."

Knapp, in his history of the campaign, in commenting on the generalship of Harmar is severe, but just, in his criticism:

"It is easy to judge from the events narrated what kind of fitness Harmar possessed for the service to which he was called. A general who encamps in the neighborhood of the enemy, with a force large enough to exterminate him, and contents himself with sending out detachments to be destroyed, successively, where no adequate reason exists why the whole force should not have been brought into action, deserves not the name of a military man. Harmar kept two-thirds or three-fourths of his troops eight miles

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from the battle ground, inactive, and of as little service as if he had left them at Fort Washington. He appeared to be fully consoled for the loss of the brave officers and soldiers who fell by the savage tomahawk and rifle, by the reflection expressed in the general orders that the American troops could afford to lose twice as many men as the Indians. My unfavorable judgment is supported by that of the actors of that campaign who still survive."

The Indian chiefs, Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, commanded the savages in the two battles with Colonel Hardin with the same ability that they exhibited afterward in St. Clair's defeat.

Before closing the history of this disastrous campaign, the captivity and escape of Jackson Johonnet must receive notice. On the eleventh day of the march, when near the junction of Loramie's creek with the Great Miami, eleven of Harmar's scouts were intercepted and taken prisoner by a party of Kickapoo Indians.

"Having been bound and secured in the usual manner, they were driven before the captors like a herd of bullocks, and with scarcly a morsel of food, were forced to make the most exhausting marches in the direction of the Kickapoo village. On the second day, George Aikins, one of his companions, a native of Ireland, was unable to endure his sufferings any longer and sunk under his pack in the middle of the path. They instantly scalped him as he lay, and stripping him naked, pricked him with their knives in the most sensitive parts of the body, until they had aroused him to a consciousness of his situation, when they tortured him to death in the usual manner.

"The march then recommenced, and the wretched prisoners, faint and famished as they were, were so shocked at the fate of their companion, that they bore up for eight days under all their sufferings. On the ninth, however, they reached a small village, where crowds of both sexes came out to meet them, with shrieks and yells, which filled them with terror. Here they were compelled, as usual, to run the gauntlet, and as they were much worn down by hunger and fatigue, four of the party, viz: Durgee, Forsythe, Deloy and Benton, all of New England, were unable to reach the council house, but fainted in the midst of the course. The boys and squaws instantly fell upon them, and put them to death by torture.

"Here they remained in close confinement, and upon very scanty diet for several days, in the course of which the news of Harmar's defeat arrived. Piles of scalps together with canteens, sashes, military hats, etc., were brought into the village, and several white women and children were taken through the town on

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their way to the villages farther west. At the same time four more of his companions were led off to the western villages, and never heard of afterward. Himself and a corporal named Sackville were now the only survivors. They remained in close confinement two weeks longer. Their rations were barely sufficient to sustain life, and upon the receipt of any unpleasant intelligence, they were taken out, whipped severely, and compelled to run the gauntlet.

"At length, on the fourteenth night of their confinement, they determined to make an effort to escape. Sackville had concealed a sharp penknife in a secret pocket, which the Indians had been unable to discover. They were guarded by four warriors and one old hag, of seventy, whose temper was as crooked as her person. The prisoners having been securely bound, the warriors lay down about midnight to sleep, ordering the old squaw to set up during the rest of the night. Their guns stood in the corner of the hut, and their tomahawks, as usual, were attached to their sides. Their hopes of escape were founded upon the probability of eluding the vigilance of the hag, cutting their cords, and either avoiding or destroying their guard. The snoring of the warriors quickly announced them asleep, and the old squaw hung in a drowsy attitude over the fire. Sackville cautiously cut his own cords, and after a few moments' delay, succeeded in performing the same office for Jackson.

"But their work was scarcely begun yet. It was absolutely necessary that the old squaw should fall asleep, or be silenced in some other way, before they could either leave the hut, or attack the sleeping warriors. They waited impatiently for half an hour, but perceiving that although occasionally dozing, she would rouse herself at short intervals, and regard them suspiciously, they exchanged looks of intelligence, (being afraid even to whisper) and prepared for the decisive effort. Jackson suddenly sprang up as silently as possible, and grasping the old woman by the throat, drew her head back with violence, when Sackville, who had watched his movements attentively, instantly cut her throat from ear to ear. A short gurgling moan was the only sound which escaped her, as the violence with which Jackson grasped her throat, effiectually prevented her speaking.

"The sleepers were not awakened, although they appeared somewhat disturbed at the noise, and the two adventurers, seizing each a rifle, struck at the same moment with such fury as to disable two of their enemies. The other two instantly sprang to their feet, but before they could draw their tomahawks or give the alarm they were prostrated by the blows of the white men, who attacked them, at the moment that they had gained their feet. Their enemies, although stunned, were not yet dead. They drew their tomahawks from their sides, therefore, and striking each Indian repeatedly upon the head, completed the work by piercing

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the heart of each with his own scalping knife. Selecting two rifles from the corner, together with their usual appendages, and taking such provisions as the hut afforded, they left the village as rapidly as possible, and fervently invoking the protection of heaven, committed themselves to the wilderness.

"Neither of them were good woodsmen, nor were either of them expert hunters. They attempted a southeastern course, however, as nearly as they could ascertain it, but were much embarrassed by the frequent recurrence of impassable bogs, which compelled them to change their course, and greatly retarted their progress. Knowing that the pursuit would be keen and persevering, they resorted to every method of baffling their enemies. They waded down many streams, and occasionally surmounted rocky precipices, which, under other circumstances, nothing could have induced them to attempt. Their sufferings from hunger were excessive, as they were so indifferently skilled in hunting, as to be unable to kill a sufficient quantity of game, although the woods abounded with deer, beaver, and buffalo.

"On the fourth day, about 10 o'clock, A. M., they came to a fine spring, where they halted and determined to prepare their breakfast. Before kindling a fire, however, Sackville, either upon some vague suspicion of the proximity of an enemy, or from some other cause, thought proper to ascend an adjoining hillock and reconnoiter the ground around the springs. No measure was ever more providential. Jackson presently beheld him returning cautiously and silently to the spring and being satisfied from his manner that danger was at hand, he held his rifle in readiness for action at a moment's warning. Sackville presently rejoined him with a countenance in which anxiety and resolution were strikingly blended. Jackson eagerly inquired the cause of the alarm. His companion, in a low voice, replied that they were within one hundred yards of four Indian warriors, who were reposing upon the bank of the little rivulet on the other side of the hillock. That they were about kindling a fire in order to prepare their breakfast, and that two white men lay bound hand and foot within twenty feet of them.

"He added that they were evidently prisoners, exposed to the same dreadful fate which they had just escaped; and concluded by declaring, that if Jackson would stand by him faithfully, he was determined to rescue them or perish in the attempt. Jackson gave him his hand and expressed his readiness to accompany him. Sackville then looked carefully to the priming of his gun, loosened his knife in the sheath, and desired Jackson to follow him, without making the slightest noise. They, accordingly, moved in a stooping posture up a small and bushy ravine, which conducted them to the top of the gentle hill. When near the summit, they threw themselves flat upon the ground, and crawled into a thick cluster of whortelberry bushes, from which they had a

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fair view of the enemy. The Indians had not changed their position, but one of the white men was sitting up, and displayed the countenance of a young man, apparently about twenty-five, pale, haggard and exhausted. Two Indians, with uplifted tomahawks, sat within three feet of him. One lay at full length upon the ground, while the remaining one was in the act of lighting a fire.

"Sackville cocked his gun, and in a low voice directed Jackson to fire at one of the guards who, from the quantity of beads and silver about his head, appeared to be a chief, while he selected the other guard for a mark. Each presented at the same moment, took a steady aim and fired. Both Indians fell — the chief shot dead, the other mortally wounded. The other two Indians squatted in the grass like terrified partridges, when the hawk hovers over them, and lay still and motionless. Sackville and Jackson reloaded their guns as rapidly as possible, and shifted their positions a few paces in order to obtain a better view of the enemy. In the mean time the two Indians cautiously elevated their heads above the grass, and glanced rapidly around in order to observe from what quarter the fatal shots were discharged. The thin wreaths of smoke which curled above the bushes where our adventurers lay, betrayed their hiding place to the enemy. Before they could take advantage of it, however, they were ready to fire again, and this second volley proved fatal to one of their enemies who lay without motion, but the other was only slightly wounded, and endeavored to reach the bushes upon the opposite side of the brook.

"Sackville and Jackson now sprang to their feet and rushed upon him, but the desperate savage shot Sackville through the heart as he advanced, and flourished his tomahawk so menacingly at Jackson, that he was compelled to pause and reload his gun. The savage seized this opportunity to grasp the two rifles belonging to the Indians who had been first killed, and Jackson in consequence was compelled to retreat to the friendly shelter of the bushes, which he had too hastily abandoned. At this instant, the two prisoners having burst the cords which confined them, sprung to their feet and ran towards the bushes for protection. Before they could reach them, however, the Indian shot one dead, and fired his last gun at the other but without effect. Jackson having reloaded, again fired upon their desperate enemy and wounded him in the neck from which he could see the blood spouting in a stream. Nothing daunted, the Indian rapidly reloaded his gun and again fired without effect.

"The savage, although much exhausted from loss of blood, sat up at their approach and flourishing a tomahawk in each hand seemed at least determined to die game. Johonnet was anxious to take him alive, but was prevented by his companion, who leveling his gun as he advanced, shot his adversary through the head, and thus put an end to the conflict. It was a melancholy victory

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to the survivors. Johonnet had lost his gallant comrade, and the rescued white man had to lament the death of his fellow captive. The last Indian had certainly inflicted a heavy penalty upon his enemies, and died amply revenged. The rescued prisoner proved to be George Sexton, of Newport, Rhode Island, a private in Harmar's army.

"Fortunately for Johonnet, his new comrade was an excellent woodsman, and very readily informed his deliverer of their present situation, and of the proper course to steer. He said that, in company with three others, he had been taken by a party of Wabash Indians, in the neighborhood of Fort Jefferson; that two of his comrades having sunk under their sufferings had been tomahawked and scalped upon the spot; that himself and his dead companion had been in hourly expectation of a similar fate; and concluded, with the warmest expressions of gratitude for the gallantry with which he had been rescued. So lively, indeed, was his sense of obligation, that he would not permit Jackson to carry his own baggage, nor would be suffer him to watch more than three hours in the twenty-four. On the following day, they fortunately fell in with a small detachment from Fort Jefferson, by which they were safely conducted to the fort. Here Jackson remained until summoned to attend St. Clair, in his disastrous expedition against the same Miami villages where he had lately suffered so much." *

Notwithstanding the compliments paid to the militia in his General Order of October 22d, General Harmar had lost all confidence in the militia. The ill feeling that existed between the regular troops, and the officers and enlisted men of Kentucky began to be manifested on the return march to Fort Washington. "At old Chillicothe, now Old Town, on the Little Miami," says Colonel Hardin, "a number of the militia, contrary to orders, fired off their guns. I endeavored to put a stop to such disorderly be-

* The statement that Johonnet and Sexton "fell in with a small detachment from Fort Jefferson, by which they were safely conducted to the fort, etc." is a gross error. The erection of Fort Jefferson did not take place until the middle of October, 1791. The detachment referred to, by the author of "Sketches of Western Adventure," was probably a rear-guard of scouts on duty in the rear of Harmar's retreating army and the fort to which they were conducted was probably Fort Washington.

With the exception of the error noted, McClung's account of the adventures of Johonnet is the most plausible one that has ever appeared in print.

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havior, and commanded that those offenders that could be taken should be punished agreeably to general orders; and having caught a soldier myself in the very act of firing his gun, ordered a file of men to take him immediately and carry him to the six-pounder, and for the drummer to tie him up and give him six lashes. I was shortly after met by Colonel Trotter and Major McMullen, and a number of militia soldiers who, in an abrupt manner, asked me by what authority I ordered that soldier whipped; I replied in support of general orders, on which a very warm dispute ensued between Colonel Trotter, Major McMullen and myself.

"The General being informed of what had happened, came forward and gave Colonel Trotter and Major McMullen a very severe reprimand, ordered the federal troops to parade, and the drummer to do his duty, swearing he would risk his life in support of his orders; the man received the number of lashes ordered, and several that were confined were set at liberty; numbers of the militia seemed much pleased with what had been done. This intended mutiny being soon quashed, the army proceeded in good order to Fort Washington.

"When the army arrived at the mouth of the Licking, the General informed me he had determined to arrest some of the militia officers for their bad conduct, and send them home in disgrace; but I opposed his intention, alleging that it would be a disgrace to the whole militia; that he would perhaps stand in need of their assistance on some future occasion, and it would sour their minds and cause them to turn out with reluctance; and that his discharging them generally with honor, perhaps, would answer a better purpose; the general readily indulged my request."

The following extracts from the letters written by Judge Symmes to Captain Dayton, the first, dated November 6th, 1790, and the second bearing date, August 15th, 1791, exhibit the bad state of feeling among officers and men at the times of writing:

1. "One consequence I dread, which I fear will work us injury in future attempts against the Indians. A most bitter jealousy and reviling has taken place between the regular troops and the militia, and this is not confined to the privates alone. I fear a flame of abuse will ere long break out. As I was not on the

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expedition, I cannot judge between them, but I much fear the effects thereof.

"I am, dear sir, yours,

"JOHN C. SYMMES.

"CAPT. DAYTON."

2. "The governor's proclamations have convulsed these settlements beyond your conception, sir, not only with regard to the limits of the purchase, but also with respect to his putting part of the town of Cincinnati under military government. Nor do the people find their subordination to martial law a very pleasant situation. A few days ago a very decent citizen, by the name of Shaw, from New England (and one too, who lived with his family a considerable distance beyond the limits assigned by proclamation round Fort Washington, for the the exercise of the law martial), was put in irons, as I was yesterday credibly informed, his house burned by the miltary and he banished from the territory. I hear his charges are, that of purchasing some of the soldiers' clothing, and advising in some desertions, but of this he was not otherwise convicted (for he asserts his innocence), than by the soldiers' accusation after he had deserted and been retaken, which he might possibly do in order to shift the blame in some degree from himself in hopes of more favor. There are, indeed, many other acts of a despotic complexion, such as some of the officers, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Kirkwood, Lieut. Pastures, and Ensign Schuyler, very recently, and Capt. Strong, Capt. Ford, Capt. Ashton, and Ensign Hartshorn, while General Harmar commanded, beating and imprisoning citizens at their pleasure. But here, in justice to the officers generally of the levies, I ought to observe that, as yet, I have heard no complaint of any severity or wantonness in them. The violences of which I speak are found among the officers of the regular troops, who, in too many instances, are imperiously haughty, and evidently effect to look down on the officers of the levies. . . . .

"Your most devoted, humble servant,

"JOHN C. SYMMES.

"HON. JONATHAN DAYTON."

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CHAPTER VI.

ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN.

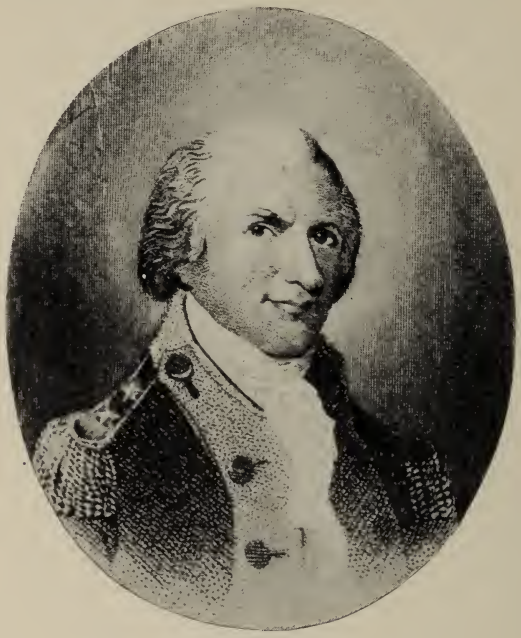
The expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson against the Miami and Shawnee Indians, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, instead of subduing them, aroused them to more desperate efforts in defense of their country. Impressed with the opinion that the United States wished to deprive them of their lands, and exterminate their race, they formed a league, composed of the Miamis, Delawares, Wyandots, Kickapoos, Mohawks, Pottawottomies, Ottawas, Chippewas, and a few Creek Indians. This league was organized and commanded by the celebrated chiefs, Little Turtle of the Miamis, Blue Jacket of the Shawnees, and Buckongahelas of the Delawares. "It was a league not to be despised. And these powerful chiefs not only had the aid of Simon Girty, but of McKee and Elliott, of the British Indian Department, and of a number of British and French traders who generally resided among the Indians, and supplied them with arms and ammunition in exchange for peltries." One of these traders was James Girty, who left St. Marys hurriedly when he heard of the approach of General Harmar's army.

By authority of an act of Congress of March 3d, 1791, Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, was appointed Major General and Commander-in-Chief. On the 21st of March, 1791, the Secretary of War sent General St. Clair a letter of instructions, from which the following is an extract:

"While you are making use of such desultory operations as in your judgment the occasion may require, you will proceed vigorously, in every preparation in your power, for the purpose of the main expedition; and having assembled your force, and all things being in readiness, if no decisive indications of peace should have been produced, either by messengers or by the desultory operations, you will commence your march for the Miami village, in order to establish a strong and permanent military post at that place. In your advance you will establish such posts of communication with Fort Washington, on the Ohio, as you may judge

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proper. The post at the Miami village is intended for aweing and curbing the Indians in that quarter, and as the only preventive of future hostilities. It ought, therefore, to be rendered secure against all attempts and insults of the Indians. The garrison which should be stationed there ought not only to be sufficient for the defense of the place, but always afford a detachment of five or six hundred men, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians, or to secure any convoy of provisions. The establishment of said post is considered as an important object of the



Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

campaign, and is to take place in all events. In case of a previous treaty, the Indians are to be conciliated upon this point if possible, and it is presumed good arguments may be offered to induce their acquiescence. * * * * Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and after having arrived at the Miami village, and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor, by all possible means, to strike them with great severity. * * * * In order to avoid further wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash, and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its

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mouth at Lake Erie, the boundary (between the people of the United States and the Indians), excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares, on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties. But if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

On the 9th of March, 1791, General Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent Brigadier General Scott, of Kentucky, a similar letter of instructions.

Pursuant to his instructions from the Secretary of War, General St. Clair proceeded to organize an army. He repaired to Pittsburg at the close of April to mobilize his forces for an early campaign. From Pittsburg he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and from thence to Fort Washington, where he arrived on the 15th of May. At that time, the United States troops in the west amounted to but two hundred and sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty; of these, seventy-five were at Fort Washington, forty-five at Fort Harmar, sixty-one at Fort Steuben, and eighty-three at Fort Knox (Vincennes). "About the 15th of July the whole of the first United States regiment, amounting to two hundred and ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and privates, arrived at Fort Washington, under orders from General St. Clair."

General Butler, who had been appointed second in command, was employed during the months of April and May in recruiting troops in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. But the work progressed so slowly that the necessary number of troops were not secured until the first week in September. In accordance with the powers with which General St. Clair was invested, he made a call for one thousand one hundred and fifty militia, from the district of Kentucky, to supply the deficiency of the regular troops. Of this number only about four hundred and eighteen Kentucky militia appeared at Fort Washington to join the expedition. When these recruits reached Cincinnati, no proper provision had been made for their subsistence, clothing and equipment. The officers at the head of the war department were mainly responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. Colonel William Duer was chief commissary and contractor, and Samuel Hodgdon, another satellite of the public offices, was chief

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quartermaster. Colonel Duer's only appearance in the campaign was at the Treasury Department, where, as Knox, the Secretary of War, wrote to St. Clair, he was in attendance in March, and drew $70,000, as reported by a committee of Congress.

In a report of the supplies in the quartermaster's department, it is stated that there was a deficiency in quantity and quality of tents, pack-saddles, kettles, knapsacks and cartridge boxes. Worse than this, the powder was poor or injured, the arms and accoutrements out of repair, and not even proper tools to mend them. Of six hundred and seventy-five stand of arms at Fort Washington (designed by St. Clair for the militia), scarcely any were in order; and with two traveling forges furnished by the quartermaster, there were no anvils. "As the troops gathered slowly at Fort Washington, after wearisome detentions at Pittsburg and upon the river, a new source of trouble arose, in the habits of intemperance acquired and indulged in by the idlers. To withdraw them from temptation, St. Clair was forced to remove his men, now numbering two thousand, to Ludlow's station, about six miles from the fort; by which, however, he more than doubled his cost of providing for the troops. Here the army continued until September 17th, when, being two thousand three hundred strong, including the garrisons of Forts Washington and Hamilton, and exclusive of militia, it moved forward to a point upon the Great Miami, where Fort Hamilton was built, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. "Having completed this fort, the army on the 4th of October, continued its march toward the Miami village, and at a point about forty-two miles in advance of Fort Hamilton, the army halted and erected another fort, which was called Fort Jefferson. This fort was on a site which lies about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County, Ohio. The army was delayed five or six days, on the march from Fort Jefferson, on account of the want of provisions; and the season was so far advanced that sufficient green forage could not be procured for the horses.

The first move made by the Indian chiefs upon hearing of St. Clair's forward progress, was to dispatch the Shawnee chief Tecumseh, at the head of a small party of spies, to watch the motions of the American army and report its advancement. This work he accomplished most faithfully. So well were the Indians kept informed of its march, and of the failure of the Americans

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to send forward a sufficient number of scouts, that they were all soon greatly inspired with hopes of surprising their enemy. Their courage and determination were thus kept up. At the proper time, they, too, advanced."

The following from the journal of General St. Clair is a record of the movements of the army commencing with October 24th, 1791:

"October 24th, 1791.— Named the Fort Jefferson, (it lies in lat. 40° 4′ 22″ north,) and marched, the same Indian path serving to conduct us about six miles, and encamped on good ground and an excellent position — a rivulet in front, and a very large prairie, which would, at the proper season, afford forage for a thousand horses, on the left. So ill this day that I had much difficulty in keeping with the army.

25th. — Very hard rains last night; obliged to halt to-day, on account of provisions; for though the soldiers may be kept pretty easy in camp, under the expectation of provisions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance, and take none along with them. I received a letter from Mr. Hodgden by express; thirteen thousand pounds of flour will arrive on the 27th.

"26th. — A party of militia, sent to reconnoiter, fell in with five Indians and suffered them to slip through their fingers; in their coup articles to the value of twenty-five dollars were found and divided.

"28th. — Some few Indians about us; probably those the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired on about three miles off; one killed; two of the militia likewise; one of them got in; the other missing; supposed to be taken.

"30th. — The army moved about nine o'clock, and, with much difficulty made seven miles, having left a considerable part of the tents by the way; the provision made by the quartermaster for that purpose was not adequate; three days' flour issued to the men, to add the horses that carried it to his arrangements: (an ambiguous expression) the Indian road still with us. The course this day north 25° west.

"31st. — This morning about sixty of the militia deserted; it was at first reported that one-half of them had gone off, and that their design was to plunder the convoys (of provisions, etc.) which were upon the roads. Detached the first regiment in pursuit of them, with orders to Major Hamtramck to send a sufficient guard back with (the convoy under) Benham, and to follow the militia about twenty-five miles below Fort Jefferson, or until he met the second convoy, and then return and join the army.

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"1st November. — Benham arrived last night; and to-day the army halted, to give the road cutters an opportunity of getting some distance ahead. * * * * I am this day considerably recovered, and hope that it will turn out what I at first expected it would be, a friendly fit of the gout come to relieve me from every other complaint.

"On the third of November, the main army, consisting of about fourteen hundred effective men, moved forward to a point near which Fort Recovery was afterward erected. Here, on the head waters of the Wabash river, among a number of small creeks, the army encamped. The details of the encampment here, and the disastrous defeat of Novmber 4th, are extracted from the commanding general's letter to the Secretary of War, on his return to Fort Washington.

"The right wing, composed of Butler's, Clark's, and Patterson's battalions, commanded by Major General Butler, formed the first line; and the left wing, consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the second regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Darke, formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow. The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek; a steep bank and Faulkner's corps, some of the cavalry, and their picquets, covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about a quarter of a mile, and encamped in the same order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation, on the advance of the militia. At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I determined to throw up a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks and everything else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the first regiment was come up. But they did not permit me to execute either; for on the 4th, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been dismissed from parade, (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before daylight), an attack was made upon the militia. These gave way in a very little time, and rushed into camp through Major Butler's battalion, (which, together with a part of Clark's, they threw into considerable disorder, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of both these officers, was never altogether remedied,) the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the front line checked them; but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line; and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise. The great weight of it was directed against the center of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect of our fire, and confusion beginning

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to spread from the great numbers of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant Colonel Darke was accordingly ordered to make a charge with a part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy. This was executed with great spirit. The Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clark's battalions, with equal effect, and it was repeated several times, and always with success; but in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which, with so raw troops, was a loss altogether irremediable. In that I just spoke of, made by the second regiment and Butler's battalion, Major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment fell except three, one of which, Mr. Greaton, was shot through the body.

"Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed except Captain Ford, who was badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat if possible. To this purpose, the remains of the army were formed as well as circumstances would admit, toward the right of the encampment, from which, by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the design to turn their right flank, but in fact to gain the road. This was effected, and as soon as it was open the militia took along it, followed by the troops, Major Clark, with his battalion, covering the rear.

"The retreat, in those circumstances, was, as you may be sure, a very precipitate one; it was, in fact a flight. The camp and the artillery were abandoned; but that was unavoidable, for not a horse was left alive to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable.

"But the most disgraceful part of the business is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit, which continued about four miles, had ceased. I found the road strewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for, having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself, and the orders I sent forward, either to halt the front or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to. The route continued to Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles, which was reached a little after sun-setting.

"The action began about half an hour before sun-rise, and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock. I

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have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded, but Major General Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, of the militia, Major Ferguson, Major Hart, and Major Clark are among the former; Colonel Sargent, my Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Drake, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, Major Butler, and the Viscount Malartie, who served as Aid-de-Camp, are among the latter and a great number of captains and subalterns in each.

"I have now, sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt sensibly by every one that has sympathy for private distress or for public misfortune. I have nothing, sir, to lay to the charge of the troops, but their want of discipline, which, from the short time they had been in service, it was impossible they should have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confusion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavy on the officers, who did everything in their power to effect it.

"Neither were my own exertions wanting; but, worn down with illness, and suffering under a painful disease, unable either to mount or dismount a horse without assistance, they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps ought to have been.

"We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than justice to observe that, though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

"At Fort Jefferson I found the first regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon, without either overtaking the deserters, or meeting the convoy of provisions. I am not certain, sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate or otherwise. I incline to think it was fortunate, for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned; and, if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been destitute of every means of defence.

"Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferson, and that there were no provisions in the fort, I called upon the field officers, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel Darke, Major Hamtramck, Major Ziegler and Major Gaither, together with the Adjutant-General, Winthrop Sargent, for their advice what would be proper further to be done; and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the first regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on as respectable a footing as it was in the morning, because a great part of it was now unarmed; that it had been found unequal to the enemy, and should they come on, which was possible, would be found so again; that the troops could not be thrown into the fort, both because it was too small, and that there were no provisions in it; that provisions were known to be on the

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road, at the distance of one, or at most two marches; that, therefore, it would be more proper to move, without loss of time to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity of some refreshment, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it, to have it safely deposited in the fort. This advice was accepted, and the army was put in motion at ten o'clock, and marched all night, and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour. Part of it was distributed immediately, part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder, about fifty horse loads, sent forward to Fort Jefferson. The next day a drove of cattle was met with, for the same place, and I have information that both got in. The wounded who had been left at that place were ordered to be brought to Fort Washington by the return horses.

"I have said, sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers. Of that, however, I have no other evidence but the weight of the fire which was always a most deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground — a few of the enemy showing themselves afoot, except when they were charged; and that, in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters. The loss, sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many officers, particularly General Butler and Major Ferguson, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than Colonel Sargent. He has discharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactness, and with intelligence, and on all occasions afforded me every assistance in his power, which I have also experienced from my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Denny, and the Viscount Malartie, who served with me in the station as a volunteer."

The following comments on the deportment of General St. Clair in the engagement is taken from Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," Vol. II, p. 225:

"During the engagement General St. Clair and General Butler were continually going up and down the lines; as one went up the other went down the opposite side. St. Clair was so severely afflicted with the gout as to be unable to mount or dismount a horse without assistance. He had four horses for his use; they had been turned out to feed over night and were brought in before the action. The first he attempted to mount was a young horse, and the firing alarmed him so much that he was unable to accomplish it, although there were three or four people assisting him.

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He had just moved him to a place where he could have some advantage of the ground, when the horse was shot through the head, and the boy holding him through the arm. A second horse was brought and the saddle and bridle of the first disengaged and put on him; but at the moment it was done the horse and servant who held him were killed. The general then ordered the third horse to be got ready and follow him to the left of the front line, which by that time was warmly engaged, and set off on foot to the point designated. However, the man and horse were never heard of afterwards, and were supposed to have both been killed. General St. Clair's fourth horse was killed under the Count de Malartie, one of his aids, whose horse had died on the march.

"On the day of the battle St. Clair was not in his uniform; he wore a coarse cappo coat and a three-cornered hat. He had a long queue and large locks, very gray, flowing beneath his beaver. Early in the action, when near the artillery, a ball grazed the side of his face and cut off a portion of one of his locks. It is said that during the action eight balls passed through his clothes and hat. After his horses were killed he exerted himself on foot for a considerable time during the action with a degree of alertness that surprised everybody who saw him. After being on foot some time, and when nearly exhausted, a pack horse was brought to him. This he rode during the remainder of the day, although he could hardly prick him out of a walk. Had he not been furnished with a horse, although unhurt, he must have remained on the field.

"During the action General St. Clair exerted himself with a courage and presence of mind worthy o fthe best fortune. He was personally present at the first charge made upon the enemy with the bayonet and gave the order to Colonel Darke. When the enemy first entered the camp by the left flank, he led the troops that drove them back, and when a retreat became indispensable, he put himself at the head of the troops which broke through the enemy and opened the way for the rest and then remained in the rear, making every exertion in his power to obtain a party to cover the retreat; but the panic was so great that his exertions were of but little avail. In the height of the action a few of the men crowded around the fires in the center of the camp. St. Clair was seen drawing his pistols and threatening some of them, and ordering them to turn out and repel the enemy."

General Knox assigned as reasons for St. Clair's defeat, 1st, the deficiency of good troops; 2d, the want of appropriate training among those he had; 3d, the lateness of the season. The committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the matter, reported the causes: 1st, the delay in preparing estimates, etc., for the defense of the frontiers, and the late pas-

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sage of the act (March 3d) for that purpose; 2d, the delay caused by the neglects in the quartermaster's department; 3d, the lateness of the season when the expedition was commenced; 4th, the want of discipline and experience in the troops; and especially exonorated General St. Clair from all blame in connection with the disaster. J. H. Perkins in his "Annals of the West," cites two causes that seem to have been overlooked by the Secretary of War and the Committee of Congress, viz., the surprise by the Indians, who were not expected by the army; and the confusion produced by the flying militia.

Unfortunately the same ill feeling between the officers of the militia and regulars was exhibited the evening previous to the battle, that was so prevalent in Harmar's campaign. Late in the evening a reconnoitering party of regulars advanced a mile beyond where the militia were encamped, and Colonel Oldham, who commanded the militia, was ordered to have the woods thoroughly examined by the scouts and patrols, as Indians were known to be hanging about the outskirts of the army. In all this St. Clair seemed to have done his entire duty, as far as sickness would permit him.

"During the night, Captain Slough, who had charge of the advanced party of scouts, found so large a body of savages gathered about him, that he fell back and reported his observations to General Butler. But the general, for reasons unexplained, made no dispositions in consequence of this information, and did not report it to the commander-in-chief. Colonel Oldham also obeyed his orders, the woods were searched, and the presence of the enemy detected; but he, too, reported, through Captain Slough, to General Butler, beyond whom the information did not go.

"The death of General Butler in the engagement, in regard to which there are many conflicting statements, precluded the possibility of any explanation on his part of his conduct, so much calculated to mislead the commander-in-chief, and so to endanger the safety of the army, as this withholding of indispensible information at such an important juncture. It is only known that there was an unfriendly feeling existing between Generals St. Clair and Butler, during the whole progress of the campaign.

"According to St. Clair's account of it, the difficulty first arose on the march to Fort Jefferson. Butler, in St. Clair's absence, changed the order of march, and on his arrival an altercation occurred between them, the result of which was, St. Clair asserts, 'that he afterward seldom came near me.' Subsequently, at Fort Jefferson, Butler proposed to proceed at once with one

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thousand men, and take post at the Miami village, in advance of the march of the remainder of the army. St. Clair received the proposition with undisguised contempt, and that circumstance greatly heightened the animosity between them. These altercations produced, it appears, so much mutual aversion between the parties, that, during the subsequent part of the campaign, little intercourse was maintained between them. * * * *

"Captain Slough in his evidence given before the committee of Congress, deposed that he was sent out during the night with a party of observation, that he saw a large body of Indians going toward the camp, apparently for the purpose of reconnoitering it, and that in that belief he had hastened back to the militia camp, to communicate the information he had received. 'I halted my party,' said he, 'near Oldham's tent, went into it, and awakened him, I believe about twelve o'clock. I told him that I was of his opinion, that the camp would be attacked in the morning, for I had seen a number of Indians. I proceeded to the camp, and as soon as I had passed the camp guard, dismissed the party, and went to General Butler's tent. As I approached it, I saw him come out of the tent, and stand by the fire. I went up to him, and took him some distance from it, not thinking it prudent that the sentry should hear what I had seen. I also told him what Colonel Oldham had said, and that, if he thought proper, I would go and make the report to General St. Clair. He stood some time, and after a pause, thanked me for my attention and vigilance, and said as I must be fatigued, I had better go and lie down.'

"General St. Clair afterward affirmed that, if he had known that the Indians were near and in force, he would have attacked them during the night, under, as he supposed, such circumstances as would insure victory.

"If these statements are true, there was nothing, absolutely nothing, to excuse the abuse and persecution to which St. Clair was afterward subjected."

The record of incidents attending the defeat and retreat of the army are very full. To avoid prolixity, we quote from a few, only, of the many interesting narratives.

McClung, in his "Sketches of Western Adventure," describes the experiences and heroism of William Kennan, of Flemming county, Kentucky. Kennon at that time was a young man of eighteen, and was attached to St. Clair's corps of rangers who accompanied the regular force. "He had long been remarkable for strength and activity. In the course of the march from Fort Washington he had repeated opportunities of testing his astonishing powers in that respect, and was universally admitted to

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be the swiftest runner of the light corps. On the evening preceding the action his corps had been advanced, as already observed, a few hundred yards in front of the first line of infantry, in order to give seasonable notice of the enemy's approach. Just as day was dawning he observed about thirty Indians within a hundred yards of the guard's fire, advancing cautiously toward the spot where he stood, together with about twenty rangers, the rest being considerably in the rear.

"Supposing it to be a mere scouting party, as usual, and not superior in number to the rangers, he sprang forward a few paces in order to shelter himself in a spot of peculiarly rank grass, and firing with a quick aim upon the foremost Indian, he instantly fell flat upon his face, and proceeded with all possible rapidity to reload his gun, not doubting for a moment but that the rangers would maintain their position and support him. The Indians, however, rushed forward in such overwhelming masses that the rangers were compelled to fly with precipitation, leaving young Kennan in total ignorance of his danger. Fortunately the captain of his company had observed him when he threw himself into the grass, and suddenly shouted aloud, 'Run, Kennan! or you are a dead man!' He instantly sprang to his feet and beheld Indians within ten feet of him, while his company was already more than a hundred yards in front. Not a moment was to be lost. He darted off with every muscle strained to its utmost, and was pursued by a dozen of the enemy with loud yells. He at first pressed straight forward to the usual fording place in the creek, which ran between the rangers and the main army; but several Indians who had passed him before he rose from the grass threw themselves in the way and completely cut him off from the rest. By the most powerful exertions he had thrown the whole body of pursuers behind him, with the exception of one chief (probably Messhawa), who displayed a swiftness and perseverance equal to his own. In the circuit which Kennan was obliged to take the race continued for more than four hundred yards. The distance between the two was about eighteen feet, which Kennon could not increase nor his adversary diminish. Each for the time put his whole soul into the race.

"Kennon, as far as he was able, kept his eye upon the motions of his pursuer, lest he should throw his tomahawk, which he held in a menacing attitude, and at length, finding that no other Indian was immediately at hand, he determined to try the mettle of his pursuer in a different manner, and felt for his tomahawk in order to turn at bay. It had escaped from its sheath, however, while he lay in the grass, and his hair almost lifted the cap from his head when he saw himself totally disarmed. As he had slack-

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ened his pace for a moment the Indian was almost in reach of him when he recommenced the race; but the idea of being without arms lent wings to his feet, and, for the first time, he saw himself gaining ground. He had watched the motions of his pursuer too closely, however, to pay proper attention to the nature of the ground before him, and he suddenly found himself in front of a large tree which had been blown down, and upon which brush and other impediments lay to the height of eight or nine feet.

"The Indian (who heretofore had not uttered the slightest sound) now gave a short, quick yell, as if secure of his victim. Kennan had not a moment to deliberate. He must clear the impediment at a leap or perish. Putting his whole soul into the effort, he bounded into the air with a power which astonished himself, and clearing limbs, brush and everything else, alighted in perfect safety upon the other side. A loud yell of astonishment burst from the band of pursuers, not one of whom had the hardihood to attempt the same feat. Kennan, as may readily be imagined, had no leisure to enjoy his triumph, but dashing into the bed of the creek (upon the banks of which his feat had been performed), where the high banks would shield him from the fire of the enemy, he ran up the stream until a convenient place offered for crossing, and rejoined the rangers in the rear of the encampment, panting from the fatigue of exertions which have seldom been surpassed. No breathing time was allowed him, however. The attack instantly commenced, and, as has already been observed, was maintained for three hours with unabated fury.

"When the retreat commenced, Kennan was attached to Major Clark's battalion, and had the dangerous service of protecting the rear. This corps quickly lost its commander, and was completely disorganized. Kennan was among the hindmost when the flight commenced, but exerting those same powers which had saved him in the morning, he quickly gained the front, passing several horsemen in the flight. Here he beheld a private in his own company, an intimate acquaintance, lying upon the ground with his thigh broken, and in tones of the most piercing distress, implored each horseman who hurried by to take him up behind ham. As soon as he beheld Kennan coming up on foot he stretched out his arms and called aloud upon him to save him. Notwithstanding the imminent peril of the moment, his friend could not reject so passionate an appeal, but seizing him in his arms he placed him upon his back and ran in that manner for several hundred yards. Horseman after horseman passed them, all of whom refused to relieve him of his burden.

"At length the enemy was gaining upon him so fast that Kennan saw their death was certain unless he relinquished his burden. He accordingly told his friend that he had used every possible exertion to save his life, but in vain; that he must relax his hold around his neck or they would both perish. The unhappy

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wretch, heedless of every remonstrance, still clung convulsively to his back, and impeded his exertions until the foremost of the enemy (armed with tomahawks alone) were within twenty yards of them. Kennan then drew his knife from his sheath and cut the fingers of his companion, thus compelling him to relinquish his hold. The uphappy man rolled upon the ground in utter helplessness, and Kennan beheld him tomahawked before he had gone thirty yards. Relieved of his burden, he darted forward with an activity which once more brought him to the van. Here again he was compelled to neglect his own safety in order to attend to that of others.

"The late Governor Madison, of Kentucky, who afterward commanded the corps which defended themselves so honorably at Raisin, a man who united the most amiable temper to the most unconquerable courage, was at that time a subaltern in St. Clair's army, and being a man of infirm constitution, was totally exhausted by the exertions of the morning and was now sitting down calmly upon a log, awaiting the approach of his enemies. Kennan hastily accosted him and inquired the cause of his delay. Madison, pointing to a wound which had bled profusely, replied that he was unable to walk any further, and had no horse. Kennan instantly ran back to a spot where he had seen an exhausted horse grazing, caught him without difficulty, and having assisted Madison to mount, walked by his side until they were out of danger. Fortunately, the pursuit soon ceased, as the plunder of the camp presented irresistible attractions to the enemy. The friendship thus formed between these two young men endured without interruption through life. Mr. Kennan never entirely recovered from the immense exertion which he was compelled to make during the unfortunate expedition. He settled in Flemming county, and continued for many years a leading member of the Baptist church. He died in 1827."

JAMES M'DOWELL'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The following interview of James McDowell by John S. Houston, of Celina, Ohio, March 20th, 1847, appears originally in "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio:"

"Mr. McDowell states that on the morning of the battle he and several others had just gone out to look after and guard their horses, when suddenly they heard the most hideous yells from the opposite side of the river, with discharges of musketry. He instantly rushed to camp, found his regiment preparing for action, joined them, and was with the party who so gallantly charged the enemy in the bottom. On the retreat he was among those who defended the rear, and kept the enemy in check for

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several miles. The ground was covered with a slushy snow, which much retarded their progress; and, after a while, many of them were so dispirited and hungry — having eaten no breakfast — that they threw down their arms and made the best of their way, pell-mell, among the retreating crowd.

"About this time Mr. McDowell saw a female carrying her infant, a year old. She was so tired that she was about to fall by the way-side, when he took the child and carried it some distance. Afterward, to save her own life, the woman threw away the child in the snow. The Indians took it up, carried it to the Sandusky towns and raised it. There were two hundred and fifty women in the army, following the fortunes of their husbands, of whom fifty-six were killed in battle, and the remainder were made prisoners, except a small number who reached Fort Washington.

"Soon after the woman cast her child aside, McDowell overtook a youth, some eighteen years old, wounded in the leg, hobbling along, and dispirited. He gave him a drink of spirits and a little bread (he himself had not had time to eat), which refreshed and encouraged him. Soon after a pony came dashing by. This McDowell caught, and mounting the youth upon it, he safely reached the fort.

"At Stillwater creek, twelve miles from the battle-ground, the Indians, who were no longer numerous, left them and returned to share their booty. 'Oh!' said an old squaw who died many years ago on the St. Mary's, 'my arm was that night so weary scalping white men.'

"Some years ago, said the old man to me — and here his cheeks were moistened with tears — I was traveling in Kentucky to visit a sister I had not seen in many years, when I arrived at Georgetown, and entered my name on the ledger with the place of my residence — Recovery, Ohio.

"After I had been sitting some time at ease before a comfortable fire, a gentleman who had noticed the entry of my name and residence, opened a friendly conversation about the place and country. He soon remarked that he was at the battle of St. Clair, and that if it had not been for the assistance of a young man of Butler's regiment, he would have been there yet.

"After a few more questions and replies both parties recognized each other. The gentleman was the youth who had been shot, in the retreat, and whose life — as previously stated — was saved by the interposition of McDowell. At this discovery their surprise and consequent mutual attachment may be imagined. The gentleman insisted upon taking him to his house and introducing him to his wife and daughters. He had become wealthy by merchandising, and, on parting with McDowell, gave him a new suit of clothes and other presents, which he has carefully preserved to this day."

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The number of Indians engaged in the defeat of St. Clair, according to the best accounts obtainable, did not exceed one thousand. They, however, fought with desperate valor, and from the nature of the ground, they had a great advantage over the scattered and panic-stricken troops of the Americans. They were commanded, too, by Little Turtle, the greatest chieftain of the confederated tribes. Joseph Brant was, also, present with one hundred and fifty Mohawk braves.

Butterfield, in his "History of the Girtys," states that the "Wyandots fought courageously, and none with more bravery than their leader, Simon Girty, who was presented with three of the captured cannon; but the present proved of no value to him, as he could not remove them. He afterwards told a prisoner (William May) that there were twelve hundred Indians of the whole force (?), three hundred of which were not in the battle, but were left in the rear to take care of the horses." It is also known that the old men, women and children of Wapakoneta and Girty's town were sent to a point down the Auglaize river to await the issues of the battle. It was probably the point referred to by Girty.

"Among those who fought with the savages on that occasion were considerable numbers of Canadians, mostly young men, and particularly such as were born of Indian mothers. There were also some refugees present. Girty was not the only one who, on that day, fought against his countrymen. After the action, he found General Butler on the field, writhing from the agony of his wounds. The general spoke to him and requested him to end his misery.

"Girty refused to do this, but turning to one of the Indian warriors, told him the wounded man was a high officer; whereupon the savage planted his tomahawk in his head, and thus terminated his sufferings. His scalp was instantly torn from his crown, his heart taken out and divided into as many pieces as there were tribes engaged in the battle."

General Wilkinson visited the battlefield about three months after the action, and reported that "the scene was truly melancholy. In my opinion, those unfortunate men who fell into the enemy's hands, with life, were used with the greatest torture — having their limbs torn off; and the women have been treated with the utmost indecent cruelty, having stakes as thick as a person's arm, driven through their bodies. Believing that the whites,

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for many years, made war merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead."

We refrain from a further recital of the horrors of the great defeat, or the consternation that spread throughout the country.

There is a plaintive ballad of the time which long hung on the walls of the log cabins, and serves not only to show the popular grief, but as a specimen of the primitive literature of the West.

SAINCLAIRE'S DEFEAT.

'Twas November the fourth, in the year of ninety-one,
We had a sore engagement near to Fort Jefferson;
Sainclaire was our commander, which may remembered be,
For there we left nine hundred men in the West'n Ter'tory.

At Bunker's Hill and Quebec, there many a hero fell,
Likewise at Long Island (it is I the truth can tell),
But such a dreadful carnage may I never see again
As hap'ned near St. Mary's, upon the river plain.

Our army was attacked just as the day did dawn,
And soon were overpowered and driven from the lawn.
They killed Major Ouldham, Levin and Briggs likewise,
And horrid yells of sav'ges resounded through the skies.

Major Butler was wounded the very second fire;
His manly bosom swell'd with rage when forc'd to retire;
And as he lay in anguish, nor scarcely could he see,
Exclaimed, "Ye hounds of hell! Oh revenged I will be."

We had not been long broken when General Butler found
Himself so badly wounded, was forced to quit the ground;
"My God!" says he, "what shall we do? we're wounded every man;
Go charge them, valiant heroes, and beat them if you can."

He leaned his back against a tree, and there resigned his breath,
And like a valiant soldier sunk in the arms of death;
When blessed angels did await his spirit to convey,
And unto the celestial fields he quickly bent his way.

We charg'd again with courage firm, but soon again gave ground;
The war-whoop then redoubled, as did the foes around.
They killed Major Ferguson, which caused his men to cry,
"Our only safety is in flight, or fighting here to die."

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"Stand to your guns," says valiant Ford; "let's die upon them here,
Before we let the sav'ges know we ever harbored fear!"
Our cannon-balls exhausted, and artill'ry-men all slain,
Obliged were our musket-men the en'my to sustain.

Yet three hours more we fought them, and then were forc'd to yield,
When three hundred warriors lay stretched upon the field.
Says Colonel Gibson to his men, "My boys, be not dismayed;
I'm sure that true Virginians were never yet afraid.

"Ten thousand deaths I'd rather die than they should gain the field."
With that he got a fatal shot, which caused him to yield.
Says Major Clarke, "My heroes. I can here no longer stand;
We'll strive to form in order, and retreat the best we can."

The word "Retreat" being passed around, there was a dismal cry,
Then helter-skelter through the woods like wolves and sheep they fly.
This well-appointed army, who but a day before
Defied and braved all danger, had like a cloud passed o'er.

Alas, the dying and wounded, how dreadful was the thought!
To the tomahawk and scalping-knife in mis'ry are brought.
Some had a thigh and some an arm broke on the field that day,
Who writhed in torments at the stake to close the dire affray.

To mention our brave officers, is what I wish to do;
No sons of Mars e'er fought more brave, or with more courage true.
To Captain Bradford I belonged, in his artillery,
He fell that day amongst the slain, a valiant man was he.

On the eighth of November the remnant of St. Clair's army reached Fort Washington, in a demoralized condition. On the ninth of December General St. Clair transmitted his report of the campaign to the Secretary of War; and on the twelfth of December, the report was communicated to Congress. The essentials of the report have already been given in the preceding pages.

St. Clair requested President Washington to appoint a court of inquiry to investigate the causes of his defeat, and expressed a wish to be permitted to surrender his post as commander of the western forces, at the conclusion of the investigation by the court of inquiry.

President Washington, in reply to the request, informed him that "it was neither possible to grant him the trial he desired, nor allow him to retain his position. Washington's refusal to grant

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the request was based on the fact that there were no officers of a rank high enough to try him.

In conformity to the reply of the President General St. Clair tendered his resignation as commander of the western army. Late in the session of 1792, Congress appointed a committee to investigate the cause of St. Clair's defeat. After the examination of written reports, and the oral evidence of many participants in the battle, General St. Clair was honorably acquitted.

REBURIAL OF THE HEROES OF FORT RECOVERY.

On the seventh of July, 1851, Judge David R. Roop, of Fort Recovery, discovered a human skull, partly covered, in one of the streets of the village, and adjacent to the ground upon which the old fort of that name was erected. The recent heavy rains had washed off the earth. The discovery led to a search, which resulted in the discovery of the skeletons of some sixty persons, mostly in a good state of preservation. The burial place of the soldiers who perished in St. Clair's defeat was not marked by General Winchester at the time of their interment, and their resting place was unknown. As soon as the discovery of the remains became known to the citizens of Mercer county, meetings were held at Fort Recovery and Celina, and a general invitation extended to the surviving soldiers of Ohio and other states, who had participated in the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, to join them in the funeral ceremonies of a final interment in the cemetery, on the tenth of September, 1851.

In the forenoon of the day appointed for the ceremonies, the bones were placed in thirteen walnut coffins. "While the coffins were being filled the people were permitted to examine the remains, 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 places, marks made by a sharp instrument were discernable, said by old soldiers present to have been produced by the scalping knife.

The committee of arrangements appointed officers of the day, and a procession was formed under the direction of General James Watson Riley, assisted by several aids; one hundred and four pall bearers, selected from the different counties represented.

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headed the procession in charge of the coffins, and were followed by the soldiers present, ladies and citizens, which formed a column a mile long, and marched 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 Storer, of Cincinnati, who was invited for the occasion.

The following extract from his address was published in the Western Standard (Celina, September 18, 1851):

"The speaker's introductory referred to the scenes enacted on that very ground, on the fourth of November, 1791 — contrasting the then horrible wilderness with the present civilized, cultivated, and flourishing appearance of the country. He dwelt on the position of St. Clair's army at the time of the attack; the position of the enemy — their advantages, and the fatal results of the conflict,— paying a merited tribute to the brave, though unfortunate commander, and his more unfortunate men. The speaker made a beautiful allusion to the thirteen coffins. They did not contain the bones of the people of Massachusetts, or Kentucky, or Pennsylvania, or Maryland, or the Carolinas, or any other particular section, but were the representatives of the WHOLE UNION, engaged in a common conflict in defense of the rights of the AMERICAN COMPACT. Their names and locality are unknown. Heaven's register alone can record their deeds of valor and patriotism, and show where and to whom they belonged. They died a common, and a martyr's death for the Union we live to enjoy, and which it is our duty to protect, and our highest honor to cling to and perpetuate. Under it, man may be independent of everything but his God. Not so in the old world. There confusion and commotion prevail; political and religious tyranny reign; and the American mission is to infuse the principles of Liberty into the masses of Europe, by living up to our privileges as Americans — every man being independent of everything but his God — preventing everything that has a tendency towards disunion, or the mitigation of a single stripe or star on our national flag. Universal education, and the advancement of science, are the sure foundations of our perpetuity.

Judge Storer was followed by General Bell, President of the day, in a short patriotic speech.

General Haines, from the Committee on Resolutions, re-

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ported a series urging Congress to appropriate money to erect a monument at Fort Recovery, and one at Greenville. Committees, composed of citizens of the different counties represented, were appointed to solicit contributions for furtherance of that object. Messrs. Benjamin Linzee, J. W. Riley, H. F. Junemann, 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 cemetery 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 burial ground, each one feeling that he had performed a patriotic duty.

General Lewis Cass, General Butler, and George E. Pugh, Esq., had been invited to speak on the occasion. Circumstances prevented the attendance of General Butler and Mr. Pugh. General Cass was also unable to attend, but sent the following letter to W. L. Blocher, Esq., which fully explains itself:

DETROIT, August 19th, 1851.

MR. W. L. BLOCHER:

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,

LEWIS CASS.

THE THIRD INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF THE HEROES OF FORT RECOVERY.

The pioneer associations of Western Ohio decided, as early as 1890, to hold a Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Fort Recovery. Assisted by the Ohio Historical Society and the patriotic sentiment of the people of the Northwest, preparations were matured for holding a three days' celebration, commencing on Wednesday, November 14th, 1891. A few days prior to that date, the remains of the heroes were disinterred and placed in coffins, and removed to the Christian Church, in the southern part

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of the village. The writer was present on the second day of the exercises and examined the remains. A hundred years had passed, and yet an odor arose from the remains that filled the room. Many of the skulls had bullet holes in them, and the marks of the tomahawk and scalping knife were still plainly visible.

The remains of General Butler, discovered in 1876, reposed in a separate coffin. His sword lay beside him, with his name and the crown of England engraven upon it.

On the day appointed, despite the threatening weather, there was a large attendance of people in the grove south of the village. The exercises of the day consisted of the speeches of Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and the magnificent historical address of General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus. Congressman F. C. Layton acted as the presiding officer. On Thursday the Celina German Aid Society took a conspicuous place in the parade. Ohio's famous orator, General Gibson, made the address of the day. He said it was remarkable to reflect that more people were there to do homage to the fallen heroes of St. Clair's Waterloo, than could then be found in the now great State of Ohio. On Friday, ten thousand people listened to the matchless eloquence of Judge Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati. Could General St. Clair have revisited the scene of his irretrievable disaster during the week, and heard, how, after all these years, his memory had been perpetuated, perhaps he might have felt that his defeat had not been in vain, for it lives in history's pages more vividly than any conquest.

JUDGE HUNT'S ADDRESS.

It is said that for more than six hundred years after the battle of Mortgarten the Swiss peasantry gathered on the field of battle to commemorate those who had fallen for freedom. We have assembled to-day in the same spirit to do honor to the gallant dead, who, one hundred years ago, gave their lives for their country on this fatal field, and over their hallowed ashes we perpetuate the story of their unselfish patriotism. A great Republic, mighty in its memory of every man, whether on land or on sea, who has lifted up his hand for his country and the glory of the flag.

We here reverently do honor not only to the memory of the gallant Butler and those who fell with him on that day of dread-

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ful disaster under St. Clair, but to those tried and patriotic men who followed Anthony Wayne and perished at last at Fallen Timbers, and those hardy pioneers who protected the frontier before civil authority was established and saved defenseless settlements from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian.

When George Washington, on November 25th, 1758, then in his twenty-sixth year, planted the British flag on the deserted ruins of the fortress at the junction of the Monongahela and the Allegheny rivers, the banner of England floated for the first time over the Ohio. This was the extreme western post of British rule in North America, and from the Gateway of the West there stretched toward the setting sun the solemn and mysterious forest. There was nothing but an endless space or shadowy woodland. The forests crowned the mountains from crest to river bed and extended in melancholy wastes toward the distant Mississippi. It has been well expressed that the sunlight could not penetrate the roof-archway of murmuring leaves, while deep in its tangled depths lurked the red foe, hawk-eyed and wolf-hearted. Here and there were great prairies with copses of woodland, like islands, in the sunny seas of tall, waving grass. In all that solitude there was no sound save that of the woodman's ax.

The English had been driven from every cabin in the basin of the Ohio, France had her posts on each side of the lakes, and at Detroit, at Mackinaw, at Kaskaskia and at New Orleans, and the claim of France to the valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence seemed established by possession. The flag of the Bourbon Dynasty, which floated from the battlements of Quebec, was the emblem of sovereignty over this vast territory.

The victory of Wolfe over Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham, on September 9th, 1759, decided whether the vast central valley of North America should bear through all coming time the impress of French or English civilization. The continent was saved from French domination, and the dying hero praised God for the victory over the French as his spirit escaped in the blaze of its glory. The historian says that night, silence, the rushing tide, veteran discipline, the sure inspiration of genius, had been his allies; his battlefield, high over the ocean-river, was the grandest theater on earth for illustrious deeds; his victory, one of the most momentous in the annals of mankind, gave to the English tongue and the institutions of the Germanic race the unexplored

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and seemingly infinite West and North. He crowded into a few hours actions that would have given luster to length of life; and fulfilling his day with greatness, completed it before its noon.

The Northwestern Territory, after the conquest of the French possessions in North America by Great Britain, was ceded to Great Britain by France by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. By an act of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in 1774, the whole of the Northwestern Territory was annexed to and made a part of the Province of Quebec, as established by royal proclamation of October, 1763, and by the treaty of peace signed at Paris September 3d, 1783, the claim of the English monarch to the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States. The title claimed by Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut was vested in the United States by the several deeds of cession.

Congress now proceeded to perfect its title to the soil and jurisdiction by negotiation with the Indian tribes — the original owners and rightful proprietors — notwithstanding charters and grants and treaties of peace. The Indian title to a large part of the territory within the state of Ohio having been extinguished, it became necessary for Congress to provide a form of government for the territory northwest of the Ohio river. This led to the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

Society was then in a formative state; land titles were to be fixed and property to be made secure from vexatious litigation. An extended frontier was to be protected and the territory must be governed and local jurisdictions were to be established. It was necessary that public sentiment should be molded and directed.

The great Ordinance was the most notable instance of legislation in the history of a free people. It determined forever the character of the men who should settle this great valley and permanently established the social, political and educational institutions of the people who should inhabit this Imperial Territory. It fixed itself upon the soil while it was yet a wilderness, and its very impress can be seen to-day in the laws and character, the social habits and material prosperity, of these great Northwestern states. With slavery in certain parts of the Union recognized and maintained, by a common sentiment it forever prohibited involuntary servitude by express enactment — that element of discord in our political system that has since filled the land with widowhood and orphanage.

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It prohibited the right of primogeniture, and declared that, religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should be encouraged. It was the first embodiment of the obligations of contracts in written constitutional law, and provided that the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between them, should be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the Territory as to the citizens of the United States. That sentiment is stronger to-day than when uttered. It thundered forth in every gun in the late war from the Mississippi to the seas. It was seen in the blazing campfires of every regiment of the Northwest as it hewed its way to the Gulf.

Arthur St. Clair, an officer in the old French War, Major-General in the Army of the Revolution, and President of the Continental Congress, was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory in 1788, with Winthrop Sergeant as Secretary, and who also acted as Chief Magistrate in the absence of the Governor. When St. Clair came to the Territory in July, 1788, the tribes on the Wabash were decidedly hostile. They continued to invade the Kentucky settlements while George Rogers Clark, at the head of the Kentucky Volunteers, in return, destroyed their villages and waged a relentless warfare against them. Immigration was retarded by the fear of the tomahawk and the scalping knife.

At the close of the Revolution the "regular army" had been reduced to less than seven hundred men, and no officer was retained above the rank of captain. This force was soon after reduced to twenty-five men to guard the mighty stores at Pittsburg, and fifty-five men to perform military duty at West Point and other magazines.

It was estimated that all the tribes in the Territory at this time numbered twenty thousand souls. They were continually inflamed by British emissaries and agents, and a feeling of hostility enkindled. These emissaries and agents made their headquarters at the frontier forts which had not been given up by Great Britain, according to the terms of the treaty with the United States. The military force of the Territory consisted of about six hundred men under the command of General Harmar, who had been appointed a Brigadier General on the 31st day of July, 1787.

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In the early part of 1789 Governor St. Clair held a council at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, with the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations, and with the representatives of the Indian tribes from the Mohawk valley to the Wabash, when old agreements were confirmed and boundaries established. Many of the tribes refused to acknowledge the treaty as binding; and within a short period after the council at Fort Harmar bands of marauding Indians threatened the frontiers of Virginia and Kentucky.

It became evident that permanent peace with the Indians was an impossibility. They waylaid the boats and wounded and plundered the immigrants all along the river from Pittsburg to the Falls of the Ohio. General Harmar endeavored to chastise them, but his expedition was a disaster, and his command defeated at the Maumee ford in October, 1790.

The Federal Government proclaimed that the occupation of the Territory meant peace and friendship and not war and bloodshed. These appeals were only answered by renewed depredations on the part of the Indians, who were largely instigated by the infamous Simon Girty, a renegade white man, at the mention of whose name for more than twenty years the women and children of the Ohio country turned pale.

The tribes of the West under Little Turtle, the chief of the Miamis, Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, and Buck-ong-a-helos, chief of the Delawares, now confederated to resist the whites and drive them, if possible, beyond the Ohio river, which the Indians regarded as the boundary of their territory. Cornplanter, a famous chief, at the table of General Wayne, at Legionville, in 1793, said: "My mind is upon that river," pointing to the Ohio. "May that water ever continue to run and remain the boundary of lasting peace between the Americans and Indians on the opposite side."

The expeditions of Harmar and Scott and Wilkinson were directed against the Miamis and Shawnees, while the burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn fields and the captivity of their women and children only seemed to exasperate them and aroused more desperate efforts to defend their hunting grounds and to harass the invaders. In the meantime preparations were going forward for the main expedition of St. Clair, the purpose of which was to secure control over the savages by establishing

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a chain of forts from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, and especially by securing a strong position in the heart of the Miami country. The defeat of Harmar proved the necessity of some strong check upon the Indians of the Northwest.

Indeed, the main object of the campaign of 1791 was to build a fort at the junction of the St. Mary and the St. Joseph rivers, which was to be connected by other intermediate stations with Fort Washington and the Ohio. The importance of this position was recognized in a letter of General Knox, Secretary of War, to St. Clair, dated September 12th, 1790, and the Secretary of War, in his official report of St. Clair's defeat, dated December 26th, 1791, says "that the greatest object of the late campaign was to establish a strong military post at the Miami village Maumee, at the junction of the St. Joseph and the St. Mary. This object, too, was to be attained, if possible, even at the expense of a contest which otherwise he avoided.

The Secretary of War, under the authority and direction of President Washington, issued full and complete instructions to General St. Clair for the conduct of the campaign. It was declared to be the policy of the General Government to establish a just and liberal peace with all the Indian tribes within the limits and in the vicinity of the territory of the United States; but if lenient measures should fail to bring the hostile Indians to a just sense of their situation, it would then be necessary to use all coercive measures to accomplish the result.

General St. Clair was informed that, by an act of Congress, passed September 2d, 1790, another regiment was to be raised and added to the military establishment, and provision made for raising two thousand levies for the term of six months for the service of the frontiers. It was contemplated that the mass of regulars and volunteers should be recruited and rendezvoused at Fort Washington by the 10th of July following, so that there would be a force of three thousand "effectives" at least, besides leaving small garrisons on the Ohio, for the main expedition.

In order to prevent the Indians from spreading themselves along the line of the frontiers, in the event of the refusal of peace, Brigadier General Charles Scott, of Kentucky, was authorized to make an expedition against the Wea or Aniatenon towns, with mounted volunteers, or militia from Kentucky, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty, officers included.

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In his advance to the Miami village St. Clair was directed to establish such posts of communication with Fort Washington on the Ohio, as should be deemed proper, while the post at the confluence of the St. Mary and the St. Joseph was intended for the purpose of awing and curbing the Indians in that quarter, and as the only preventive of future hostilities. It was necessary that it should be made secure against all attempts and insults of the Indians. The garrison to be stationed there was not only to be sufficient for the defense of the place, but always to afford a detachment of five or six hundred men, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians, or to secure any convoy of provisions.

It was left to the discretion of the commanding general to employ, if attainable, any Indians of the Six Nations, and the Chickasaws or other Southern Nations, with the suggestion that probably the employment of about fifty of each, under the direction of some discreet or able chief, might be advantageous. There was a caution that they ought not to be assembled before the line of march was taken up, for the reason that they soon became tired and would not be detained.

The Secretary of War presumed that disciplined valor would triumph over the undisciplined Indian. In that event the Indians would sue for peace, and the dignity of the United States Government required that the terms should be liberal. In order to avoid further war it was thought proper to make the Wabash, and thence over to the Miami — the Maumee — and down the same to its mouth at Lake Erie, the boundary, except so far as the same might relate to the Wyandots and the Delawares, on the supposition of their continuing faithful to their treaties. But if these tribes should join in war against the United States they should be removed beyond this boundary.

There was also a discretion given to General St. Clair to extend the boundary from the mouth of the river Au Panse of the Wabash in a due west line to the Mississippi, since but few Indians, besides the Kickapoos, would be affected by such a line, but there was an admonition that the whole matter should be tenderly managed. The policy of the United States dictated peace with the Indians, for peace was of more value than millions of uncultivated acres.

It was thought possible that the establishment of a post at

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the Miami village might be regarded by the British officers on the frontier as a circumstance of jealousy. It was suggested, therefore, that such intimation should be made at the proper time as would remove all such dispositions. It was the judgment of the Secretary of War that such intimations should rather follow than precede the possession of the post.

It is interesting, after the lapse of a hundred years, to know the feeling entertained by the Federal Government toward Great Britain in the campaign of the Northwestern Territory. Within twenty-one years after the defeat of St. Clair on this fatal field there was a formal declaration of war between the United States and Great Britain, and within twenty-one years General Harrison heard the thunder of Perry's guns as they proclaimed that the American arms had undisputed possession of Lake Erie.

In the very instructions to which we have alluded it was declared that it was neither the inclination nor the interest of the United States to enter into a contest with Great Britain, and that every measure tending to any discussion or altercation should be prevented. General Knox said, "The delicate situation, therefore, of affairs, may render it improper, at present to make any naval arrangements upon Lake Erie. After you shall have effected all the injury to the hostile Indians of which your force may be capable, and after having established the posts and garrisons at the Miami villages, and its communications, and placing the same under the orders of an officer worthy of such high trust, you will return to Fort Washington, on the Ohio."

"It is proper to observe," continued the Secretary of War, "that certain jealousies have existed among the people of the frontiers relative to a supposed interference between their interest and those of the marine states; that these jealousies are ill-founded, with respect to the present government, is obvious. The United States embrace, with equal care, all parts of the Union, and, in the present case, are making expensive arrangements for the protection of the frontier, and partly in the modes, too, which appear to be highly favored by the Kentucky people. The high station you fill of Commander-in-Chief of the troops and Governor of the Northwestern Territory, will afford you pregnant opportunities to impress the frontier citizens of the entire good disposition of the general government toward them

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in all reasonable things, and you will render acceptable service by cordially embracing all such opportunities."

General St. Clair proceeded to organize his army under these instructions. He was in Pittsburg in the following April, toward which point horses and stores and ammunition were going forward. On the 15th of May St. Clair reached Fort Washington [now Cincinnati], and at that time, the United States troops in the West amounted to but two hundred and sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. On the 15th of July the first regiment, containing two hundred and ninety-nine men, reached Fort Washington.

General Richard Butler, who fell in the engagement, and for whom Butler county was named, was appointed second in command, and during the months of April and May was engaged in obtaining recruits, but when obtained there was no money to pay them, nor to provide stores for them. There was great inefficiency in the quartermaster's department. Tents, pack saddles, kettles, knapsacks and cartridge boxes were all deficient, both in quantity and quality. The powder was poor or injured, the arms and accoutrements out of repair and not even proper tools to mend them. Of six hundred and sixty-five stands of arms at Fort Washington, designed by St. Clair for the militia, scarcely any were in order; and with two traveling forges furnished by the quartermaster, there were no anvils. The troops gathered slowly at Fort Washington, and there were vexatious detentions at Pittsburg and upon the river. Intemperance prevailed to a great extent. St. Clair then ordered the soldiers removed, now numbering two thousand men, to Ludlow Station, about six miles from the fort.

The army continued here until September 17th, 1791, when, being two thousand three hundred strong, moved forward to a point on the Great Miami river, when Fort Hamilton was built, the first in the chain of fortresses.

On September 13th St. Clair reconnoitered the country and selected the ground to erect another fort for the purpose of a deposit. Two hundred men were employed the following day under direction of Major Ferguson, at the new fort. This was the second in the chain of fortresses and was called Fort Jefferson. The army took up the line of march on the morning of the 24th and pursued an old Indian path leading north through a fine

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open woods, and, after advancing six miles, encamped along the bank of a creek with a large prairie on the left. This camp was afterward called Fort Greenville by General Wayne, and marks the site of the town of Greenville.

On the third day of November the army encamped on pleasant, dry ground, on the bank of a creek about twenty yards wide, said to be the Pickaway fork of the Omee, but known since to be a branch of the Wabash. This was ninety-eight miles from Fort Washington. It was later than usual when the army reached the ground that evening, and the fatigue of the men prevented the General from having some works of defense immediately erected. Major Ferguson, commanding officer of the artillery, was sent for and a plan agreed upon for work to commence early next morning. Indeed, it was the intention of St. Clair to leave the heavy baggage at the place and move on with the army to the Miami village. The high, dry ground was barely sufficient to encamp the army, so that the lines were contracted. The front line was parallel with the creek, which was almost twenty yards wide. There was low, wet ground on both flanks, and along most of the rear. The militia advanced across the creek about three hundred yards. The frequent firing of the sentinels through the night had disturbed the camp, and excited some concern among the officers, while guards had reported the Indians skulking about in considerable numbers. At ten o'clock at night General Butler, who commanded the right wing, was directed to send out an efficient officer and party for information. There was much bitter controversy on this subject afterward. An aid-de-camp to General St. Clair stated that he saw Captain Slough, with two subalterns and thirty men parade at General Butler's tent for that purpose, and heard General Butler give Captain Slough very particular orders how to proceed. The aide-de-camp, with two or three officers, remained with General Butler until a late hour, and then returned to the Commander-in-Chief who was unable to be up, and whose tent was at some distance on the left. General St. Clair had been indisposed for several days past with what at times appeared to be "a bilious colic, sometimes a rheumatic asthma, and at other times symptoms of the gout."

In the Military Journal of Major Ebenezer Denny, an officer in the Revolutionary and Indian Wars, and an aid-de-camp

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to General St. Clair, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, will be found, perhaps, the best account of the engagement itself.

A light fall of snow lay upon the ground — so light that it appeared like hoar frost. On a piece of rising ground, timbered with oak, ash and hickory, the encampment was spread, with a fordable stream in front. The army lay in two lines, seventy yards apart, with four pieces of cannon in the center of each. Across the stream, and beyond a rich bottom land three hundred yards in width, was an elevated plain, covered with an open front of stately trees. There the militia, three hundred and fifty independent, half-insubordinate men, under Lieutenant Colonel Oldham, of Kentucky, were encamped.

The troops had paraded on the morning of the 4th of November, 1791, at the usual time. They had been dismissed from the lines but a few minutes, and the sun had hardly risen, when the woods in front resounded with the fire and yells of the savages. The volunteers, who were but three hundred yards in front, had scarcely time to return a shot before they fled into the camp. The troops were under arms in an instant, and a brisk fire from the front line met the enemy. The Indians from the front filed off to the right and left and completely surrounded the camp, and, as a result, cut off nearly all the guards and approaches close to the lines. The savages advanced from one tree, log or stump, to another, under cover of the smoke of the guns of the advancing army. The artillery and musketry made a tremendous noise, but did but little execution. The Indians braved every thing, and when the army of St. Clair was encompassed they kept up a constant fire, which told with fatal effect, although scarcely heard. The left flank, probably from the nature of the ground, gave way first. The enemy got possession of that part of the encampment, but were soon repulsed, because the ground was very open and exposed.

General St. Clair was engaged at the time toward the right. He led in person the party that drove the enemy and regained the ground on the left.

The battalions in the rear charged several times and forced the enemy from the shelter, but the Indians always turned and fired upon their backs. The savages feared nothing from the Federal troops. They disappeared from the reach of the bayonet

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and then appeared as they pleased. They were visible only when raised by a charge. The ground was literally covered with the dead and dying. The wounded were taken to the center, where it was thought most safe and where a great many had crowded together after they had quitted the posts. The General, with other officers, endeavored to rally these men, and twice they were taken out to the lines. The officers seemed to be singled out, and a great proportion fell or retired from wounds early in the action.

The men, being thus left with few officers, became fearful, and, despairing of success, gave up the battle. To save themselves they abandoned their ground, and crowded in toward the center of the field. They seemed perfectly ungovernable, and no effort could again place them in order for an attack.

The Indians at length secured the artillery, but not until the officers were all killed, save one, and that officer badly wounded. The men were almost all cut off and the pieces spiked. As the lines of St. Clair's army were gradually deserted, the lines of the Indians were contracted. The shots then centered, and with deliberate aim the execution was fearful. There was, too, a cross-fire, and officers and men fell in every direction.

The distress and cries of the wounded were fearful. A few minutes later, and a retreat would have been impossible. The only hope was that the savages would be so taken up with the camp as not to follow the retreating army. Delay was death. There was no opportunity for preparation. Numbers of brave men must be left on the field as a sacrifice. There was no alternative but retreat. It was after nine o'clock when repeated orders had been given to retreat. The action had continued between two and three hours. Both officers and men were incapable of doing any thing. No one was aroused to action until a retreat was ordered. Then a few officers advanced to the front, and the men followed. The enemy then temporarily gave way, because there was no suspicion of the retreat. The stoutest and most active now took the lead, and those who were foremost in breaking the lines of the enemy were soon left in the rear.

When the day was lost one of the pack-horses was procured for General St. Clair. The General delayed to see the rear. This movement was soon discovered by the enemy, and the Indians followed, though for not more than four or five miles. They soon

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returned to share the spoils of the battle-field. Soon after the firing ceased an order was given to an officer to gain the front, and, if possible, to cause a halt, that the rear might reach the army. A short halt was caused, but the men grew impatient and would move forward. By this time the remainder of the army was somewhat compact, but in the most miserable and defenseless state. The wounded left their arms on the field, and one-half of the others threw them away on the retreat. The road for miles was covered with firelocks, cartridge boxes and regimentals. It was most fortunate that the pursuit was discontinued, for a single Indian might have followed with safety on either flank. Such a panic had seized the men that they were ungovernable.

In the afternoon a detachment of the First Regiment met the retreating army. This regiment, the only complete and best disciplined portion of the army, had been ordered back upon the road the 31st of October. They were thirty miles from the battle ground when they heard distinctly the firing of cannon, were hastening forward, and had marched about nine miles when met by some of the militia, who informed Major Hamtramck, the commanding officer, that the army was totally destroyed. The Major judged it best to send a subaltern to obtain some knowledge of the situation, and to return himself with the regiment to Fort Jefferson, eight miles back, and to secure at all events that post. Stragglers continued to come in for hours after the main army had reached the fort.

The remnant of the army, with the First Regiment, was now at Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles from the field of action, without provisions, and the former without having eaten any thing for twenty-four hours. A convoy was known to be upon the road, and within a day's march. The General determined to move with the First Regiment and all the levies able to march. Those of the wounded and others unable to go on were lodged as comfortably as possible within the fort. The army set out a little after ten o'clock that night and reached Fort Hamilton on the afternoon of the sixth, the General having reached there in the morning. On the afternoon of the eighth the army reached Fort Washington.

St. Clair behaved gallantly during the dreadful scene. He was so tortured with gout that he could not mount a horse with-

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out assistance. He was not in uniform. His chief covering was a coarse crappo coat, and a three-cocked hat, from under which his white hair was seen streaming as he and Butler rode (walked) up and down the line during the battle. He had three horses killed under him. Eight balls passed through his clothes. He finally mounted a pack-horse, and upon this animal, which could with difficulty be spurred into a trot, he followed the retreat.

That evening Adjutant-General Sargeant wrote 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 one-half of the army are either killed or wounded."

Atwater, in his history of Ohio, says that there were in the army at the commencement of the action about two hundred and fifty women, of whom fifty-six were killed in the battle, and the remainder were made prisoners by the enemy except a small number who reached Fort Washington.

The true causes of the disaster have been the subject of much controversy. The Committee of the House of Representatives, as stated in the American State Papers (Vol. XII, 38) exonerated St. Clair from all blame in relation to everything before and during the action.

The real reasons were doubtless the surprise of the army and the consequent confusion and plight of the militia, who were first attacked. The militia, as St. Clair says, were a quarter of a mile in advance of the main army, and beyond the creek; still further in advance was Captain Slough, who, with volunteer party of regulars sent to reconnoitre; and orders had been given to Colonel Oldham, who commanded the militia, to have the woods thoroughly examined by the scouts and patrols, as Indians were discovered hanging about the outskirts of the army. The want of discipline and inexperience of the troops, doubtless, contributed to the result. The battle began at six o'clock in the morning and lasted until about half-past nine. They were not overwhelmed, as St. Clair supposed, by superior numbers. The Indians, according to the best accounts, did not exceed one thousand warriors. They fought, however, with desperate valor, and at a great advantage from the nature of the ground and from the facilities the forest afforded for their favorite mode of attack. They were led, too, by the greatest chieftain of that age. It has

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been the received opinion that the leader of the confederated tribes on that fatal day was Little Turtle, the Chief of the Miamis; but from the family of that celebrated warrior and statesman it is ascertained that Joseph Brandt (Stone's Brandt, II, p. 313) with one hundred and fifty Mohawk braves were present and commanded the warriors of the Wilderness. Colonel John Johnston, long the Indian Agent, thinks that the number of the Indians could not have been less than two thousand men, but this estimate is not accepted as accurate. General Harmar not only refused to join the expedition, but the relations between St. Clair and Butler were not of the most cordial character. It is evident from the events connected with the campaign, as well as from his subsequent career as Governor of the North Western Territory, that St. Clair was dictatorial in manner and spirit.

The battle which took place here on that eventful day in November, 1791, seems to pale before the mighty achievements of the late civil war when great armies were picked up on the banks of the Potomac and dropped on the banks of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and when the shouts of more than a million of men, mingled with the roar of the Atlantic and Pacific as they passed onward in the ranks of war. The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the American arms ever suffered from the Indians. Even the defeat of Braddock's army was less disastrous. Braddock's army consisted of twelve hundred men and eighty-six officers, of whom seven hundred and fourteen men and sixty-three officers were killed and wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of fourteen hundred men and eighty-six officers, of whom thirty-seven officers and five hundred and ninety-three privates were killed and missing, and thirty-one officers and two hundred and fifty-two privates wounded. It is true that when the army advanced from Fort Jefferson it numbered about two thousand men, but discharges and desertions reduced the effective strength on the day of action to only about fourteen hundred men. The Second Regiment had but one battalion with the army. It was well appointed, but inexperienced. The officers and men, however, did their whole duty; they, with the battalion of artillery, were nearly all cut off.

Bancroft, in speaking of Braddock's defeat, says that the forest field of battle was left thickly strewn with the wounded and

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the dead. Never had there been such a harvest of scalps. As evening approached the woods around Fort Du Quesne rung with the halloos of the red men, the constant firing of small arms, mingled with the peal of cannon from the fort. The next day the British artillery was brought in, and the Indian warriors, painting their skins a shining vermillion, with patches of black and brown and blue, gloried in the laced hats and bright apparel of the English officers. This language, but for the English artillery and the English officers, would be descriptive of the field.

The people of the western counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia memorialized their Governors for protection. "In consequence of the late intelligence of the fate of the campaign to the westward," says a committee of the citizens of Pittsburg, "the inhabitants of the town of Pittsburg have convened and appointed us a committee for the purpose of addressing Your Excellency. The late disaster to the army must greatly affect the safety of this place. There can be no doubt but that the enemy will now come forward, and with more spirit and greater confidence than ever before, for success will give confidence and secure allies."

"The alarming intelligence lately received," said the people of the western portion of Virginia, "of the defeat of the army of the Western country fills our minds with dreadful fear and apprehension concerning the safety of our fellow citizens in the country we represent, and we confidently hope will be an excuse for Your Excellency, whose zeal has been so frequently evinced in behalf of the distressed frontier counties, for the request we are compelled to make.

But the comparative losses of the two engagements, says a writer in the "Western Annals," represents very inadequately the crushing effect of the defeat of St. Clair. An unprotected frontier of one thousand miles, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, was at once thrown open to the attack of the infuriated and victorious savages. The peace enjoyed for the several preceding years had wrought a great change in the western settlements. The Indian hunters of the Revolutionary War had laid aside their arms and their habits and devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil; the block-houses and forts, around which the first settlers had gathered, were abandoned, and cabins, clearings and hamlets instead were scattered in exposed situations all along the border. Everywhere the settlers, unprotected and unprepared,

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were expecting in terror the approach of the savages, and everywhere abandoning their homes or awaiting in helpless despair the burnings, massacres and cruelties of Indian wars.

General Harmar was at Fort Washington in September, 1791, to solicit a court of inquiry to examine into misconduct in the last campaign. The court was ordered—with General Richard Butler as President—and a report was made highly honorable to General Harmar. He was then determined to quit the service and positively refused to take any command in the campaign of St. Clair. He conversed frequently and freely with a few of his friends on the probable results of the campaign and predicted defeat. He suspected a dispositon in Major Denny to resign but discouraged the idea. "You must," said he, "go in the campaign; some will escape, and you may be among the number." It was a matter of astonishment to General Harmar, who had experience in fighting the Indians, that General St. Clair, who had an excellent military reputation, should think of hazarding that reputation and even his life, and the lives of so many others, with an army so completely undisciplined, and with the officers so totally unacquainted with Indian warfare, and with not a department sufficiently prepared. There, too, was an absolute ignorance of the collected force and situation of the enemy. Indeed the scouts who left camp on the 29th of October under command of Captain Sparks, and composed chiefly of friendly Indians, missed the enemy altogether and knew nothing of the battle, and but for an Indian runner whom they met after the engagement would probably have all been captured. It was unfortunate, too, that both the general officers had been disabled by sickness.

The popular clamor against St. Clair was loud and deep. He had suffered a great reverse and was, therefore, accused by the public voice of great incompetence. He asked from the President the appointment of a Court of Inquiry, but the request was denied because there were not officers enough in the service of the proper rank to constitute such a court. He then offered to resign his commission on condition that his conduct should be investigated, but the exigencies of the service would not permit of the delay, and his request was again refused.

Governor St. Clair continued to exercise the office of Governor of the Territory until 1802, and to the last, says Marshall

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in his life of Washington, retained the undiminished esteem and good opinion of Washington.

In a letter to Jonathan Dayton from John Cleves Symmes, dated North Bend, August 15th, 1791, the writer says that nothing is known when the present army is to be put in motion. They are encamped at the Ludlow Station, five miles from Fort Washington, on account of better food for the cattle, of which they have near one thousand head from Kentucky. Many and important are the preparations to be made previous to their general movement. Not long since I made General St. Clair a tender of my services on the expedition. He replied: "I am very willing that you should go, sir, but, by God, you do not go as a Dutch deputy." I answered that I did not recollect the anecdote of the Dutch deputation to which he alluded. His Excellency replied: "The Dutch, in some of the wars, sent forth an army under the command of a general officer, but appointed a deputation of burghers to attend the general to the war that they might advise him when to fight and when to decline." I inferred from this that I should be considered by him rather as a spy upon his conduct than otherwise, and therefore do not intend to go, though I should have been happy to have seen the country between this and Sandusky.

It is needless to add that had Judge Symmes accompanied the army his opportunity for observing the country in the neighborhood of Fort Recovery would have been too limited for any practical use.

"In May, 1815," says a writer, "four of us called on St. Clair on the top of Chestnut Ridge, eastwardly eight or ten miles from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. We were traveling on horseback to Connecticut, and being informed that he kept tavern, we decided to call for entertainment for the night. We alighted at his residence late in the afternoon, and on entering the log house saw an elderly, neat gentleman, dressed in black broad cloth, with stockings and small clothes, shining shoes, whose straps were secured by large silver buckles, his hair clubbed and powdered. On closing his book he arose and received us most kindly and gracefully, and pointing us to chairs he asked us to be seated. On being asked for entertainment, he said: "Gentlemen, I perceive you are travelling and though I should be gratified by your custom, it is my duty to

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inform you I have no hay or grain. I have good pasture, but if hay and grain are essential, I cannot furnish them.' "

"There stood before us a Major General of the Revolution — the friend and confident of Washington — late Governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, one of nature's noblemen, of high, dignified bearing, whom misfortune, nor the ingratitude of his country, nor poverty, could break down nor deprive of self-respect: keeping a tavern but could not furnish a bushel of oats nor a lock of hay. We were moved principally to call upon him to hear him converse about the men of the Revolution and of the Northwestern Territory, and our regret that he could not entertain us was greatly increased by hearing him converse about an hour. The large estate which he sacrificed for the cause of the Revolution was within a short distance of the top of Chestnut Ridge — if not in sight." He died on the thirty-first day of August, 1818, near Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His best eulogist speaks of him as an enemy to the Indian tribes in war, but more frequently their friend and counselor in peace.

In January, 1792, General James Wilkinson, who then commanded at Fort Washington, made a call for volunteers to accompany an expedition to the scenes of St. Clair's defeat for the purpose of burying the dead. Ensign William Henry Harrison — afterward President of the United States — was attached to one of the companies of the regular troops. The volunteers numbered more than two hundred and fifty mounted men, and two hundred regular soldiers from Fort Washington. They began the march on the 25th of January, 1792, from Fort Washington and afterward completed the organization by electing Captain John S. Gano, Major. They crossed the Big Miami on the ice, with horses and baggage, at Fort Hamilton, on the 28th day of January. The general in command issued an order at Fort Jefferson abandoning one of the objects of the campaign, which was a demonstration against an Indian town on the Wabash, not far distant from the battle ground of St. Clair. The regular soldiers, all on foot, returned to Fort Washington. The expedition reached the scene of disaster at 11 o'clock, but for a long distance along the road and in the woods the bodies of the slain could be seen scalped, in many instances, and mutilated by the wild beasts.

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It is said that the body of General Richard Butler was recognized where the carnage had been the thickest and among a group of slain. The bodies were gathered together, and in the solitude of the forest, and amidst the gloom of winter, were given a last resting place.

In the year 1800 Latour d'Auvergne, a descendant of Turenne, fell in the field of battle. He had joined the French army in the place of his son, and so exemplary was his conduct that he was named "The First Grenadier" of France. Napoleon directed that the heart of Latour d'Auvergne, who fell at the battle of Neuburg, should be carried ostensibly by the Quartermaster Sergeant of the Grenadier Corps of the Forty-sixth Regiment, in which he served. His name was preserved on the roll, and when called the Corporal of the Guard to which he belonged answered, "Dead on the field of honor." The field of honor is measured by the cause and the self-consecration. It may mean the field of defeat as well as the field of victory. It is the self-sacrifice which determines the reward.

It is not possible to call the list of the slain in any engagement. Many must be left to catch the tears of mothers and wives and sisters shed in desolated homes and by vacated firesides. The officers who fell in the battle were Major General Butler, second in command; Major Ferguson, Captain Bradford, and Lieutenant Spear, of the artillery; Major Hart, Captains Phelon, Newman and Kirkwood, Lieutenant Warren and Ensign Cobb, of the Second Regiment; Captains Van Swearingen, Tibton and Price, Lieutenants McMath and Boyd, Ensigns Wilson and Reaves, Brooks and Chase, Adjutant Burges and Doctor Grayson, of the First Regiment of Levies. Lieutenant Colonel Gibson, of the Bayonets, died of his wounds at Fort Jefferson; Lieutenant Colonel Oldham, Captain Lemon, Lieutenant Briggs and Ensign Montgomery, of the Kentucky Militia. General William Darke, for whom Darke county was named, was Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of Levies, and was wounded in the engagement. He died on the 20th day of November, 1801.

The death roll shows five hundred and ninety-three privates killed and missing in the engagement. They are dead on the field of honor.

The National Government is gathering together the remains of those who fell under the flag and reinterring them in cem-

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eteries with appropriate memorials to commemorate their names and their deeds. A sacred duty to the dead of the battlefield will not have been discharged by the Federal Government until a stately shaft of magnificent proportions shall be erected to tell not only of that eventful day in November, but to teach the coming generations as well, by their example, when duty requires, to die for their country.

We turn from the ashes of the heroic dead to contemplate, with a supreme affection, the country for which they died. One hundred years have passed since that day of disaster for the whole Northwestern Territory. It has been a century crowned by the blessings of liberty and order and law. The gentle flowing Wabash traverses almost a continent where the English tongue is the language of freedom until its quiet waters mingle with the gulf. The harvests are peacefully gathered to their garners, and the songs of home are uninvaded by the cries and terrors of battle. The principle of civil and religious liberty, upon which five great Republics of the Northwest have erected their law and constitution, is strong in the hearts of a people who breathed the inspiration of freedom from the very air of heaven, and whose soil was never cursed by the unrequited toil of the bondsman. We may well have faith in the greatness and permanence of our political creations, and in unbroken unity, prophecy, and unconquerable strength.

Talleyrand characterized the United States, in speaking to the Emperor Napoleon, as a giant without bones. If the diplomat were here to-day he would find the National sentiment stronger than at any period since the Revolution; nor will the pages of history show a more splendid example of self-sacrificing vindication of National integrity than the late civil war. It is the crowning glory of the century, and a free people, having an abiding faith in the strength and permanence of their political institutions, may look forward with supreme confidence as they march onward in the path to imperial greatness.

At the conclusion of Judge Hunt's address, the Sidney Cornet Band headed the procession, playing a slow march, followed by the military company from Portland, Indiana. The Sons of Veterans came next, followed by the G. A. R. Post of Fort Recovery. Then came the catafalque on which the remains were placed, drawn by four horses. The Executive Board of the Mon-

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umental Association followed the catafalque and a procession of young ladies, representing the different states of the Union, brought up the rear.

The procession slowly marched from the church through the village to the park, where the grave had been prepared to receive the remains. Prayer was offered by Rev. O. S. Greene, after which General Shanks delivered the dedication address. Three salutes were fired by the military over the graves of the soldiers. The scene was an impressive one, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it.

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CHAPTER VII.

WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

The defeat of St. Clair's expedition was a great disappointment to the general government, and alarmed the entire population west of the Alleghanies.

The whole frontier now lay open to the inroads of a cruel enemy, flushed with two diastrous victories.

On the recommendation of General Knox, President Washington urged upon Congress the necessity of immediately enlisting an army of five thousand troops for the protection and defense of the citizens of the Northwestern Territory. We are amazed, at the present day, at the opposition that was brought to bear against the measure. For a time it seemed that selfishness, personal and partisan jealousies, were in the majority. They protested that the frontier was not worth the sacrifice of blood and treasure it was costing; that the nation had not the money necessary to carry on the war; that, by withdrawing from the Northwestern Territory, and by making the Ohio river the boundary, and, by treating with the Indians, a peace might be restored to this frontier.

After much bitter controversy and opposition to the bill, Congress arose to the emergency by the passage of it. To appease the opposition, Washington appointed embassies to treat with the Indians. General Putnam and Heckewelder, the missionary, visited the tribes on the Wabash and were kindly received. The peace messengers, Colonel Hardin to the northwest, and Major Truman to Sandusky, carried with them under flags of truce, medals, presents and messages from the Secretary of War and President Washington. The medals, gifts and messages were taken by the Indians, and the bearers of them were slain.

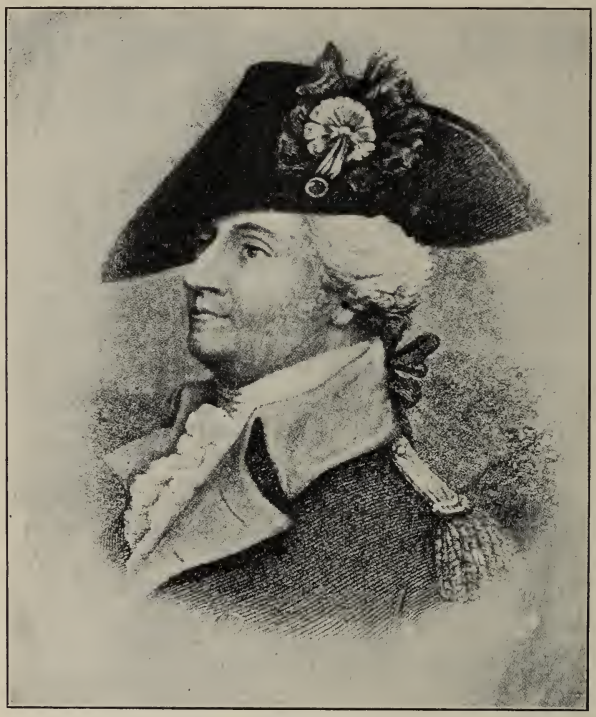
Caleb Atwater, the first historian of Ohio, while acting as Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, in July, 1828, states that he saw the medals and speeches in the possession of the elder Caray Mannee, the principal chief of the Winnebagoes.

"The principal medal was a large one, of copper, six inches in

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diameter, and purported, no doubt truly, to have been made, at the expense of a gentleman of Philadelphia, and by him sent as a token of General Washington's friendship to the Indians."

The Indians in every instance would hear of no terms of peace that did not promise the removal of the whites from the northern side of the river.



General Wayne.

After securing the passage of the bill for recruiting an army of five thousand men, President Washington had yet another critical task to perform. Bitter rivalries existed among the large number of generals without commands, now that the Revolutionary War was over. Many of them aspired to the command of the new army to be raised. It was a difficult matter for the Executive to select a man suited in all respects for such a charge. General Morgan, General Scott, General Wayne, Colonel Darke, and General Henry Lee, all received consideration. From the names

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enumerated, General Wayne was selected. Some idea of the jealousies that prevailed may be formed from the letter written by General Lee, then Governor of Virginia, to President Washington, in which he stated that the appointment caused "extreme disgust" among all orders in the Old Dominion.

But to students of to-day, it is plain that Washington acted from a judgment that was far in advance of the critics of his appoinment.

Of all men, Wayne was the best fitted for the great campaign. In the Revolutionary War no other general, American, British, or French, won such a reputation for hard fighting and great courage. He had been taught in a school of experience, for the early campaigns in which he took part were waged against the gallant generals and splendid soldiery of the British king.

In the spring of 1792 the recruiting of the army was commenced; and in June General Wayne moved to Pittsburgh and proceeded to organize and drill an army that should be capable of subduing the savage nations of the Northwest. "Train and discipline them for the service they are meant for," said Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made marksmen."

In December, 1792, the newly recruited forces were moved down the river, twenty-two miles to a point called Legionville. The army, having been called by that name, was divided into four sub-legions. At this point the troops were exercised in all the evolutions that were considered necessary to render them efficient soldiers in a campaign against savages. Firing at a mark was practiced daily, and rewards given to the best marksmen. The troops soon attained an accuracy that gave them confidence. "The dragoons received thorough drills in the use of the broad-sword, whilst the infantry were led to place entire confidence in the bayonet, as the certain and irresistible weapon before which the savages could not stand."

On the 30th of April, 1793, General Wayne broke camp and proceeded down the river to Cincinnati, intending to quarter his troops at Fort Washington. But on his arrival he found the vicinity of the fortification unsuitable for drills and maneuvers, and he chose a site one mile further down the river. As it was the only place he could find that met with his approval, he called his encampment "Hobson's Choice." The army remained at this

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point until October 7th, 1793, waiting for the report of the United States Peace Commissioners.

The efforts of the United States government to establish treaties of peace and friendship with the hostile tribes of the northwestern territory began in the early part of 1792 and was continued until August 16th, 1793. In October of that year the army moved to Greenville, eighty miles north of Cincinnati, where it went into winter quarters. The effective force under General Wayne, October 23rd, was three thousand six hundred and thirty men. In addition to this force there were a number of men who became known far and wide, of friendly Choctaw Indians, under the command of a chief, called General Hummingbird. These Indians performed the duties of scouts during the campaign. Included with these there were also a number of wild white Indian fighters. "They were far more useful to the army than the like number of regular soldiers or ordinary rangers.

"It was on these fierce backwoods riflemen that Wayne chiefly relied for news of the Indians, and they served him well. In small parties, or singly, they threaded the forest scores of miles in advance or to one side of the marching army, and kept close watch on the Indians' movements. As skilful and hardy as the red warriors, much better marksmen, and even more daring, they took many scalps, harrying the hunting parties, and hanging on the outskirts of the big wigwam villages. They captured and brought in Indian after Indian, from whom Wayne got valuable information. The use of scouts, and the consequent knowledge gained by the examination of Indian prisoners, emphasized the difference between St. Clair and Wayne. Wayne's reports are accompanied by many examinations of Indian captives. Among these white scouts there were some who were known far and wide for their personal prowess and daring adventures. They were all men of great bodily strength, and endowed with wonderful powers of endurance, agility and eyesight, and who were masters in the use of their weapons. Several of them had been captured by the Indians when they were children, and had lived for years with them before their restoration to the whites; so that in their captivity they acquired the speech and customs of the different tribes.

"William Wells was a man of such extraordinary prowess as to merit special notice. He was captain of the mounted division of spies. Attached to Wells' command were the following men:

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Mahaffey, Robert McClellan, one of the most active men on foot that ever lived; William Miller, Henry Miller and May, former Indian captives."

"Wells was taken captive by the Miamis, when he was a boy twelve years of age, and grew to manhood among them, living like any other young warrior; his Indian name was Black Snake, and he married a sister of the great warchief, Little Turtle. He fought with the rest of the Miamis, by the side of Little Turtle, in the victories that the Northwestern Indians gained over Harmar and St. Clair, and during the battle it is said he killed several soldiers with his own hand. Afterward, he became harassed by the thought that perhaps he had slain some of his own kindred; dim memories of his childhood came back to him, and he resolved to leave his Indian wife and half-breed children and rejoin the people of his own color. Tradition relates that on the eve of his departure he made his purpose known to Little Turtle, and added, 'We have long been friends; we are friends yet, until the sun stands so high (indicating the place) in the heavens; from that time we are enemies and may kill one another.' Be this as it may, he came to Wayne, was taken into high favor, and served with signal success until the end of the campaign."

"Captain Wells and his four companions were confidential and privileged gentlemen in camp, who were only called upon to do duty upon very particular and interesting occasions. They were permitted a *carte blanche* among the horses of the dragoons, and when upon duty went well mounted; whilst the spies commanded by Captain Kibby went on foot, and were kept constantly on the alert, scouring the country in every direction."

"One of Wells' fellow spies was William Miller. Miller, like Wells, had been captured by the Indians when a boy, together with his brother Christopher. When he grew to manhood he longed to rejoin his own people, and finally did so, but he could not persuade his brother to come with him, for Christopher had become an Indian at heart. In June, 1794, Wells, Miller and a third spy, Robert McClellan, were sent out by Wayne with special instructions to bring in a live Indian, in order that he could interrogate him as to the future intentions of the enemy. McClellan, as has been stated, was remarkably swift of foot, and afterward became a famous plainsman and Rocky Mountain man. They proceeded with cautious steps through the Indian country, and

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crossed the St. Mary's river, and thence to the Auglaize river, without meeting any straggling party of Indians. In passing up the Auglaize they discovered a smoke; they then dismounted, tied their horses, and proceeded cautiously to reconnoiter the enemy. They found three Indians camped on a high, open piece of ground, clear of brush or any underwood. As it was open woods, they found it would be difficult to approach the camp without being discovered. Whilst they were reconnoitering, they saw not very far distant from the camp, a tree which had lately fallen. They returned and went round the camp so as to get the top of the fallen tree between them and the Indians. The tree-top being full of leaves would serve as a shelter to screen them from observation. They went forward on their hands and knees, with the noiseless movements of the cat, till they reached the tree-top. They were now within seventy or eighty yards of the camp. The Indians were sitting or standing about the fire, roasting venison, laughing, and making other merry antics, little dreaming that death was about stealing a march upon them. Arrived at the fallen tree, their purpose of attack was soon settled; they determined to kill two of the enemy and make the third prisoner. McClellan, being swift of foot, was to catch the third one, whilst to Wells and Miller was confided the duty of shooting the other two. One of them was to shoot the one on the right, the other the one on the left. Their rifles were in prime order, the muzzles of their guns were placed on the log of the fallen tree, the sights were aimed for the Indians' hearts — whiz went the balls, and both Indians fell. Before the smoke of the burnt powder had risen six feet, McClellan was running at full speed, with tomahawk in hand, for the Indian. The Indian, having no time to pick up his gun, bounded off at the top of his speed, and made down the river; but by continuing in that direction he discovered that McClellan would head him. He turned his course and made for the river. The river here had a bluff bank about twenty feet high. When he came to the bank he sprang down into the river, the bottom of which was a soft mud, into which he sank to the middle. While he was trying to extricate himself out of the mud, McClellan came to the top of the high bank, and, without hesitation, sprang upon him as he was wallowing in the mire. The Indian drew his knife; McClellen raised his tomahawk, told him to throw down his knife, or he would kill him instantly. He threw down his knife, and sur-

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rendered without any further effort at resistance." The others came up and secured the prisoner, whom they found to be a white man; and to Miller's astonishment it proved to be his brother Christopher. The scouts brought their prisoner, and the scalps of the two slain warriors, back to Wayne. At first Christopher was sulky and refused to join the whites; he was, therefore, put in the guard-house. After a few days he became more cheerful, and said he had changed his mind. Wayne set him at liberty, and he not only served valiantly as a scout through the campaign, but acted as Wayne's interpreter. Early in July he showed his good faith by assisting McClellan in the capture of a Pottawattamie chief.

The high bank from which the leap was made must have been in the vicinity of where the Glynwood pike crosses the Auglaize river.

"On one of Wells' scouts he and his companions came across a family of Indians in a canoe by the river bank. The white, wood rangers were as ruthless as their red foes, sparing neither sex nor age; and the scouts were cocking their rifles when Wells recognized the Indians as being the family into which he had been adopted, and by which he had been treated as a son and brother. Springing forward he swore immediate death to the first man who fired, and then told his companions who the Indians were. The scouts at once dropped their weapons, shook hands with the Miamis, and sent them off unharmed."

After the erection of Fort Greenville and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of the army, a detachment was sent to re-occupy the ground made memorable by the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, over three years before. The detachment reached the locality on Christmas day, 1793, and built a stockade which was significantly called Fort Recovery. During the construction of the stockade a reward was offered for every human skull found on the battlefield. Six hundred of these relics were collected and buried within the stockade. Said one of the legion, "when we went to lie down in our tents at night, we had to scrape the bones together, and carry them out to make our beds."

After the construction of the stockade and block-houses, the place was garrisoned and placed in charge of Captain Alexander Gibson, when the remainder of the troops returned to Greenville.

From Fort Recovery spies went out daily; some of them

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penetrating the wilderness as far as the mouths of the St. Mary's and Auglaize rivers, and brought in reports, daily, of the movements of the Indians. But a short time elapsed before it was discovered that the British garrisons at Detroit and on the Maumee river were the instigators of the assaults for which the savages were making preparations. The Chickasaw Indian spies reported that white men and Indians were patroling the country in different directions. One party of the scouts discovered a large party of white men and Indians at Girty's town (St. Mary's) moving in the direction of the Shawnee towns on Mad River.

On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under the command of Major McMahon, arrived at Fort Recovery in charge of a provision train and encamped around the walls of the fort. Soon after their arrival they were attacked by a force of more than a thousand Indians led by the celebrated chief, Little Turtle.

"They assailed the fort with great fury, rushing up to within fifty yards of it, some of them carrying axes and hatchets for the purpose of cutting down the pickets; but they were met with such a galling fire from the fort that they recoiled and in a short time retreated to the woods. They, however, rallied a second time, but kept at a more respectful distance, and kept up a heavy and constant fire during the remainder of the day. The garrison, in the mean time, kept up a brisk and most effective fire throughout the day. At the approach of night the enemy withdrew. The night was foggy and very dark, which afforded the Indians an opportunity to remove their dead and wounded by torchlight, which occasionally drew a fire from the garrison. The enemy succeeded in removing all their dead, except eight or ten bodies that lay near the walls of the garrison.

The attack was renewed the next day, but was attended with results no more successful than on the previous day. Late in the afternoon, the enemy withdrew in disgrace from the field on which they previously had gained the greatest victory in the history of their race.

"During the engagement on the second day, a man, judged to be a person of some distinction, from a three-cornered hat and plume and gay apparel which he wore, was seen moving about among the Indians, but at too great a distance from the fort, it was thought, to be reached by a rifle shot. However, a friendly Chick-

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asaw Indian, who was in the fort, loaded his gun with more than a double charge of powder, and fired at him. He was not seen afterward, but the next day his three-cornered hat and plume were found on the ground.

The individual who wore the cocked hat is probably the "Captain Cartier" in J. B. Naylor's novel entitled "Under Mad Anthony's Banner."

There is but little doubt that the British and Indians expected to find the cannon, hidden by the Indians after St. Clair's defeat, and to use them in their assault upon the fort. The Indians turned over a great number of logs during the assault in search of the cannon. Fortunately the guns had been found by the troops of the garrison, and did good service during the siege.

During the siege the balls were heard continually striking against the pickets and logs of the block-house. After the Indians had retired, it was observed that the outside of the pickets and block-houses were everywhere perforated with bullets, and a number of ounce balls were picked up on the outside, fired at such a distance as not to have momentum sufficient to penetrate the logs.

The loss of the enemy in the two days, is believed, was very heavy, but the exact number will probably never be known. Isaac Paxton, who was in the engagement, was of the opinion that the number of Indians could not have been less than fifteen hundred.

According to the official report, made at the time, there were twenty-two killed and thirty wounded. Among the killed were Major McMahon, Captain Hartshorn, and Lieutenant Craig. Among the wounded were Captain Taylor, of the dragoons, and Lieutenant Darke, of the legion. Captain Gibson, who commanded the fort, behaved with great gallantry, and received the thanks of the commander-in-chief, as did every officer and soldier of the garrison, and the escort, who were engaged in that most gallant and successful defense.

On the 28th of July, 1794, Wayne's army left Fort Greenville on the march into the Indian country. It was the best disciplined army that ever went to battle in the Western country. The fighting capacity of the soldiers, acquired by nearly eighteen months of severe military drill, caused much talk among the frontiermen themselves, and gave them confidence. A Tennessee private in writing home remarked "that hunters were apt to undervalue the

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soldiers as marksmen, but that Wayne's riflemen were as good shots as any hunters he had ever seen at any of the many matches he had attended in the back-woods." They marched twelve miles that day, and encamped on the banks of Stillwater creek, a branch of the Miami. On the following day they marched fifteen miles and encamped a mile beyond Fort Recovery, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The next morning (July 30th), Captain Gibson, commander of Fort Rocovery, joined the main army. They marched twelve miles this day, and encamped at three o'clock P. M. on Beaver creek, four miles west of the Mercer county reservoir. The army rested a day at this point to give the pioneers time to construct a bridge across a swamp through which the creek flows. An additional corps was, also, ordered to clear a road from the swamp to the St. Mary's river. The bridge across the swamp was constructed by cutting blocks six feet long from large trees, and setting them in a vertical position in two rows in the water and soft mud, which was about five feet deep. On these blocks stringers were laid and across them split timber to form the floor of the bridge. Portions of the bridge are still to be seen in the swamp. On the 1st of August, the bridge and road being completed, the army moved forward before sunrise, and marched twelve miles to the St. Mary's river, where they arrived at three o'clock, and encamped on a beautiful prairie. There they remained two days and built Fort Adams, and left a company of a hundred men to protect it under the command of Lieutenant Underhill.

"At some time within the two days, Newman, a member of the quartermaster's corps, deserted, and went over to the enemy, acquainting them of the plans of the campaign." It had been Wayne's design to reach the headquarters of the savages, Grand Glaize, undiscovered, and in order to do this, he had caused two roads to be cut, one toward the foot of the rapids (Roche de Bout), the other to the junction of the St. Mary and St. Joseph, while he pressed forward between the two; and this stratagem, he thinks, would have been successful but for the deserter referred to. On the third of August a tree fell upon General Wayne, which might have put an end to his existence; but, fortunately, he was not so much injured as to prevent him from riding slowly the next day. On the 4th of August they marched ten miles and encamped at three o'clock in the afternoon. The day following they marched fifteen miles and encamped at four o'clock P. M. The weather

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was extremely warm, and water was so scarce that they were obliged, at times, to dig holes in boggy places to obtain a scanty supply. On the 6th the army marched twelve miles through a drizzling rain, and encamped at two o'clock P. M. At some time in the day they crossed a trail where twenty Indians had passed.

After a march of six miles, on the 7th, they passed the Upper Delaware town on the Auglaize river. The inhabitants had evacuated the village a short time before the arrival of the army.

On the 8th of August the army marched at five o'clock in the morning and reached the junction of the Auglaize with the Maumee river at half-past ten o'clock.

Over half the distance traversed on the morning of the 8th was through luxuriant cornfields in roasting ears. The army encamped a short distance above the junction of the two rivers. General Wayne, in his report to the Secretary of War, in referring to the locality, writes: "We have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without the loss of blood. The very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens show the work of many hands. The margin of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake (or Maumee) and Auglaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles, both above and below this place; nor have I ever before beheld such immense fields of corn, in any part of America, from Canada to Florida."

It had been Wayne's plan to reach the headquarters of the savages, at the mouth of the Auglaize, undiscovered; and in order to do this, as has been stated, he had caused two roads to be cut, one toward the foot of the rapids and the other to the junction of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers, while he pressed forward between the two; and this without much doubt would have been successful but for Newman who deserted at Fort Adams.

The first duty of the General after taking possession of the locality was the construction of a strong stockade fort, with four blockhouses, serving as bastions, at the confluence of the rivers, which he named Fort Defiance.

"Soon after the encampment of the army at the mouth of the Auglaize (August 11th), the General dispatched the spies, Wells, McClellan, Miller, May and Mahaffy, down the river to secure information of the intentions of the enemy, and if possible to bring him a prisoner. The spies proceeded cautiously down the river

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until opposite the site of Fort Meigs, where there was an Indian village. The party, dressed and equipped as Indians, rode into the village, stopping occasionally, to talk with the villagers in their language, and giving them the impression that they were Indians from a distance who had come to take part in the expected battle. After passing safely through the village, they met some distance from it, an Indian man and woman on horseback, who were returning to town from hunting. They made them captives without resistance and immediately set off for Defiance.

"A short time after dark they passed near a large encampment of Indians, who were merrily amusing themselves around their camp fires. Ordering their prisoners to be silent under pain of instant death, they went around the camp until they got about half a mile above it. They then held a consultation, tied and gagged their prisoners, and rode back to the Indian camp with their rifles lying across the pommels of their saddles. They inquired when they had last heard of General Wayne and the movements of his army, and how soon and where the expected battle would be fought. The Indians standing about Wells and his party were very communicative, and answered the questions without any suspicions of deceit in their visitors. At length an Indian who was sitting at some distance apart said in an undertone in another tongue to some who were near him that he suspected these strangers had some mischief in their heads. Wells overheard it, gave the preconcerted signal, and each fired his rifle into the body of an Indian not more than six feet distance. The moment the Indian made the remark, he and his companions rose up with their rifles in hand, but not before each of the others had shot their man. The moment after Wells and party had fired they put spurs to their horses, lying with their breasts on the animals' necks, so as to lessen the mark to fire at, and before they had got out of the light of the camp-fires the Indians had fired upon them. As McClellen lay in this position, a ball entered beneath his shoulder-blade and came out at the top of his shoulder; Wells' arm was broken by a ball, and his rifle dropped to the ground; May was chased to the smooth rock in the Maumee, where his horse fell and he was taken prisoner.

"The rest of the party escaped without injury, and rode full speed to where the prisoners were confined, and mounting them upon horses, continued their route. Wells and McClellen being

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severely wounded, and their march slow and painful to Defiance, a distance of about thirty miles, ere they could receive surgical aid, a messenger was dispatched to hasten to the post for a surgeon and guard. As soon as he arrived with the tidings of the wounds and perilous situation of these heroic and faithful spies, very great sympathy was manifested. Wayne's feeling for the suffering soldier was at all times quick and sensitive. We can, then, imagine the intensity of his solicitude when informed of the sufferings and perils of his confidential and chosen band. He instantly dispatched a surgeon and a company of the swiftest dragoons to meet, assist, and guard these brave fellows to headquarters, where they arrived safe, and the wounded in due time recovered.

"May, who was taken prisoner, having formerly lived among the Indians and ran away from them, was recognized. They told him the second day before the battle: 'We know you; you speak Indian language; you not content to live with us; to-morrow we take you to that tree' — pointing to a very large burr oak at the edge of the clearing near the British fort — 'we will tie you up and make a mark on your breast, and we will try what Indian can shoot nearest it.' Accordingly, the next day he was tied to that tree, a mark made on his breast, and his body riddled with at least fifty bullets. Thus ended poor May!"

From his corps of scouts, General Wayne received full and accurate information of the Indians, and of the aid that they expected to receive from the English of Detroit and elsewhere. After a careful consideration of the situation and number of the enemy, and the number, condition and resources of his own army, he decided that he was ready for battle. But true to the spirit of peace, advised by Washington, he made a last effort to negotiate a peace with the enemy. Christopher Miller, once a captive among the Indians, was chosen to carry the message under a flag of truce. Miller, however, valued his own personal safety more than the general did, and remonstrated against so hazardous a duty.

He declared that there was undoubted evidence that the Indians were resolutely bent upon battle, and would listen to nothing of which he might be the bearer. He added further, that he knew them of old, and was satisfied that they would roast him alive, in defiance of his white flag, and sacred character as embassador. Wayne, however, was not to be diverted from his purpose. He assured Miller he would hold eight or ten Indians then in camp

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as hostages for his safe return, and if the enemy roasted him, he swore that he would compel all his prisoners to undergo the same fate; but concluded with an assurance that the Indians, when informed of his determination, would dismiss him in perfect safety, for a regard to the lives of their friends.

Reluctantly, and with many dark prophecies of the fate which awaited him he consented to go upon the mission, and having taken leave of his friends, he set off at a rapid pace for the Indian camp. When within view of it, he hoisted a white flag upon a pole and marched boldly forward. As soon as they beheld him approaching, they ran out to meet him with loud yells, brandishing their tomahawks, and crying out in their own language, "Kill the runaway!" Miller, who well understood their language, instantly addressed them with great earnestness, and in a few words made known the cause of his visit, and the guarantee which Wayne held for his safe return. To the first of the intelligence they listened with supreme contempt. A long conference ensued, in which many chiefs spoke, but nothing could be determined upon.

On the next day Miller was ordered to return to Wayne, with an evasive message. He accordingly left them with great readiness, and was returning with all possible dispatch, when he met the general in full march upon the enemy, having become tired of waiting for the return of his messenger.

The troops, as well as the horses and cattle having been much refreshed, by a five days' rest and luxurious living on green corn and other vegetables, on the 15th of August took up their line of march to meet the enemy. They crossed the Maumee opposite their encampment; the men on foot wading the river, which was not very deep at that time, and proceeded down the river and encamped at one o'clock at a point where there was an abundance of corn. On the next day (August 16), the army continued the march and encamped nineteen miles from Defiance. On the 17th they advanced twelve miles and encamped at the head of the rapids. At some time in the afternoon the spies from the two armies met and exchanged shots. The parties retreated immediately in the direction of their respective armies. One of the horses belonging to the Americans was wounded.

On the 18th the army moved ten miles down the river to *Roache de Boeuf,* and encamped at three o'clock in the afternoon. The army had advanced forty-one miles from Defiance, and being

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near the enemy began to throw up works in which to deposit the heavy baggage of the troops during the expected battle. The place was called "Camp Deposit." During the 19th, the army continued the labor on the works; and on the morning of the 20th, after every kind of baggage had been deposited in the fort, under a sufficient guard for its protection, the army took their line of march, and continued their route down the margin of the river.

The men were in high spirits. The army consisted of two thousand regulars, and eleven hundred mounted men under General Scott. The companies of riflemen under Captains Butler and Gibson were on the left of the army outside, some distance from the musket-men, and outside of them, on the left, were the Kentucky mounted men under Scott. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

About eleven o'clock the army had advanced five miles, when Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy that he was compelled to retreat. In retreating his corps passed through the front guard of regulars on foot, commanded by Captain Cook and Lieutenant Steele, which threw them into some confusion. However, in fifteen minutes the order of battle was formed in two lines, when the charge was sounded. The ground for miles was covered with a thick growth of timber, which rendered the operation of cavalry exceedingly difficult. The Indians occupied a thick wood in front, where an immense number of trees had been blown down by a hurricane, the branches of which were interlocked in such a manner as greatly to impede the exertions of the regulars.

The Indians were formed in three parallel lines at right angles to the river, and displayed a front of more than two miles. Wayne rode forward and reconnoitered their positions, and perceiving from the weight and extent of the fire, that they were in full force, instantly made disposition for the attack. "He ordered the first line of the infantry to advance with trailed arms, so as to rouse the savages from their cover, then to fire into their backs at close range, and to follow them hard with the bayonet, so as to give them no time to load. The regular cavalry were directed to charge the left flank of the enemy; for Wayne had determined 'to put the

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horse hoof on the moccasin.' Both orders were executed with spirit and vigor.

"It would be difficult to find more unfavorable ground for cavalry; nevertheless, the dragoons rode against their foes at a gallop, with broad-swords swinging, the horses dodging in and out among the trees and jumping the fallen logs. They received a fire at close quarters which emptied a dozen saddles, both captains being shot down. One, the commander of the squadron, Captain



THE DASH OF THE DRAGOONS.

Mis Campbell, (a curious name, but so given in all reports) was killed; the other, Captain Van Rensselar, a representative of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York, who had joined the army from pure love of adventure, was wounded. The command devolved on Lieutenant Covington, who led forward the troopers, with Lieutenant Webb alongside; and the dragoons burst among the savages at full speed, and routed them in a moment. Covington cut down two of the Indians with his own hand, and Webb one.

At the same time the first line of infantry charged with equal impetuosity and success. The Indians delivered one volley and

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were then roused from their hiding places with the bayonet; as they fled they were shot down, and if they attempted to halt they were at once assailed and again driven with the bayonet. They could make no stand at all, and the battle was won with ease." Such was the rapidity of the advance, and the precipitation of the retreat, that only a small part of the volunteers could get up in time to share in the action, although there can be no question that their presence, and threatening movement, contributed equally with the impetuous charge of the infantry, to the success of the day.

General Wayne, in his official report to the Secretary of War, states that "the bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation. There were, however, those whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure, and the most lively gratitude. Among whom I must beg leave to mention Brigadier General Wilkinson, and Colonel Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aides-de-camp, Captains De Butt and T. Lewis, and Lieutenant Harrison (afterwards President W. H. Harrison), who, with the Adjutant General, Major Mills, rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory."

When the attack on the Indians was commenced, Lieutenant Harrison, one of the Wayne's aids, addressed the General, saying, "I'm afraid you'll get into the fight yourself, and forget to give me the necessary field orders."

"Perhays I may," replied Wayne, "and if I do, recollect the standing order of the day is, charge the d——d rascals with the bayonets!"

The number of federal troops engaged in the action did not exceed nine hundred, and from all accounts it is estimated that the enemy numbered nearly two thousand.

The battle, though very decisive in its results, was too short to be very sanguinary. The American loss was thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded. Of the wounded eleven afterward died. The Indian loss was much more severe, and has been variously estimated at from forty to one hundred. The uncertainty

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with regard to the number of Indians slain, is owing to the great exertions made by the Indians to remove their dead. Wayne reported that the Indian loss was twice as great as the whites, and that the woods were strewn with their dead bodies and those of their white auxiliaries. A number of the slain were white men from Captain Caldwell's company of the British regulars. Antoine Lasselle, of that company, was captured.

In forty minutes from the commencement of the action, the Indians abandoned themselves to flight, and were closely pursued for two miles, the cavalry halting only when near the walls of Fort Miami, and so strong was the resentment of the Kentucky troops against the English, that it was with great difficulty that they were restrained from making an immediate attack upon it. They advanced within pistol shot, and insulted the garrison with a select volley of oaths and epithets that were very irritating to the instigators of Indian atrocities. The commandant of the fort, Major Campbell, became so indignant that he addressed a note to General Wayne, on the following day, with regard to his intentions; Wayne responded that he thought that they were sufficiently evident from his successful battle with the savages.

"The Englishman wrote in resentment of this curt reply, complaining that Wayne's soldiers had approached within pistol shot of the fort, and threatening to fire upon them if the offense was repeated. Wayne responded by summoning him to surrender the fort, a summons which he of course refused to heed.

"Immediately upon the receipt of the second note of Major Campbell, General Wayne and his staff reconnoitered the fort in every direction, and decided that an assault upon the fort with the means at his command was not practicable.

"The army remained in the vicinity of Fort Miami three days and three nights, during which time they burned all the houses and destroyed all the fields of corn and vegetables in the neighborhood to within one hundred yards of the fort. The volunteers were sent eight miles down the river, and burned and destroyed all the possessions belonging to the Indians and Canadians within that distance, among which were the houses, stores, and property of Colonel McKee, the British Indian agent. A small party of dragoons were sent over the river, who burned and destroyed all the houses and cornfields that were under cover of the fort.

"The remains of the brave heroes who fell in the battle of

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the 20th were buried with all the honors of war by a discharge of three rounds from sixteen pieces of ordnance, charged with shells. The ceremony was performed with the greatest solemnity. On the 23rd of August, the army broke up their encampment, and returned to Camp Deposit, where they had left their baggage and stores on the 20th. Continuing the march on the 24th they halted at two o'clock at their old camp of the 17th."

Isaac Paxton, from whose journal we are quoting, states further, that on August 25th, "The legion continued their march, and encamped on the ground which they had occupied on the 16th. This morning, a detachment remained in the rear of the army, and soon after the legion had taken up their line of march, they saw eight Indians coming toward the camp. They attacked them, killed one, and wounded two of them.

"On the 26th, the legion continued their march, and at two o'clock arrived on the ground where they had encamped on the 15th. Dr. Carmichael, through neglect or inadvertance, had placed a number of the wounded men in wagons among spades, axes, picks, and other articles, in consequence of which and the jolting of the wagons over bad roads, they suffered extremely. All the wounded that were borne on litters and on horseback were sent forward to Fort Defiance, where they crossed the Maumee river by wading, and at three o'clock encamped on the south bank of the river one mile above the fort, where they remained until th 14th of September. The seventeen days spent at this point were occupied in fortifying and strengthening the fort to make it sufficiently strong to be proof against heavy ordnance.

"Flour became very scarce before the army left Defiance, but they had plenty of corn which was becoming dry enough to grate, and abundance of vegetables — pumpkins, beans, melons and fruits.

"On the 29th of August, all the pack-horses belonging to the quartermaster and contractor's department were sent to Fort Recovery, escorted by Brigadier General Todd's brigade of mounted volunteers, for the purpose of bringing supplies to Defiance. They returned on the 10th of September, and brought two hundred kegs of flour and two hundred head of cattle.

"While at Defiance, a number of the men became sick of fever and ague, which they had severely, but recovered.

"On the 9th of September, the commander-in-chief engaged

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with some of the volunteers to bring on flour from Greenville, on their own horses, for which they were to receive three dollars per cwt., delivered at the Miami villages.

"On the 11th of September, General Barber's brigade of mounted volunteers set out for Fort Recovery for provisions, to meet the army at the Miami villages.

"On the 13th of September, at seven o'clock A. M., the pioneers under the direction of the sub-legionary quartermaster, with a strong escort, set out to cut a road up the Maumee river.

"At seven o'clock, on the morning of the 14th of September, the army began their march from Defiance for the Miami villages, and after marching eight hours in a continuous rain, eleven and a half miles, at three o'clock P. M. made their encampment for the night. The next morning (the 15th), they set out at six o'clock and marched eleven and a half miles further, and encamped at four o'clock. This day, Captain Preston, who commanded the light troops in the rear, got lost, and lay out all night from the army, with a considerable portion of the baggage. The next day (the 16th), the army marched ten miles over a rough road, through very thick woods, and encamped at four o'clock.

"On the 17th of September, they marched fourteen miles to the Indian Miami villages at the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, where they arrived at five o'clock P. M. and pitched their tents. This is the place to which General Harmar marched in 1790; in the vicinity of which Colonel Hardin and a part of his troops were defeated by the Indians on the 17th of October in that year, and on this ground the town of Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, has since been laid out. At this place there was then a body of cleared land, lying together and under cultivation, of at least five hundred acres, and in the vicinity had been no less than five Indian villages. It had been the largest Indian settlement in the country.

"The next day the troops were engaged in fortifying their camp, as it was too late on the evening before, when they halted, to effect it to their satisfaction. General Wayne reconnoitered the ground, and determined on the spot on which to build a garrison, which he selected on the south side of the Maumee river, opposite to the mouth of the St. Joseph's river. In the evening, four deserters from the British came into camp giving informa-

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tion that the Indians, to the number of sixteen hundred, were encamped eight miles below the British fort.

"On the 20th, General Barber's command, which had been sent to Fort Recovery for provisions on the 11th, arrived in camp, bringing five hundred and fifty-three kegs of flour, each containing one hundred pounds.

"On the 24th of September, the work of building the garrison commenced by cutting timber in the forest, and bringing it to the place selected for the site. The timber was hauled by men on the hind wheels of wagons. At one time, while the troops remained at this camp, they were on short allowance for several days. A sheep was sold for ten dollars. Three dollars was offered for one pint of salt, but it could not be obtained for less than six. A keg of whisky, containing ten gallons, was sold for eighty dollars. However, they soon received supplies from Greenville.

"On the 26th, Robert McClellen, one of the spies, with a small party, came to the camp from Fort Defiance, and brought information that the Indians were troublesome about the garrison, and that they had killed some men under the walls of the fort. Sixteen Indians were seen this day by a party that were getting out timber. They were pursued, but could not be overtaken.

"On the night of the 3d of October, the weather became extremely cold. Ice froze in the camp kettles three-quarters of an inch thick; and on the morning of the 4th the frost appeared like a light snow. The weather continued cold for several days."

"On the 22nd day of October, the fort was completed and garrisoned by a detachment, under Major Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne.

"On the 14th of October, the mounted volunteers, from Kentucky, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were moved to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged.

"On the 28th of October, the legion broke up their camp at Fort Wayne, and at nine o'clock A. M. took up the line of march on their return for Greenville. They followed General Harmar's old trace up the St. Mary's river, and marched nine miles that day, when they encamped.

"On the next morning, they resumed their march at sunrise, and proceeded twelve miles, when they encamped at three o'clock.

"The ensuing day they set out at seven o'clock, and marched

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all day in a continued, heavy, cold rain until sunsetting, when they encamped on the southwest bank of the St. Mary's river.

"On the 31st, the troops took up their line of march at sunrise, and marched all day in a heavy rain until three hours after dark, when they encamped at Girty's town on the St. Mary's.

"On the 1st and 2nd of November the army continued their march, and one the evening of the 2nd they arrived at Greenville, where they were saluted with twenty-four rounds from a six-pounder.

The army went into winter quarters here. There was sickness among the troops, and there were occasional desertions; the discipline was severe, and the work so hard and dangerous that the men generally refused to re-enlist. The officers were uneasy lest there should be need of a further campaign. But their fears were groundless. Before winter set in heralds arrived from the hostile tribes to say they wished for peace.

In this connection it will be necessary to record a portion of the incidental history of the Maumee Valley prior to and following the date of August 20th, 1794.

The white captives held by the Indians in that section of the state, have contributed many pages to the history of those times.

CAPTIVITY OF OLIVER M. SPENCER.

Colonel Spencer, who commanded a regiment in the revolutionary war, emigrated from New Jersey in 1790, and settled at Columbia, building a house near the fort on the hill. One of his sons, Oliver M. Spencer, a lad of eleven years of age, left Columbia on the 3d of July, 1792, for Fort Washington, to participate in celebrating "the glorious 4th." On the seventh the boy, with four others, started in a canoe to return up the river. The persons with him were a Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Jacob Light, and a drunken man whose name is unknown. They were, when well on their way, fired on by two Indians in ambush on the river bank; the intoxicated man was killed and Light wounded. The latter and Mrs. Coleman jumped into the river and escaped, but young Spencer was captured and hurried into the wilderness. The party crossed Buck creek in what is now Clark county, Ohio, and soon after forded Mad river, striking thence in a northwesterly direction to the Great Miami. After cross-

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ing this stream, probably not far from the present location of Sidney, Ohio, the boy was taken to the Auglaize, down which river he was conducted to its confluence with the Maumee, which place, "the Glaize," was reached "a little before noon on the 30th of July." Here, on the opposite side of the river last mentioned, he was left in charge of an old widowed squaw occupying a bark cabin near its bank. Concerning her family we have some interesting particulars.

"There was a dark Indian girl (an orphan) two years older than Spencer, and a half Indian boy, about a year his junior, both her grandchildren. The mother of the girl and boy was then the wife of George Ironside, a British Indian trader, living at a trading station on a high point directly opposite the grandmother's cabin, a few hundred yards above the mouth of the Auglaize. The boy was reputed to be the son of Simon Girty, and was very sprightly, but, withal, passionate and wilful, a perfectly spoiled child. The grandmother called him Simo-ne; that is Simon.

"About the twenty-first day of July, the old squaw took the boy prisoner on a visit to a Shawnees village located farther down the Maumee. They were kindly received by an Indian acquaintance, whose wife, a very pleasant and rather pretty woman of twenty-five, set before them, according to custom, some refreshments, consisting of dried green corn boiled with beans and dried pumpkins, making, as the youngster thought, a very excellent dish, indeed. After spending a few hours with this family, they went to pay their respects to Blue Jacket, the most noble in appearance of any Indian Spencer had ever before seen. His person was about six feet high, was finely proportioned, stout, and muscular; his eyes large, bright, and piercing; his forehead high and broad; his nose aquiline; his mouth rather wide; and his countenance open and intelligent, expressive of firmness and decision. He was considered one of the most brave and accomplished of the Indian chiefs, second only to Little Turtle, of the Miamis and Buckongahelas, of the Delawares. He had signalized himself on many fields of battle, particularly in the defeat of Colonel Hardin's detachment in Harmar's campaign, and that of General St. Clair on the previous fourth of November. He held, as the boy was told, the commission and received the half-pay of a brigadier-general from the British crown.

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"On the day of their visit to Blue Jacket, this chief was expecting what, to him, was distinguished company; it was none other than Simon Girty, accompanied by a chief of a neighboring village — the Snake (Snake town was situated on the site



SIMON GIRTY.

of the town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio) a Shawnee warrior. In honor of the occasion, Blue Jacket was dressed in splendor; had on a scarlet frock, richly laced with gold, and confined around his waist, with a parti-colored sash; also, red leggins and moccasins, ornamented in the highest style of Indian fashion. On his shoulders, he wore a pair of gold epaulets, and on his arms broad silver bracelets; while from his neck hung a mas-

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sive silver gorget, and a large medallion of his majesty George III. Around his lodge were hung rifles, war-clubs, bows and arrows, and other implements of war, while the skins of deer, bear, panther, and otter, the spoils of the chase, furnished pouches for tobacco, or mats for seats and beds. His wife was a remarkably fine looking woman; his daughters, much fairer than the generality of Indian women, were quite handsome; and his two sons, about eighteen and twenty years old, educated by the British, were very intelligent.

"Girty wore the Indian costume, but without ornament, upon this occasion; and his silk handkerchief, while it supplied the place of a hat, hid the unsightly scar in his forehead, caused by the wound given him by Captain Joseph Brant. On each side, in his belt, was stuck a silver-mounted pistol, and at his left hung a short, broad dirk, serving occasionally the uses of a knife. He made many inquiries of Spencer; some about his family and the particulars of his captivity, but more of the strength of the different garrisons, the number of American troops at Fort Washington, and whether the President of the United States intended soon to send another army against the Indians. He spoke of the wrongs he had received at the hands of his countrymen, and, with fiendish exultation, of the revenge he had taken. He boasted of his exploits, of the number of his victories, and of his personal prowess; then, raising, his handkerchief, he exhibited, to his youthful listener, the deep scar in his forehead; said it was a saber cut which he received in the battle of St. Clair's defeat, adding that he had sent the damned Yankee officer who gave it to hell. (Of course, this was all false.) He ended his talk by telling Spencer that he would never see home again; but, if he should turn out to be a good hunter and a brave warrior, he might one day be a chief. The captive boy then returned, with the old squaw, up the river.

"Young Spencer remained with the old squaw until the next February, when, near the close of the month, he and the Indian family proceeded down the river some four or five miles, and engaged in sugar-making. While thus employed, a messenger arrived at their camp, and privately informed the old Indian woman that the British Indian agent from Detroit had arrived at the Grand Glaize; that the boy had been purchased by him;

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and that he (the messenger) had been sent to conduct him to the Point — that is, to "the Glaize." The young prisoner, the next morning, was on his way with the man who had been sent to get him, greatly excited at the prospect of being released from captivity.

"It was a pleasant morning on the last day of February, 1793, that young Spencer bade adieu to his Indian friends. The sun, just rising, seemed to shine with unusual splendor; never before, as he thought, had it appeared as bright and beautiful. The captive had been at first 'as one that dreamed,' scarcely crediting the fact that he was no longer a prisoner; gradually, however, as he left his late dwelling farther and farther behind him, he became assured and conscious of the truth that he was *indeed free;* he was as a consequence, like a bird loosed from his cage or a young colt from his stall; to suppress his feelings or restrain his joy, would have been almost impossible. He laughed, he wept, he whistled, he shouted, and sung by turns. Never had he moved before with step so elastic—now skipping over logs, jumping, dancing and running alternately, while his messenger, a Frenchman (whose name he found on inquiry to be Joseph Blanch), sometimes stopped and looked at him intensely, as if suspecting he was more than half crazy.

"By degrees, the boy became more temperate; his extreme joy gradually subsided. He now confined the expression of his happiness to singing and whistling, which he kept up almost without intermission until the Auglaize was reached, when stepping into a canoe, and crossing that river, in a few minutes he entered the hospitable dwelling of Mr. Ironside. This gentleman received him with more than usual kindness, and congratulating him upon his release from captivity very heartily, introduced him to Matthew Elliott, the assistant British Indian agent, and to a Mr. Sharpe, a merchant of Detroit, who had accompanied Elliott to the Auglaize. Elliott received young Spencer with considerable *hauteur,* and with a look that spoke that his noticing him was a condescension, notwithstanding, as the boy afterward learned, he had been sent by the express order of Governor Simco, of Canada, to effect his ransom and convey him to Detroit.

"As if such service as rescuing Spencer was degrading, Elliott pretended that, being at Auglaize on public business he had

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accidentally heard of the captive, and, actuated wholly by motives of humanity, had procured his release, for which he had agreed to pay one hundred and twenty dollars. The wife of Ironside now kindly invited the boy to breakfast; but Elliott, objecting to the trouble it would give her, ordered the Frenchman to take him over to James Girty's, where, he said, their breakfast would be provided. Girty's home was one of the two log houses before spoken of as within a small stockade at "the Glaize." There his brother Simon made his headquarters while at that place; the other house being occupied by McKee and Elliott, occasionally, while on the Maumee. James Girty's domicil served the double purpose of a living-room and store. Girty's wife soon furnished Spencer and the Frenchman with some coffee, wheat bread, and stewed pork and venison, of which the boy ate with great *gusto,* it being so much better than the food to which he had lately been accustomed; but he had not more than half breakfasted when James Girty came in.

"The latter seated himself opposite Spencer, and said to him: 'So, my young Yankee, you're about to start for home?' The boy answered, 'Yes, sir; I hope so.' 'That,' he rejoined, 'would depend upon his master, in whose kitchen he had no doubt the youthful stranger should first serve a few years' apprenticeship as a scullion.' Then, taking his knife, said (while sharpening it on a whetstone): 'I see your ears are whole yet; but I'm greatly mistaken if you leave this without the Indian ear-mark, that we may know you when we catch you again.' Spencer did not wait to prove whether Girty was in jest or downright earnest; but, leaving his meal half finished, he instantly sprang from the table, leaped out of the door, and in a few seconds took refuge in Mr. Ironside's house. On hearing the cause of the boy's flight, Elliott uttered a sardonic laugh, deriding his unfounded childish fears, as he was pleased to term them; but Ironside looked serious, shaking his head, as if to say he had no doubt that if Spencer had remained Girty would have executed his threat. The boy soon started down the Maumee, and reached Detroit on the 3d of March, 1793, when he was delivered to Colonel Richard England, the officer in command of that post."

"After living in Detroit a year, he was ransomed and sent to his relatives in New Jersey. After living with them two years he returned to Cincinnati, where he resided until his death.

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He became a preacher of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was cashier of the Miami Exporting Company for many years, and held many offices of trust and responsibility. He died at Cincinnati on the 31st day of May, 1838."

NARRATIVE OF JOHN BRICKELL'S CAPTIVITY AMONG THE DELAWARE INDIANS.

(From American Pioneer, Vol. I, p. 43)

The following narrative was written especially for the "American Pioneer," and is inserted in this connection from the fact that he was with the Indians at the time they defeated St. Clair, and when they were defeated by Wayne. He was a witness from the other side of the line, which makes his narrative doubly interesting:

I was born on the 24th day of May, 1781, in Pennsylvania, near a place then known as Stewart's crossings of the Youghiogheny river, and, as I suppose from what I learned in after life, about four miles from a place since called Beesontown, now Uniontown, in Fayette county. On my father's side I was of Irish, and on my mother's of German parentage. My father died when I was quite young, and I went to live with an elder brother on a pre-emption settlement, on the northeast side of the Allegheny river, about two miles from Pittsburgh.

On the breaking out of the Indian war, a body of Indians collected to the amount of about one hundred and fifty warriors, and spread up and down the Allegheny river about forty miles, and by a preconcerted movement made an attack on all the settlements along the river for that distance, in one day. This was on the 9th of February, 1791. I was alone, clearing out a fence row, about a quarter of a mile from the house, when an Indian came to me and took my ax from me and laid it upon his shoulder, along with his rifle, and then let down the cock of his gun, which it appears he had cocked in approaching me. I had been in habits of intimacy with the Indians, and did not feel alarmed at this movement. They had been about our house almost every day. He took me by the hand and pointed in the direction he wanted me to go; and although I did not know him, I concluded he only wanted me to chop something for him, and went without reluctance. We came to where he had lain all night, between two logs, without fire. I then suspected something was wrong,

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and attempted to run; but he threw me down on my face, in which position I every moment expected to feel the stroke of the tomahawk on my head. But he had prepared a rope with which he tied my hands together behind me, and thus marched me off.

After going a little distance we fell in with George Girty, a son of old George Girty. He spoke English, and told me what they had done. He said, "White people had killed Indians, and that the Indians had retaliated, and now there was war, and you are a prisoner, and we will take you to our town and make an Indian of you; and you will not be killed if you go peaceably, but you try to get away and we won't be troubled with you, but we will kill you and take your scalp to our town." I told him I would go peaceably and give them no trouble.

From thence we traveled to the crossing of Big Beaver with scarce any food. These crossings were pretty high up, I suppose twenty or thirty miles from the mouth, and nearly in a line between Pittsburgh and New Philadelphia, on the Tuscarawas. We made a raft and crossed late in the afternoon and lay in a hole of a rock without fire or food. They would not make a fire for fear we had attracted the attention of hunters in chopping for the raft.

In the morning the Indian who took me delivered me to Girty and took another direction. Girty and I continued our course towards the Tuscarawas. We traveled all that day through hunger and cold, camped all night, and continued till about three in the afternoon of the third day since I had tasted a mouthful. I felt very indignant at Girty, and thought if I ever got a good chance I would kill him. We then made a fire, and Girty told me that if he thought I would not run away, he would leave me by the fire and go and kill something to eat. I told him I would not. "But," says he, "to make you safe I will tie you." He then tied my hands behind my back, and tied me to a sapling some distance from the fire. After he was gone I untied myself and lay down by the fire. In about an hour he came running back without any game. He asked me what I untied myself for. I told him I was cold. He said, "Then you no run away?" I said, "No." He then told me there were Indians close by, and he was afraid they would find me.

We then went to their camp, where were Indians with whom I had been as intimate as with any persons, and they had been

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frequently about our house. They were very glad to see me, and gave me food, the first I had tasted after crossing Beaver. They treated me very kindly. We stayed all night with them, and next morning we all took up our march toward the Tuscarawas, which we reached on the second day late in the evening. Here we met the main body of hunting families and the warriors from the Allegheny, this being their place of rendezvous. I supposed these Indians all to be Delawares, but at that time I could not distinguish between the different tribes. Here I met with two white prisoners, Thomas Dick and his wife Jane. They had been our nearest neighbors. I was immediately led to the lower end of the encampment and allowed to talk freely with them for about an hour. They informed me of the death of two of our neighbors, Samuel Chapman and Wm. Powers, who were killed by the Indians; one in their house and the other near it. The Indians showed me their scalps. I knew that of Chapman, having red hair on it.

The next day about ten Indians started back to Pittsburgh. Girty told me they went to pass themselves for friendly Indians, and to trade. Among these was the Indian who took me. In about two weeks they returned, well loaded with store goods, whisky, etc. After my return from captivity I was informed that a company of Indians had been there trading, professing to be friendly Indians; and that being suspected, were about to be roughly handled, but some person in Pittsburgh informed them of their danger and they put off with their goods in some haste.

After the traders came back the company divided, and those who came back with us to Tuscarawas, and the Indian who took me, marched on toward Sandusky. When we arrived within a day's journey of an Indian town, where Fort Seneca since stood, we met two warriors going to the frontiers to war. The Indian I was with had whisky. He and the two warriors got drunk, when one of the warriors fell on me and beat me. I thought he would kill me. The night was very dark, and I ran out into the woods and lay under the side of a log. They presently missed me, and got lights to search for me; the Indian to whom I belonged calling aloud, "White man! White man!" I made no answer, but in the morning, after I saw the warriors start on their journey, I went into camp, where I was much pitied on account of my bruises.

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On the next day we arrived within a mile of the Seneca town, and encamped for the night, agreeably to their manner, to give room for their parade or grand entrance next day. That took place about eight in the morning. The ceremony commenced with a great whoop or yell. We were then met by all sorts of Indians from the town, old and young, men and women. We then called a halt, and they formed two lines about twelve feet apart, in the direction of the river. They made signs for mè to run between the lines toward the river. I knew nothing of what they wanted, and started; but I had no chance, for they fell to beating me so that I was knocked down, and everything that could get at me beat me, until I was bruised from head to foot. At this juncture a very big Indian came up, and threw the company off me, and took me by the arm, and led me along through the lines with such rapidity that I scarcely touched the ground, and was not once struck after he took me till I got to the river. Then the very ones who beat me the worst were now the most kind and officious in washing me off, feeding me, etc., and did their utmost to cure me. I was nearly killed, and did not get over it for two months. My impression is that the big Indian who rescued me was Captain Pipe, who assisted in burning Crawford. The Indian who owned me did not interfere in any way.

We staid about two weeks at the Seneca towns. My owner then took himself a wife, and then started with me and his wife through the Black Swamp toward the Maumee towns. At Seneca I left the Indians I had been acquainted with near Pittsburgh, and never saw or heard of them afterward. When we arrived at the Auglaize river, we met with an Indian my owner called brother, to whom he gave me, and I was adopted into his family. His name was Whingwy Pooshies, or Big Cat. I lived in his family from about the first week in May, 1791, till my release in June, 1795.

The fall after my adoption there was a great stir in the town about an army of white men coming to fight the Indians. The squaws and boys were moved with the goods down the Maumee, and there waited the result of the battle, while the men went to war. They met St. Clair and came off victorious, loaded with the spoils of the army. Whingwy Pooshies left the spoils at the town and came down to move us up. We then found

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ourselves a rich people. Whingwy Pooshies' share of the spoils of the army was two fine horses, four tents, one of which was a noble markee, which made us a fine house, in which we lived the remainder of my captivity. He had clothing in abundance and of all descriptions. I wore a soldier's coat. He had also axes, guns, and everything necessary to make an Indian rich. There was much joy amongst them.

I saw no prisoners that were taken in that battle, and believe there were none taken by the Delawares. Soon after the battle another Indian and I went out hunting, and we came to a place where there lay a human skeleton stripped of the flesh, which the Indian said had been eaten by the Chippewa Indians who were in the battle, and he called them brutes thus to use their prisoners. During my captivity I conversed with seven or eight prisoners taken from different parts, none of which were taken from that battle, agreeably to my better impressions. One of the prisoners I conversed with was Isaac Patton by name, who was taken with Isaac Choate, Stacy, and others, from a blockhouse at the Big Bottom on the Muskingum. I lived two years in the same house with Patton. I think I saw Spencer once. I saw a lad, who, if I recollect right, said his name was Spencer; he was with McKee and Elliott as a waiter, or kind of servant, and, if I remember right, he was at the rapids.

Patton told me an affecting anecdote about Isaac Choate's liberation. Choate was sitting in a melancholy mood soon after he was taken prisoner, his owner asked him what made him look so sorry? He said he could not help it, as he was thinking how his wife and children got along without him, and how much they thought after him. The Indian looked around and said, "I have a squaw and two children, and I would look sorry too if I were taken prisoner and carried away from them." The Indian then rose and put his hand on Choate's head, and said, "Choate, you shall not stay away from them, I will let you go; but I will not turn you out, or the Indians may catch you; I will go with you," which word he made good by coming to the waters of the Muskingum with him, and then left him, telling him to go to his wife and children.

After my liberation I found Patton at the mouth of Duck creek, near the Muskingum. He repeated the anecdote about Choate's liberation, and said he got safely to his family.

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On one of our annual visits to the rapids to receive our presents from the British, I saw Jane Dick. Her husband had been sold, I understood, for forty dollars, and lived at Montreal. He was sold because he was rather worthless and disagreeable to the Indians. When I saw her she lived at large with the Indians. She became suddenly missing, and great search was made for her, but the Indians could not find her. After my release from captivity I saw her and her husband at Chillicothe, where she and her husband lived. She told me how she was liberated. Her husband had concerted a plan with the captain of the vessel who brought the presents to steal her from the Indians. The captain concerted a plan with a black man, who cooked for McKee and Elliott, to steal Mrs. Dick. The black man arranged it with Mrs. Dick to meet him at midnight in a copse of underwood, which she did; and he took her on board in a small canoe, and headed her up in an empty hogshead, where she remained till the day after the vessel sailed, about thirty-six hours. I remember that every camp and the woods were searched, for the Indians immediately suspected she was on board; but not thinking of unheading hogsheads, they could not find her. I saw the black man at Fort Hamilton as I returned from capitvity, who told me how he stole Mrs. Dick off, which was in every particular confirmed by Mrs. Dick's own statement afterward. He also told me that there was a plan concerted between him and the captain to steal me off at the same time, "but," said he, "they watched you so close I could not venture it." This I knew nothing of until I was told by the black man, except that I observed the vigilance with which they watched me. They would not let me sleep alone as usual, nor even go to bring water without an Indian with me. It seems as if they were impressed with the idea of some maneuvering against them. Agreeably to my better impression, this happened the summer before Wayne's campaign.

In the month of June, 1794, three Indians, two men and a boy, and myself, started on a candle-light hunting expedition to Blanchard's fork of the Auglaize. We had been out about two months. We returned to the towns in August, and found them entirely evacuated; but gave ourselves little uneasiness about it, as we supposed the Indians had gone to the foot of the Maumee rapids to receive their presents, as they were annually in the habit of doing. We encamped on the lowest island in the

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middle of a corn field. The next morning an Indian runner came down the river and gave the alarm whoop, which is a kind of yell they use for no other purpose. The Indians answered, and one went over to the runner and immediately returning told us the white men were upon us, and we must run for our lives. We scattered like a flock of partridges, and leaving our breakfast cooking on the fire. The Kentucky riflemen saw our smoke, and came to it, and just missed me as I passed them in my flight through the corn. They took the whole of our two months' work, breakfast, jirk, skins and all. One of the Kentuckians told me afterwards that they got a fine chance of meat that was left.

Wayne was then only about four miles from us, and the vanguard was right among us. The boy that was with us in the hunting expedition and I kept together on the trail of the Indians till we overtook them, but the two Indians did not get with us until we got to the rapids.

Two or three days after we arrived at the rapids, Wayne's spies came right into camp among us. I afterwards saw the survivors. Their names were Miller, M'Clellen, May, Wells, Mahaffey, and one other whose name I forget. They came into the camp boldly and fired on the Indians. Miller got wounded in the shoulder; May was chased by the Indians to the smooth rock in the bed of the river, where his horse fell. He was taken prisoner and the rest escaped. They then took May to camp. They knew him, he had formerly been a prisoner among them and ran away from them. They tied him to a tree and shot him to death.

On the next day, being about six miles below with the squaws, I went out hunting. The day being windy I heard nothing of the firing of the battle, but saw some Indians on the retreat. One Indian, whom I knew, told me I had better go to camp, for the Indians were beaten, and they are preparing at camp to make their escape. I went and found it as he described. The runners towards dusk came, and said the army had halted and encamped. We then rested that night, but in great fear. The next morning the runner told us the army had started up the river towards the mouth of the Auglaize. We were then satisfied. Many of the Delawares were killed and wounded. The Indian who took May was killed; and he was much missed, for he was the only gun-smith among the Delawares.

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Our crops and every means of support being cut off above, we had to winter at the mouth of Swan creek, perhaps where Toledo now stands. We were entirely dependent on the British and they did not half supply us, and to make the matter worse, the shrub which causes the staggers in cattle grew abundantly in that neighborhood. The Indians knew it, and said in the fall while other vegetables were abundant that as soon as they failed their cattle would eat it and die, and then their dogs would eat of the cattle, and they would all die too. This they said before it happened, and I saw the cows eating of it afterwards, and as the Indians expected, they began to die one after another—next the dogs died. I know the shrub whenever I see it, and am quite sure it will give the milk-sickness, as it is called, but can not say but some mineral water may give it too, or at least aid the leaves of the shrub. I showed the shrub to Mr. Renick, of the Scioto valley. He took some home, and, as I heard, fed a favorite calf with it, which killed it. The best and most simple, as well as effectual, cure or relief for the milksickness, is to take a chicken and boil it in water enough to leave half a gallon when the chicken is done; then let the patient drink constantly of that, without salt, and he will be relieved almost immediately.

The starving condition of the Indians, together with the prospect of losing all their cows and dogs, made the Indians very impatient, and they became exasperated at the British. They said they had been deceived by them, for they had not fulfilled one promise. It was concluded among them to send a flag to Defiance in order to make a treaty with the Americans. This was successful. Our men found the Americans ready to make a treaty, and they agreed on an exchange of prisoners. I had the pleasure to see nine white prisoners exchanged for nine Indians, and the mortification of finding myself left, there being no Indian to give for me. Patton, Johnston, Sloan and Mrs. Baker of Kentucky, were four of the nine, the names of the others I do not recollect. Patton, Johnson and Mrs. Baker had all lived with me in the same house among the Indians, and we were as intimate as brothers and sisters.

On the breaking up of spring we all went up to Fort Defiance, and on arriving on the shore opposite we saluted the fort with a round of rifles, and they shot a cannon thirteen times. We then encamped on the spot. On the same day Whingwy

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Pooshies told me I must go over to the fort. The children hung around me crying and asked me if I was going to leave them? I told them I did not know. When we got over to the fort, and were seated with the officers, Whingwy Pooshies told me to stand up, which I did. He then rose and addressed me to about these words, "My son, there are men the same color with yourself. There may be some of your kin there, or your kin may be a great way off from you. You have lived a long time with us. I call on you to say if I have not been a father to you? If I have not used you as a father would use a son?" I said, "You have used me as well as a father could use a son." He said, "I am glad you say so. You have lived long with me; you have hunted for me, but our treaty says you must be free. If you choose to go with the people of your own color, I have no right to say a word, but if you choose to stay with me your people have no right to speak. Now reflect on it and make your choice, and tell us as soon as you make up your mind."

I was silent for a few minutes, in which time it seemed as if I almost thought of everything. I thought of the children I had just left crying; I thought of the Indians I was attached to, and I thought of my people which I remembered; and this latter thought predominated, and I said, "I will go to my kin." The old man then said, "I have raised you — have learned you to hunt. You are a good hunter — you have been better to me than my own sons. I am now getting old and I cannot hunt. I thought you would be a support to my age. I leaned on you as on a staff. Now it is broken — you are going to leave me and I have no right to say a word, but I am ruined." He then sank back in tears to his seat. I heartily joined him in his tears, parted with him, and have never seen or heard of him since.

I learned the Delaware language well, and can speak it now about as well as English. I will here give the Delaware names of a few streams and can at other times give more. Sepung is properly what we call a stream, there being no distinction to runs, creeks and rivers, as with us. They called the Ohio, Whingwy Sepung or Big Stream. Paint creek, in Ross county, I never heard called Yoctongee; but we called it Olomung Sepung or Paint creek. Seclic Sepung or Saltlick creek, what is now called Alum creek. Whingwy Mahoui Sepung or Biglick creek, or

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what we call Big-walnut creek. Keewhong-she-con Sepung or Whetstone creek, which is still its name. The Scioto we so called, but it is not a Delaware name, and I do not know its meaning.

It was about the first of June, 1795, that I parted with Whingwy Pooshies. The next day I started for Fort Greenville. I rode on a horse furnished by the Americans. I was under the charge and protection of Lieutenant Blue, who treated me with every kindness, and, at Fort Greenville, had a good suit of clothes made for me by a tailor. We had been there about a week, when a company of men arrived from Cincinnati, among whom was a brother of my brother's wife, with whom I had lived and from whom I was taken. He told me of a sister I had who was married and lived about nine miles from Cincinnati, up the Licking, on the Kentucky side. I then left Mr. Blue, at Fort Greenville, and went to my sister's. She and all the neighbors seemed to be overjoyed, and a great crowd collected to see me and hear about my living among the Indians.

I then went to Grant's salt-works, up the Licking, to hunt for them. I made money there at killing deer at one dollar a piece, and turkeys at twelve and a half cents. I had nothing to do but shoot the deer down and dress it or help to do it, as they always kept hands along to carry in the meat, etc. I bought me a horse and had money left to take me to Pennsylvania. I went with a man named Andrew Lewis. There was great joy again at my brother's on my return to his house from whence I was taken. My sister-in-law, in particular, semed much gratified with my return, as did the great crowd which here again collected to see me and to hear the narrative of my captivity.

In 1797, I came to this place, that is now Columbus, Ohio, and have resided here ever since, generally enjoying good health, never having cost a dollar in my life for medical aid, and without ever wearing anything like a stocking inside of my moccasins, shoes or boots, from the time I went among them to this day; and I can say, what perhaps few can say at this day, that my feet are never cold. At another time, the Lord granting the opportunity, I will give more of the incidents of my life, as connected with the settlement and improvement of the country. One thing seemed remarkable. While among the Indians I often prayed to be released from my captivity and to live among a Christian people again, promising if

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the Lord would grant that blessing, I would make an open profession of his name. Soon after my arrival in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, I thought the time had come, but my courage failed, and I prayed to be excused till I settled in the world. That prayer seemed to be granted; and, soon after I settled on the Scioto, the impressions that the time had revived, with seemingly double force, and I was made to give up, and have from that time to this enjoyed the consolations of religion, which none can appreciate but those who have experienced it.

Given under my hand, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, this 29th day of January, 1842.

JOHN BRICKELL.

CAPTIVITY OF JOSEPH KELLY.

(From S. P. Hildreth's Pioneer Settlers of Ohio)

During the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, Colonel Meigs was appointed commissary of the clothing department, issuing the goods furnished to the Indians as well as the troops. Here he exercised his benevolent feelings in behalf of the whites who were prisoners with the Indians, to see that all were delivered up, as stipulated in one of the articles. Amongst those who were known to have been captured, was John Kelly, a lad taken from Belville, Virginia, 1791, and whose widowed mother now lived at Marietta, her husband being killed at the same time. In the autumn of 1795, the Indians had brought in and given up all their prisoners, yet no account could be had of young Kelly, and it was quite uncertain whether he was dead or alive, as no news had ever been received of him since his captivity. But as the Indians seldom or never put boys to death, after they were prisoners, it was probable he was yet living, and kept back by some family who had become greatly attached to him. Although nearly all hope had ceased of his recovery, yet Mr. Meigs continued to inquire of every new Indian face he saw at the store. At length two Indians said they knew of two white boys on the heads of the Auglaize river, who were kept back by their owners. Hoping that one of these boys might be the widow's son, he immediately applied to General Wayne for a messenger to be sent for them. One of these Indians, as a guide, and a white man were sent out. Joseph had been adopted into the family of an old warrior, named Mishalena, who had lost five sons

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in the wars with the whites, and had now no child left but a daughter; and yet he adopted this boy, the son of his mortal enemies, as his own, and ever treated him as such. What a lesson for the professors of Christianity! Mr. Kelly says that the old warrior was one of the most kind and benevolent men that he ever met with in his life, as well as of a noble and commanding appearance. He was now too old for war, but in great favor with the tribe, as one of their most able counselors. His adopted mother's name was Patepsa. She never accepted him with the hearty goodwill and affection of Mishalena, but always gave him plenty to eat, when she had it. Joseph was only six years old when adopted, but was now eleven. He parted with his Indian parents and the boys of the tribe with nearly as much regret as he had formerly done with his white ones. He had lived with them so long, in the wild freedom of the forest, that he had forgotten his native language, and almost his former name; for his Indian parents had given him a new one, Lolaque, but for brevity, spoken Lala. They accompanied him to Greenville, parting with him very reluctantly, and poor Mishalena was now left in his old age like a deadened forest tree, around whose roots no green shoot appears. As a parting gift he presented his son with a beautiful bow and arrows, made with his own hands. The boy who accompanied him was named Bill, from Kentucky, whose family were all killed at the time of his capture. He had forgotten the family name, but had been adopted by a widow, who had no children. She loved him with all the tenderness of a natural mother, and parted with him in deep sorrow. On the arrival of the two boys at the fort, Colonel Meigs sent for the tailor, and had them fitted out with new warm woolen dresses, after the fashion of the whites, and the blanket and leggings of the Indians laid aside. A short time before, he had written to Mrs. Meigs, that no discovery could yet be made of the widow's son, and that he greatly feared he was dead, cautioning her not to let the afflicted woman know the worst of his fears. Joseph's mother had described his hair, eyes, and looks so accurately, that at the first glimpse of the two boys, he picked him out. The Indian interpreter soon confirmed his opinion, by talking with him in the Shawnee dialect. On being questioned, he remembered the names of his brothers and sisters, and that his own name was Joseph Kelly. This satisfied him that he was the lost son of the sorrowing widow, who for the whole period of his absence,

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had never omitted him in her daily prayers, or sat down to the table with her other children, without mentioning his name. So anxious was this good and kind-hearted man to restore him to the bereaved mother, that he started, in February, across the swamps and pathless forests for Marietta. A young, active Shawnee Indian, named Thom, guided the party, which consisted of six soldiers and six or eight horses, through the wilderness, without deviation, and struck the Muskingum river at Big Rock, a noted Indian landmark, twenty-four miles above Marietta.

The party reached Marietta early in March, and the fervent, oft-repeated prayer of the widow for the restoration of her lost son, was at length answered, to the great joy and thankfulness of Colonel Meigs, by whose unwearied exertions and perseverance it had been accomplished, as well as to the delight of the mother.

GREENVILLE TREATY.

"In June, 1795, the representatives of the northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and on the 16th of that month, Wayne met them in council; the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawottomies, and Eel river Indians; and the conference, which lasted till August 10th, commenced. On the 21st of June, Buckongehelas arrived; on the 23d, the Little Turtle and other Miamis; on the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs reached the appointed spot; and upon the 18th, Blue Jacket with thirteen Shawnese, and Massass with twenty Chippewas.

"Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by McKee, Brant and other English agents, even after they had agreed to the preliminaries of January 24th, and while Mr. Jay's treaty was still under discussion. They had, however, all determined to make a permanent peace with the thirteen fires, and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and of the chiefs prevented it, and upon the 30th of July the treaty was agreed to which was to bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August it was engrossed, and having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, on the 7th was finally acted upon and the presents from the United States distributed forthwith. While the council was in session, some mischief had been done in Virginia by a band of Shawnese, but on the 9th of September these also came to Green-

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ville, and gave up their prisoners and asked forgiveness. The basis of the treaty of Greenville was the previous one made at Fort Harmar, and its leading provisions were as follows: Hostilities were to cease and all prisoners were to be restored.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurence; thence westwardly, to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramies' store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's 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.

"And in consideration of the peace now established; of the goods formerly received from the United States; of those now to be distributed; and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter; and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expenses they have sustained during the war — the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish, forever, all their claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the general boundary line now described; and these lands, or any part of them, shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretense, on the part of the said tribes, or any of them, of war or injury to the United States, or any other people thereof.

"And for the same consideration, and as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their accommodation, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also cede to the United States the following pieces of land, to-wit:

"One piece of land six miles square, at or near Loramie's store, before mentioned.

"One piece, two miles square, at the head of the navigable water or landing, on the St. Mary's river, near Girty's town.

"One piece, six miles square, at the confluence of the Au Glaize and Miami rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands.

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"One piece, six miles square, at or near the confluence of rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it.

One piece, 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.

"One piece, six miles square, at the British fort Omatenon, or old Wea towns, on the Wabash river.

"One piece, twelve miles square, at the British fort on the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the rapids.

"One piece, six miles square, at the mouth of said river where it empties into the lake.

"One piece, six miles square, upon Sandusky lake, where fort formerly stood.

"One piece, two miles square, at the lower rapids of the Sandusky river.

"The post of Detroit, and all the lands to the north, the west and the south of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gift 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 Raisin on the south, and 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.

"The post of Michilimackinack, and all the land on the island on which that post stands, and the main land adjacent, of which the Indian title has been established, by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, 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 on the lake or strait; and also the island *de Bois Blanc,* being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation.

"One piece of land, six miles square, at the mouth of Chicago river, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood.

"One piece, twelve miles square, at or near the mouth of the Illinois river, emptying into the Mississippi.

"One piece, six miles square, at the old Peorias fort and village, near the south end of the Illinois lake on said Illinois river.

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"And whenever the United States shall think proper to survey and mark the boundaries of the lands hereby ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to the said tribes of Indians, that they may appoint some of their wise chiefs to attend and see that true lines are run according to the terms of their treaty.

"And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passage, by land and by water, as one and the other shall be found to be convenient, through their country, along the chain of posts hereinbefore mentioned; that is to say, from commencement of the portage aforesaid, at or near Loramie's store, thence along said portage to the St. Mary's, and down the same to Fort Wayne, and thence down the Miami to Lake Erie; again, from the commencement of the portage, at or near Loramie's store, along the portage, from thence to the river Au Glaize, and down the same to its junction with the Miami, at Fort Defiance; again, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, to Sandusky river, and down the same to Sandusky bay and Lake Erie, and from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake; and from thence to Detroit. Again, from the mouth of the Chicago to the commencement of the portage between that river and the Illinois, and down the Illinois river to the Mississippi; also, from Fort Wayne, along the portage aforesaid, and which leads to the Wabash, and then down the Wabash to the Ohio. And the said Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States the free use of the harbors and mouths of rivers, along the lake adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes, where necessary for their safety.

"In consideration of the peace now established and of the cessions and relinquishments of lands made in the preceding article, by the said tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the Unted States, as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquishes their claims to all other Indian lands, northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes, and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States and the king of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783. But from this relinquishment by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted:

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"The tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, near the rapids of the river Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors.

"The post at St. Vincennes, on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished.

"The lands at all other places, in possession of the French people, and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, as mentioned heretofore.

"The post of Fort Massac, toward the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land, so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they, or any of them, may have.

"And for the same consideration, and with the same views as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and henceforth, every year, forever, the United States will deliver, at some convenient place northward of the Ohio river, like useful goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of nine thousand five hundred dollars, reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods, in the city or place in the United States where they shall be procured. The tribes to which those goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to be delivered, are the following: To the Wyandots, the amount of one thousand dollars. To the Shawnees, the amount of one thousand dollars. To the Miamis, the amount of one thousand dollars. To the Ottawas, the amount of one thousand dollars. To the Chippewas, the amount of one thousand dollars. To the Pottawottomies, the amount of one thousand dollars. And to the Kickapoos, Wea, Eel River, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes, the amount of five hundred dollars each.

"Provided, that if either of the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils, convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall, at the subsequent annual deliveries be furnished accordingly.

"To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands re-

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linquished by the United States, in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: the Indian tribes who have a right to these lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect the said Indian tribes, in the quiet enjoyment of their lands, against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same, and the said Indians again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever.

"The Indians or United States may remove and punish intruders on Indian lands.

"Indians may hunt within ceded lands.

"Trade shall be opened in substance, as by the provisions in treaty of Fort Harmar.

"All injuries shall be referred to law; not privately avenged; and all hostile plans known to either, shall be revealed to the other party.

"All previous treaties annulled.

"In testimony whereof, the said Anthony Wayne, and the Sachems and War Chiefs of the before-mentioned Nations and Tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals. Done at Greenville, in the Territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, on the 3d day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

"This great and abiding document was signed by the various nations named in the fourth article, and dated August the 3d, 1795. It was laid before the Senate, December 9th, and ratified December 22d. So closed the old Indian wars of the West."

In the mean time Jay's treaty, to the surprise of nearly everybody, was signed in 1794 and ratified in 1795. In 1796 General Wayne was commissioned by President Washington to take formal possession of the British posts on the lakes and rivers of the Northwest, as nominally established by the treaty of Versailles, which was the actual line of demarkation between the American and the British possessions.

There can be no doubt that the design of the British agents

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up to this time, in their long intrigue with the Indians of the Northwest, was to unite the Indians into a great confederacy, to whom the United States would ultimately be compelled to concede the Ohio river as the boundary line between the Indian territory and the states bordering on that river.

The British were influenced by no philanthropic desire to protect the rights of the savages, in the attempt to secure them against the encroachments of the American settlers; on the contrary, they sought through that policy to establish a British protectorate over the northwestern tribes, and thus, in effect, to remove the line of Canada to the Ohio, and to extend the authority of the British crown over the whole region covered by the ordinance of 1787.

General Wayne did not receive, during his lifetime, the honors due to him for the services he rendered to his country. In addition to the statements made in the first part of this chapter with regard to the envy and jealousy of officers of the Revolutionary War, who aspired to the command that Washington saw fit to give to General Wayne, we add the following taken from Judge Burnet's Notes:

"One of the motives which induced General Wayne to proceed from Detroit, on his way to Philadelphia, after the surrender of the posts, was to meet and refute, a set of charges exhibited against him, by General Wilkinson, a copy of which he had received, from the War Department, though it was not generally known, that anything of the kind existed. He had just conquered the Indians — compelled them to sue for peace, and receive it on his own terms and had redeemed the character of the nation, from the reproach cast on it, by the defeat, and almost total annihilation of one army, and by heavy losses, and an unexpected failure, in the anticipated results of another. Thus covered with laurels, and hailed by the nation as a hero and a conqueror, it would seem incredible, that he was going to the seat of government, to answer accusations, implicating his character, and his military fame; yet such was the fact.

"It was said, that in conversation with his friends and others, with whom he conversed, he spoke of the charges as being unfounded, and malicious; as they were in the estimation of every person who knew his character, and knew also, that he prized it more highly than he did his life. No attempt was ever made to sustain any one of them — but few persons ever heard of their

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existence; and, at the War Department, they were entirely disregarded.

"General Wilkinson, who was one of the most accomplished men of his day, either in, or out of the army, and had acquired the character of a brave officer, had unfortunately contracted an early prejudice against General Wayne; which commenced during the Revolutionary War, in which they both served with reputation, from its commencement to its close. That state of mind predisposed him to pursue an unfriendly course toward General Wayne, and to avail himself of every opportunity to diminish the respect and confidence in him, which military officers ought always to feel toward their Commander-in-chief.

"The opportunity General Wilkinson had, of making impressions on the minds of the army, unfriendly to General Wayne, may be learned from the fact, that he received the appointment of a Brigadier General in the spring of 1792, and being then a Colonel at Fort Washington, immediately assumed the command of the army; and that General Wayne, although appointed Commander-in-chief previous to that time, did not arrive at Cincinnati till September, 1793, the arrangements necessary for the coming campaign, having detained him at Philodalphia and Pittsburgh. In October, 1792, we find him at the latter place, perfecting those arrangements; and also taking testimony to elucidate the facts, connected with the assassination of Colonel Hardin and Major Truman, who had been sent from Fort Washington, with a flag to the Indians."

In March following, the negotiations for peace with the Northwestern Indians commenced at Niagara, and were continued till late in August; during that time, the officers of the army were ordered to remain in statu quo, and not permit any military movement whatever to be made. This order detained the General at Pittsburgh, and at Legionville, till the close of the summer of 1793, when he repaired to Cincinnati. During this interval, General Wilkinson had the chief command at Fort Washington, and at all the outposts of that region, where his talents were successfully employed in winning over and concentrating on himself, the confidence and esteem of the officers, and others connected with the army — an undertaking for which no person could be better qualified than himself. His deportment was easy and graceful; and in his general intercourse, he manifested great suavity of manners,

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In these respects, he differed, very much, from the Commander-in-chief, who, though an accomplished, well-educated gentleman, possessed a firmness, decision, and bluntness of character, which, at times, had the appearance of roughness, if not rudeness, and occasionally gave offense.

Most men, whose achievements have distinguished them above their fellows, have had some striking peculiarity, not common to others. This was the case with General Wayne, and must have induced the Indians, who were very acute in discriminating and drawing comparisons, to select for him the name of the "Big Wind," meaning the tornado; there being no single word in their language to express that idea. The fitness of the name they selected, will readily occur to those, who have a knowledge of his character; and of the promptness, energy and unflinching boldness of his movements. His official letter to General Washington, communicating the successful result of his desperate assault on Stony Point, has been referred to, as being somewhat peculiar and as affording some indication of his cast of mind, and general deportment. It is in these words:

STONY POINT, July 16th, 1779, Two O'Clock.

DEAR GENERAL: —

The fort and garrison, with Colonel Johnson, are ours — our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free.

Yours most sincerely,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

"The contrast between the two men was very striking; and the efforts which had been made by General Wilkinson, and those who were most warmly attached to his person, had induced a very large majority of the officers to arrange themselves under the banner of one or the other of those distinguished men. This unpleasant state of feeling prevailed during the whole of the eventful campaigns of 1793-4; and until the lamented death of General Wayne. There were a few who kept aloof from the quarrel, and exhibited no appearance of bad feeling towards either of the parties. Their number, however, was small; and it speaks well for the Commander-in-chief, that the officers most intimately connected with him, were of that number."

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The writer of this note, though wholly unconnected with the army, was an admirer of the Commander-in-chief; and was also on terms of the most friendly intercourse with General Wilkinson and his staff, which afforded an opportunity of ascertaining their feelings toward General Wayne.

After the decisive battle of August, 1794, the personal friends of General Wilkinson, particularly the officers attached to his family, resorted to every expedient in their power, to undervalue the results of the victory, and to ascribe it to accident, or to anything, other than the talents and skill of the commanding General. It was alleged, that the fate of the day was to be attributed, in a great measure, to the want of concert among the chiefs, of the tribes, engaged in the battle — that the attack made on the American troops was premature; that not more than half of the Indians had arrived on the ground, when the firing commenced; that Blue Jacket, the Shawnee, who had ben chosen Commander-in-chief of the Indians, rejected the plan of attack recommended by Little Turtle, who afterwards became the confidential friend of General Wilkinson, and was one of the most talented of the Indian chiefs. It was also said, in the circle of the General's friends, that if the counsel of Little Turtle had prevailed, there would have been a simultanous attack, of the entire Indian force; in which case, the American troops could not have outflanked them, as they did; which maneuver alone, it was affirmed, settled the fate of the day.

That General Wayne was a man of splendid talents, both natural and acquired, no one can doubt for a moment who reads his history. Every action of his life, from youth to age, shows this fact; and no panegyric of the historian can render it plainer or make his character shine brighter. Political demagogues may treat him with contumely and base ingratitude, but they cannot obliterate a single syllable which records his brilliant actions.

At the close of the year 1796, whilst on his way to Philadelphia, General Wayne was taken sick at Presque Isle, on the shore of Lake Erie, now Erie, Pennsylvania. At that time it was a little hamlet in the wilderness.

Here, after a short illness, he died, and at his request was buried under the flag-staff of the fort. Subsequently his son removed his remains to Radnor Churchyard, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

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CHAPTER VIII.

TERRITORIAL EVENTS FROM 1791 TO 1812.

After the Indian War commenced Governor St. Clair gave his attention to mobilizing an army, and the management of his campaign. During that year and for a few years afterward, very little was done in the way of civil government. His defeat, and his arrogant manner in the conduct of the civil affairs of the territory, alienated his friends, and resulted in much bitter opposition to his official acts.

For eleven years the people of the Northwestern Territory were governed by laws made by the governor and judges, or by proclamations of the governor. St. Clair claimed the right, under the act of Congress which created the territory, to organize counties, to create offices, and to fill them, to license keepers of taverns and ferries, to license attorneys at law, and commission all the military officers. For every license and every commission he exacted large fees from those who received them. With this despotic administration of the civil affairs of the territory, the people became greatly dissatisfied. At times they were almost at the point of open rebellion. Especially so was it the case when he created the office of attorney general, for the whole territory, and appointed his son, Arthur St. Clair, junior, to that office. This officer, and the clerk of the supreme court, went around the territory, from county to county, holding courts. But this despotic form of government received a check in 1799, when the population of the Northwest Territory became sufficiently great to enable the people to elect a territorial legislature. A census having been taken, Governor St. Clair, on the 29th day of October, 1798, issued a proclamation, directing the electors to elect representatives to a general assembly, the assembly to be held at Cincinnati, on the 22d day of January, 1799.

Much interest was manifested in the election, and the representatives assembled at Cincinnati, in conformity to the time prescribed in the proclamation.

The first territorial legislature began its session at Cincin-

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nati on Monday the 16th day of September, 1799, by electing Henry Vanderburg President of the Council, and Edward Tiffin Speaker of the House.

This first legislature of the Northwestern Territory represented a territory that included what are now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

After being fully organized, both Houses were addressed by Governor St. Clair, in a speech, in which he presented his peculiar views of governing the territory. This legislature continued to sit until the 19th of December, when the Governor, in true British style prorogued them. "During the term of three months they passed about thirty public acts, many of them long and complicated ones."

"As soon as the governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a delegate to Congress excited general attention. Before the meeting of the legislature, public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who were eventually the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met in the representatives' chamber, according to a joint resolution, and proceeded to the election. The ballots being taken and counted, it appeared that William Henry Harrison had eleven votes, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., ten votes; the former, therefore, was declared to be duly elected. The legislature, by joint resolution, prescribed the form of a certificate of his election; and having received that certificate, he resigned the office of Secretary of the territory—proceeded forthwith to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session."

During the one year that he sat in Congress, he rendered an important service to the Territory by securing from Congress, in spite of opposition from land speculators, a law subdividing the surveys of the public lands, and offering them for sale in small tracts. The law was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the territory. It put it in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. "At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

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The great extent of country lying northwest of the Ohio river, made the ordinary operation of government uncertain, and the efficient action of courts almost impossible. A committee of Congress was appointed to investigate these judicial deficiencies, and to formulate plans for the better administration of justice in the territory.

On the 3d of March, 1800, the committee presented a lengthy report, from which the following extracts are taken: "The committee would suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said territory, and directing the laying out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who were interested in the provisions of said law, and which require the immediate attention of this legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory, into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made, by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north, until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

In accordance with the spirit of this resolution an act was passed, and approved upon the 7th of May, from which the following provisions are taken:

"That from and after the 4th day of July next (1800), all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north, until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"And be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio river, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid fourth of July next; Provided, That whenever that part of the territory of the United States which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running thence, due north, to the territorial line between

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the United States and Canada, shall be enacted into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently the boundary line between such State and the Indian Territory, anything in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And be it further enacted, That until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, shall be the seat of the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river; and that St. Vincennes, on the Wabash river, shall be the seat of the government for the Indiana Territory."

As has already been stated, St. Clair was unpopular, and the citizens of the territory had become weary of his arbitrary manner of doing business. By the census of 1800, it was shown that there were forty-two thousand inhabitants in the territory. Application was, therefore, made at the next session of Congress for admission into the Union as a state. The application, for partisan reasons, met with serious opposition. But by the influence of President Jefferson, DeWitt Clinton and Breckenridge in the Senate, and Giles in the House, an Act of Congress was passed, April 30th, 1802, authorizing a convention of delegates to be elected in September, by the votes of that part of the North-west Territory bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the Ohio river, west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami river due north to an east and west line passing through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and by this line and the Canadian line through Lake Erie to the west line of Pennsylvania.

"A condition of peculiar form was annexed. If the convention would provide, in a manner irrevocable except by the consent of Congress, that all public lands in the new state should be exempt from all tax for five years after they should be sold, Congress offered to give it section sixteen in every township for schools; also, all the reservations of salt springs; and, besides all this, one twentieth of the net proceeds of all sales of public lands in the state, to be applied by Congress in making roads between tide-water and the Ohio river in the state."

The convention met at Chillicothe, in November and adopted

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a State Constitution in conformity to the Act of Congress of April 30th, 1802.

The utter disregard by the convention, of St. Clair's views, filled him with irritation. He watched with anger the movements of the delegates, and in the bitterness of his feelings declared, within the hearing of unfriendly listeners, that republican institutions no longer gave him confidence; that without a stronger form of government anarchy seemed inevitable. When these words were reported to President Jefferson, St. Clair was at once removed from office.

As already stated, the North-West Territory was divided in the spring of 1800. Soon after the passage of the law, President Adams appointed William Henry Harrison governor of the western division, known as Indiana Territory.

The population of Indiana territory, at the period when Harrison was appointed governor, did not exceed five thousand and was in the main confined to three settlements — the first on Clark's grant, near the falls of the Ohio, the second at Vincennes; and the third on the Mississippi river, extending from Cahokia to Kaskaskia. The region to the north and northwest of these points were either occupied by the Indians, or constituted their hunting grounds. Notwithstanding the treaty of Greenville, a spirit of restless hostility toward the United States prevailed among the Indian tribes, which was constantly fomented by British agents, who visited their villages, and did not hesitate to misrepresent the policy of the American government; and, by presents of merchandise and spirituous liquors, to stimulate the Indians to annoy the white settlements, and resist their further extension to the northwest. Such were the limits of the Indiana Territory, and such the temper of the Indians residing within, when Governor Harrison entered upon his duties.

The powers conferred upon Governor Harrison were about the same as were conferred upon Governor St. Clair. Governor Harrison, however, exercised his authority with such judgment and skill that he avoided the censure that fell upon the head of St. Clair. His authority was extensive and without much limitation. The people had no voice in the management of their affairs. The duty of organizing all the civil institutions belonged to the governor. With the advice of the judges, he was em-

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powered by Congress to adopt and publish the necessary civil and criminal laws. He was charged with the appointment of magistrates and other civil officers, also, all military officers below the rank of general. The duty of dividing the territory into counties and townships was also assigned to the executive, and being *ex-officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, he was compelled to keep up a laborious and extensive correspondence with the general government.

On the 3rd of February, 1803, President Jefferson sent a message to the Senate of the United States, in the following words:

"I nominate William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, to be a commissioner to enter into any treaty or treaties which may be necessary, with any Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, and within the territory of the United States, on the subject of boundary or lands.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

That Governor Harrison should have been four times appointed to this office, — first by Adams, twice by Jefferson, and finally by Madison, is sufficient evidence that he possessed the wisdom, discretion, and integrity necessary for the performance of such high duties.

Between 1802 and 1811, his duties as superintendent of Indian affairs were difficult and of grave responsibility. The question of great contention between Governor Harrison and the Indian tribes of Indiana Territory, dates from the time of the treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7th, 1803.

Agreeable to a promise made by sachems and war chiefs of different tribes of Indians at Vincennes on the 7th of September, 1802, the sachems and war chiefs of the tribes, for certain considerations, made a conveyance to the United States of their right to a large part of the Illinois country south and east of the Illinois river.

In the year following (August, 1804), a series of treaties was made by Governor Harrison, at Vincennes, by which the claims of several Indian nations to large tracts of land in Indiana and Illinois were relinquished to the United States, for due consideration. The Delawares sold their claims to a large tract between the Wabash and Ohio rivers; and the Pianke-

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shaws gave up their title to lands granted by the Kaskaskia Indians the preceding year.

In an interview with Governor Harrison, at Vincennes in 1804, Tecumseh is represented as saying: "We have no intention of making war against the whites; but we do desire to unite all the tribes, in the resolve to allow no more of our lands



General Harrison's Council with Tecumseh.

to be disposed of without the consent of all. Those chiefs who have recently ceded to the Americans vast regions of our hunting grounds, which did not belong to them, all deserve to be put to death. We can not accept that treaty. It has no foundation in justice. The Indians, though divided into many tribes, are one people, and their interests are one." These statements were followed by a very impassioned recital of the wrongs which had been inflicted upon the Indians by the white man. These accusations, accompanied by very vehement gestures, made the

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governor angry. During the time of the delivery of Tecumseh's address, the governor's attention was directed to the forty Indians on hearing General Gibson say to Lieutenant Jennings: "Those fellows mean mischief; you had better bring up the guard." At that moment the followers of Tecumseh seized their tomahawks and sprang to their feet, with their eyes turned upon the governor. "For a few moments there was great danger of an awful scene of carnage, in which probably every Indian would have been slain. Fortunately the first blow was not struck. The governor, much displeased with the haughty bearing of the chieftain dismissed the council, saying to Tecumseh: "I shall have no further communication with you. You are a bad man. You may now go. But you must immediately leave the village." Other interviews followed in which nothing was accomplished. They were terminated suddenly by an indiscreet statement of Harrison, "that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword, if need be." "So be it," was the stern reply of the haughty chieftain, and soon afterward drifted down the rivers in his birch-bark canoe to visit the tribes in the southwest and to persuade them to join in a great uprising against the encroachments of the white man.

When he went south he left the affairs of the north in the hands of his brother, the one-eyed Prophet, who was a medicine man and had great influence over the tribes on account of sorceries and incantations he successfully practiced. On leaving, Tecumseh charged his brother to preserve friendly relations with the whites and not on any account to allow an outbreak of hostilities during his absence, but to strengthen their cause by inducing other tribes to unite with them in the effort to drive the white people from the northwst territory.

He left feeling confident that his instruction would be followed. But a number of white people having been murdered by the Indians, and reports having reached Governor Harrison of an uprising of many of the tribes led by the Prophet, and rumors of a proposed massacre at Vincennes, he marched with a force of about eight hundred men to the mouth of Tippecanoe river, where the Prophet's town was located. Before making an attack Governor Harrison sent messengers to the Prophet, offering him an opportunity of entering into a treaty of peace. In viola-

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tion of the laws of warfare the Indians attempted to capture the messengers.

A night attack was made by the Indians at four o'clock A. M. on the 7th of November. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that it threw the army into confusion, but by the skillful exertions of the officers of the American forces order was restored before daylight. As soon as it became light enough to see distinctly, a severe engagement ensued, in which the Indians were defeated and driven from the Prophet's town. This battle crippled the confederacy before it was fully prepared for war. When the great chief returned from the south and found his hopes ruined by this untimely battle, his disappointment and rage were so great that he threatened to kill the Prophet, and never indeed forgave him.

"In the following June, he sought an interview with the Indian agent at Fort Wayne; disavowed any intention of making war on the United States, and reproached Governor Harrison for having marched against his people during his absence. The agent replied to this in fitting terms, to which Tecumseh listened with frigid indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard."

During the latter part of the year 1811 and the early part of the year following, the Indians, instigated by British agents, continued their depredations on the northwestern frontiers, notwithstanding their signal defeat at Tippecanoe. This led the governors of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana to take measures to place their states and territories in a state of defense, and the raising of volunteers for border operations. On the 18th of June, 1812, a new aspect was given to the affairs of the West by the declaration of war, made by the United States against Great Britain.

The causes of the war, as set forth in Madison's proclamation, were:

1. Tampering with the Indians, and urging them to attack our citizens on the frontier.

2. Interfering with our trade by the Orders in Council.

3. Putting cruisers off our ports to stop and search our vessels.

4. Impressing our sailors, of whom more than six thousand were in the British service.

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Early in the spring of 1812, Governor Hull, of Michigan, received orders from the War Department to proceed to Ohio to recruit and organize an army, to be held in readiness to invade Canada in the event of war with England. The movement contemplated the taking possession of Detroit, crossing the Detroit river into Canada, and a march upon Quebec. Return Jonathan Meigs was then governor of Ohio. By great exertion, he raised three regiments of volunteers for three months. These troops assembled at Dayton in April and May, and early in June moved to Urbana where they were joined by the 4th United States Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller — veterans who fought at Tippecanoe, and who afterwards, under this gallant commander, charged the British batteries at Lundy's Lane.

By the middle of June the army numbered about twenty-five hundred men. The first regiment was commanded by Colonel Duncan McArthur; the second, by Colonel James Finley; and the third, by Colonel Lewis Cass.

About the 15th of June General Hull took command and commenced the march, through the unbroken forest, towards Detroit. After a toilsome march of twenty-four miles, they came to a spot, about six miles southwest of where Kenton is situated, and erected a block-house which was named Fort McArthur, in honor of Colonel McArthur, commander of the First regiment. Making this a depot for the deposit of stores, they proceeded fifteen miles further, when they encountered the Scioto Marsh. After floundering along through mire and water for a few miles, they found a spot of solid ground, where they built another fort of logs, which was called Fort Necessity. After resting a few days, and the weather becoming more favorable, the march was continued, and in three days the army reached Blanchard's Fork at the present site of the city of Findlay. Colonel Findlay had been dispatched ahead of the main army to build a fort and stockade on Blanchard river. When General Hull and his army reached the river, to their surprise, they found that the fort and stockade were completed and ready for their reception. The fort and stockade were named Fort Findlay, in honor of Colonel Findlay, and were located on the north bank of Blanchard river, west of the present iron bridge.

The fort was garrisoned by a company under the command of Captain Arthur Thomas, who lived at King's Creek, three miles from Urbana. So far as known, no battles were fought at Fort

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Findlay, and garrison duty was no doubt monotonous and irksome.

The following from Beardsley's History of Hancock County is interesting in this connection: "Colonel William Oliver, late of Cincinnati, left Fort Meigs, on the Maumee river, about eight o'clock on a dark and stormy night, during the war, in company with a Kentuckian, on an errand of importance to Fort Findlay. They had preceeded but a short distance on their perilous journey, when they unexpectedly came upon an Indian camp, around the fires of which the Indians were cooking their supplies. So near had they got to the camp, that the noise of their approach alarmed the savages, who at once sprang to their feet and ran towards them. Oliver and his companion reined their horses into the branches of a fallen tree. The horses, as if conscious of danger, as were their riders, remained perfectly quiet, and the Indians passed around the tree without discovering them. At this juncture, the daring messengers put spurs to their horses and dashed forward into the woods, through which they passed to the fort, where they arrived safely, but with the loss of their clothing, which had been torn from them by the brush through which they had passed — their bodies bruised and lacerated. Nor were they a moment too soon in their arrival, for the Indians, enraged at their escape, had pursued them so closely, that Oliver and his companion had scarcely been admitted into the fort, when their pursuers made their appearance on the opposite side of the river. After giving vent to their disappointment at the loss of the scalps of the pale faces, in hideous yells, they retraced their steps toward the Maumee, on the lookout for some unsuspecting but less fortunate white man."

On the 28th of June the army left Fort Findlay and by slow marches reached the Maumee river at the point where Perrysburg is situated. The river was crossed at the foot of the rapids, and the army continued its march to Detroit, which point was reached on the 5th of July. On the 12th of July Hull crossed the Detroit river to reconnoiter the strength of the enemy there, and to collect provisions. He soon saw, as he thought, indications that the British, having gained the alliance of nearly all of the warriors of the northwestern tribes, were vastly superior to him in force. He therefore recrossed the river on August 7th and took shelter beneath the walls of his fortress at Detroit.

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Caleb Atwater, in his History of Ohio, gives the following account of what ensued: "When the order to recross the river was given it was so unexpected by the army that it fell upon it like a thunderbolt. All confidence in the commander-in-chief was lost, in an instant, and the men with difficulty obeyed their own officers. On the 14th, General Brock, the British command-in-chief, took a position opposite Detroit, and began to fortify it by erecting batteries. On the next day he summoned Hull to surrender, which he utterly refused to do, in reply. Brock opened his batteries and threw bombs during the night, for the purpose of diverting Hull's attention from an attempt that was being made to land troops at Springwells. When the day dawned, to the surprise and chagrin of Hull and his officers, it was discovered that the enemy had crossed the river in the night. Having thus landed in safety, and without opposition, the British forces at 10 o'clock A. M. marched in columns twelve deep to attack the American garrison. The fort, or as our soldiers used to call it, 'the sheep pen,' was so situated, that the enemy could approach within two hundred yards of it before the guns of the garrison could injure them. A detachment of the American force, however, was sent out, and judiciously posted to prevent the advance of the enemy. But at the very moment, when every American in the army except its commander was ready and anxious to begin the mortal combat, with an enemy of inferior numbers, consisting mostly of either raw militia, or of Indians, what were the emotions of our army, when they were ordered into the fort, and to lay down their arms. They reluctantly obeyed, and a white flag was raised on the fort."

"Without shedding a drop of blood, without firing a single gun, the fort, with all its cannon, taken with Burgoyne at Saratoga from the British, with a vast amount of powder, lead, cannon-balls and all the munitions of war — all were surrendered, unconditionally surrendered to the enemy. The enemy himself must have doubted his own senses on that occasion. Let us see; twenty-five hundred men with all their arms; twenty-five pieces of iron cannon, and eight brass ones; forty barrels of powder — all were surrendered without firing a gun, to about one thousand militia and a few Indians."

Two years afterward, Hull was tried by court-martial, for treason and cowardice. He was acquitted of treason, but was convicted of cowardice, and was sentenced to be shot. President Mad-

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ison, however, in consideration of his age and military services in the revolutionary war, remitted the sentence.

However brave he may have been personally, he was, as a commander, a coward; and moreover, he was influenced, confessedly, by his fears as a father, lest his daughter and her children should fall into the hands of the Indians.

"In truth, his faculties seemed to have been paralyzed by fear; fear that he should fail; fear that his troops would be unfair to him; fear that the savages would spare no one, if opposed with vigor; fear of some undefined and horrid evil impending. McAfee accuses him of intemperance, but no effort was made on his trial to prove this, and we have no reason to think it a true charge; but his conduct was like that of a drunken man, without sense or spirit."

The foregoing history of Hull's deportment at Detroit, quoted from the histories of the campaign by Atwater and McAfee, written three-quarters of a century ago, is not wholly reliable. Time and a careful investigation of the facts and circumstances that led to the surrender, go a great way towards disproving many of the charges that were heaped upon him. As an example of the change of opinion that has taken place within the last few years, the following from James Freeman Clark's Campaign of 1812 is presented: "General Hull had been in many battles of the Revolution. He led a column of Wayne's troops at the taking of Stony Point, and for his conduct in that action received the thanks of Washington, and promotion in the service. He was in the midst of the battle of White Plains, and was there wounded. He was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He fought at Ticonderoga, Bemis Heights, Saratoga, Monmouth, and other places, and led regiments and batallions in most of these battles. * * * Is it likely, therefore, that he should have been the only man in his army disabled by fear from fighting General Brock? What, then, were his reasons as given by himself? General Hull was now in the position in which, as he stated to the administration before the war, Detroit must fall. His communications with Ohio were cut off by the Indians in the woods; his communications by the lakes were cut off by the British vessels; and he had no co-operation at Niagara. If he should fight a battle, and defeat the British army, his fate would not be less inevitable, for a victory would not re-open his communications. Beside this, his forces were

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vastly inferior to those of the enemy, his provisions were nearly exhausted, and there was no possibility of obtaining a supply from any quarter. If he were to fight, he would save his own reputation, but could not save the army or territory, and he would be exposing the defenseless inhabitants of Michigan to all the horrors of Indian warfare, without a reason or an object. Under these circumstances, it would be the part of a selfish man to fight. It was the part of a brave and generous man to hazard the sacrifice of his own reputation as a soldier, and his own selfish feelings, to his duty as a governor and a man. General Hull did the last, and never regretted it for a moment. He was asked, on his deathbed, whether he still believed he had done right in the surrender of Detroit, and he replied that he did, and was thankful that he had been enabled to do so."

After the capitulation, the militia were permitted to return home on their parole of honor not to serve in the war until they were exchanged. They were landed at different points along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and made their way home as best they could.

"General Hull and the regular officers, and soldiers were reserved for the triumphal entry of the British officers, into Montreal and Quebec. Thither they were taken, and Hull himself, seated in an old, ragged, open carriage, was drawn through the streets of Montreal, and thus exhibited as a rare show, to the natives there assembled."

After General Brock's triumphal exhibit, General Hull was paroled, and retired to Philadelphia, where he died in 1825.

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CHAPTER IX.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

As the news of the surrender of Hull spread through Ohio and Kentucky, it created an excitement and alarm as great as that that followed the defeat of St. Clair. As soon as Governor Scott, of Kentucky, received the report of Hull's surrender, he invited Governor Harrison to visit Frankfort and consult with him on the defense of the northwestern frontier. As a result of the conference, Harrison was appointed a major-general of three regiments that had already been enlisted for service on the frontier. On the 25th of August he left Frankfort, escorted by Lieutenant Colonel Martin D. Hardin, of Allen's regiment, and by riding all night, reached Cincinnati at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. Upon taking command of the Kentucky regiments, he issued the following general order, which gives an idea of the kind of discipline and tactics that were practiced on this campaign:

"HEADQUARTERS, August 28th, 1812.

"The troops will continue their march in the direction of Dayton by way of Lebanon, at an early hour to-morrow morning.

"The commandants of the several corps will at every convenient opportunity commence drilling their men to the performance of the evolutions, contemplated by the commander-in-chief for the order of march and battle. The principal features in all these evolutions, is that of a battalion changing its direction, by swinging round on its center. This, however, is not to be done by wheeling, which by a large body in the woods, is impracticable. It is to be performed thus: the battalion being on its march in a single rank, and its center being ascertained, the front division comes to the right about, excepting the man in the rear of that division, who steps two feet to the right; at the same time the front man of the second division takes a position about six feet to the left of the man in the rear of the front division, and dresses with him in a line at right angles to the line of march. These two men acting as markers or guides for the formation of the new alignment, at the word — 'from the new alignment, march,' the men of the front file round their guide and form in succession on his right. At the same time the men of the rear division file

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up in succession to left of the guide, and dress in a line with him and the guide of the front division. This maneuver may be performed by any number of men — by company and plattoon as well as by battalion.

"WM. H. HARRISON,
"*Maj. Gen. Commanding.*"



On the morning of the 30th of August General Harrison left Cincinnati, and overtook the regiments he was to command, about twenty miles south of Dayton, on the morning of the thirty-first. As he pasesd from rear to front he was saluted with three hearty cheers. He afterward spoke of this reception, as it was an evidence that they would cheerfully fight under his command. On the 1st of September the army passed through Dayton, and some time in the afternoon General Harrison was overtaken by an express, bearing a message from the War Department, informing him that

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he had been appointed brigadier general in the United States army, to command all the troops in Indiana and Illinois territories, with instructions to consult and co-operate with General Hull, and with Governor Howard, of Missouri territory. But, as the commission had been issued before the War Department had the news of the surrender of Detroit, General Harrison declined to accept the appointment, until he could hear the determination of the government, after the surrender, and the character in which he was then acting, had been reported to the War Department.

On the 3d of September the army reached Piqua, where the general received information that Fort Wayne was about to be besieged by the British and Indians. Colonel Allen's regiment and three companies from other regiments were dispatched immediately, with instructions to make forced marches for the relief of the garrison.

"On the evening of the 4th, General Harrison received further information that British and Indian forces had left Malden on the 18th of August to reinforce the besieging forces at Fort Wayne." Upon receiving this information, Colonel Adams with his regiment of seven hundred mounted men was ordered to advance as far as Shane's crossing on the St. Mary's River.

In the meantime General Harrison having received notice that General Winchester had been ordered by the War Department to take command of the troops destined to reinforce the northwestern army, he wrote to General Winchester from Piqua, asking to be relieved of his command, but upon receiving information of the critical situation of Fort Wayne, he decided to retain the command until the fort should be relieved.

At an early hour on the morning of the 5th, the remainder of the troops were paraded when the general addressed them, in which he stated that "Fort Wayne was in imminent danger, and that it was absolutely necessary to make forced marches to relieve it. He read several articles of war, prescribing the duty of soldiers, and explained the necessity for such regulations. He then observed, that if there was any person, who would not submit to such regulations, or who was afraid to risk his life in defense of his country, he might return home, as he did not wish to have any person with him who was afraid or unwilling to discharge his duties. One man only said he wished to return; and his friends having obtained leave as usual to escort

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him on his way, he was hoisted on a rail and carried to the Big Miami, in the waters of which they absolved him from the obligations of courage and patriotism, and then gave him leave of absence.

"The troops were detained here (Piqua) until the 6th for want of flints, a very small, yet indispensable article. On that day they marched, leaving the greater part of their clothes and heavy baggage at Piqua, and overtook Colonel Allen's regiment at Girty's town (St. Mary's) on the St. Mary's river, where they were ordered to halt and construct block-houses in which to deposit provisions and care for the sick. The troops at this point were put on half rations. In the evening of the same day Major R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, arrived with a corps of mounted volunteers, consisting of the companies of Captains Arnold and Johnson, and a company from Mason county, under the command of Captain Ward. The army was now about two thousand two hundred men.

"While the troops were at Piqua, Mr. Johnson, the Indian agent, at the request of General Harrison, procured some Shawanee Indians to go down to the mouth of the Auglaize—the site of old Fort Defiance, and examine whether any British force had passed up to the siege of Fort Wayne. A Shawanee from Wapakoneta, a half blood, by the name of Logan, who had received this name in consequence of his having been taken prisoner when a boy, by General Logan in an excursion from Kentucky, had also been sent by the agent, to ascertain the situation of the fort. He was an Indian of great merit, and a chief warrior in his tribe. He was about six feet high, and robust, with broad shoulders and a prominent forehead. He was much attached to General Harrison and a warm friend to our cause, which he promoted by acting as a guide and a spy for the army. On his trip to Fort Wayne, he eluded all the vigilance of the enemy, got into the fort, and returned with the information of its being besieged. He also brought intelligence that Stephen Johnson, a brother to the Indian agent, had been killed in sight of the fort, while attempting to escape as an express, and that the Indians had tried every strategy to get possession of the fort. This information was important, as well as the report of the Indians from the Auglaize, that there was no appearance of a British army having gone up the Miami (Maumee) of the Lakes.

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The hostile Indians were taking similar measures to obtain information of Harrison's movements. On the night of the 8th, while the army lay in tolerable open order, at St. Mary's, the besiegers at Fort Wayne sent their spies to examine it. They did not get around the camp before daylight, and returned with a report that 'Kentuck was coming as numerous as the trees.'"

"On the morning of the 9th the army marched for Fort Wayne, with the exception of the mounted volunteers, who remained until 12 o'clock to rest their horses, and to elect a major to command the corps. R. M. Johnson was chosen for this office, and Benjamin S. Chambers was appointed quartermaster, and the Reverend James Sugette adjutant to his battalion. The army arrived at Shane's crossing in the evening and encamped with the regiment of Colonel Adams. Major Johnson came up in the night and encamped half a mile above the main army. A delay occurred on the morning of the 10th, caused by necessary repairs of broken wagons. During the delay every department underwent a personal inspection by the general. The different corps were paraded and drilled. Major Johnson's battalion was drilled on horseback by Captain James Johnson, whose zeal and military knowledge was surpassed by few men of his age and opportunities.

"After the completion of repairs the army marched in the following manner: The 17th United States Regiment, Colonel Wells, and the rifle regiment, Colonel Allen, formed the right column, at the distance of two hundred yards from the road; Colonel Lewis and Scott's regiment, the left column, at the same distance from the road on the left. The wagons and pack-horses were on the road in the center. The horsemen from Ohio, under Colonel Adams, formed the right flank; and the mounted riflemen from Kentucky, under Major Johnson, the left. A battalion from the former, commanded by General Lytle, acting as major, constituted the advance; while Captain Garrard's troop of horse from Kentucky fromed the rear guard. Spies were placed from half a mile to a mile in front, and also beyond the right and left flanks.

"On the 11th, Lieutenant Sugette, Adjutant of Johnson's battalion, was sent with twenty men from that battalion to reconnoiter in advance. Logan and two other Shawanese went with them as guides. They fell in with a party of Indians, who

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fled immediately, leaving a young Potawatamie chief mortally wounded. In the evening they returned to the army; and their little encounter being the first that had occurred, had some effect in raising the spirits of the troops. As soon as the army encamped in the evening the General, with his aids and the officer of the day, Colonel Allen, rode around the grounds and inspected the whole encampment, which without delay was strongly fortified with a breast-work of logs, and the underbrush cleared away to the distance of thirty paces on the outside. The mounted men were encamped within the lines. During the night there were a number of alarms, caused by the Indians attempting to approach and examine the camp. The army was now within twenty miles of Fort Wayne, at which it would be able to arrive the next day.

"Early on the morning of the 12th, the army was in motion, every man being prepared for action, and expecting to meet the Indians at a well known swamp, about fifteen miles distant. As the army approached it, the horsemen under Johnson and Adams were sent round it to the right and left. It was about a mile long and three hundred yards wide, except where the road crossed it, at which place it was not more than one hundred yards wide. At this season, it was tolerably dry, and no enemy was to be seen, nor any appearance of one, except a recent encampment, immediately beyond the swamp." Brice in his history of Fort Wayne, says that "at the first gray of the morning of the 10th (the date is wrong, it was the 12th) of September, the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery, under General Harrison, moved forward to the rescue of the garrison; and soon after daybreak the army stood before the fort. (The time of arrival, as stated, is a mistake. Captain McAfee who accompanied the army states that they arrived about two hours before sunset.) The Indians had beat a hasty retreat to the eastward and northward, and the air about the old fort resounded with the glad shouts of welcome to General Harrison and the brave boys of Ohio and Kentucky."

As General Winchester had not yet arrived to take command of the troops, General Harrison determined to employ the

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troops in destroying the Indian towns on the Wabash and Elkhart rivers. Colonel Wells led a body of troops to the latter place, and the General, in person, headed those destined to the former. At both places the Indian settlements were broken up and large quantities of corn were destroyed. After the return of the troops to Fort Wayne, General Winchester arrived and took command of that portion of the army which had been assigned to him by the War Department, composed of the regiments of Allen, Lewis and Scott, of the Kentucky troops, Garrard's troop of cavalry of the same state, and a part of the 17th United States regiment of infantry, under Wells. The command of the remainder of the Kentucky troops, embracing Simrall's regiment of cavalry, and the regiments of infantry under Colonel Jennings, Poague and Barbee, were retained by General Harrison, they having been placed under him, as governor of Indiana, by the Secretary of War. This change of commanders was not very acceptable to the first named detachment, the troops having become attached to General Harrison. From the general order, issued by him at Fort Wayne, on the 19th, upon resigning the command to General Winchester, the following paragraph is taken:

"If anything could soften the regret which the general feels at parting with troops which have so entirely won his confidence and affection, it is the circumstance of his committing them to the charge of one of the heroes of our glorious revolution; a man distinguished as well for the service he has rendered the country, as for the possession of every qualification which constitutes the gentleman."

It required, indeed, all the influence of General Harrison and the officers of the detachment, to reconcile the men to this change of commanders.

On the evening of the 19th General Harrison departed from Fort Wayne for St. Marys, following the road up the St. Mary's river traversed by General Wayne in 1794. Pursuant to a call made by Governor Meigs and General Harrison, early in September, regiments under Colonels Joshua Barber, Thomas Poague and William Jennings and three companies of mounted riflemen under Captains Roper, Bacon, and Clark; and a corps of mounted men from Ohio, rendezvoused at Dayton on the 15th of September. These troops were mobilized to take part in an

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expedition against Detroit and Indian towns along the Maumee. These troops were commanded by Colonel Findlay, who had entered the service again after being surrendered by General Hull. The regiment of Colonel Wm. Jennings and the mounted men were dispatched to St. Marys to await the arrival of General Harrison, who reached the fort on the evening of the 20th.

On the 21st Colonel Jennings received orders to cross the St. Marys, and to proceed down the Auglaize river and establish an intermediate post between St. Marys and Fort Defiance. After proceeding a distance of thirty miles from St. Mary's, so many signs of the presence of Indians were discovered that it was deemed advisable to halt and erect a fort, which was called Fort Jennings. It was intended as a post for the protection of troops, and a depository for military stores for future use in the north. In the evening of the 21st Colonel Jennings' spies returned and reported that the enemy were encamped at the mouth of the Auglaize in force. Whilst Colonel Jennings was occupied in the construction of block-houses Colonel Findlay was sent with three hundred and fifty mounted men to destroy the Ottawa towns on Blanchard's fork of the Auglaize.

In the meantime General Harrison proceeded to Piqua to hurry up an accumulation of supplies for the army, and mature arrangements for the contemplated attack on Detroit. On the 24th of September General Harrison received a dispatch from the War Department announcing to him that the President had appointed him to the command of the whole western department of the army. Connected with this appointment, was the following order: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit, and with a view to the conquest of Upper Canada, you will penetrate the country as far as the force under your command will justify."

On the 27th General Harrison announced his plan of the campaign as follows:

"The final arrangement for the march of the army towards Detroit is as follows: The right column, composed of the Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, are directed to rendezvous at Wooster, a town upon the head waters of Mohecan, John's creek, thirty-five miles north of Mount Vernon, and forty-five miles west of Canton, and proceed from thence by Upper Sandusky, to the rapids of the Miami. The middle column, consisting of

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twelve hundred Ohio militia, will march from Urbana, where they now are, taking General Hull's road to the Rapids (Rapids of the Maumee); and the left column, composed of a detachment of regulars, under Colonel Wells, and six Kentucky regiments, will proceed from Fort Defiance down the Miami, to the Rapids. The mounted force, under an officer, whom I shall select for that purpose, will take the route mentioned in my former letter, from Fort Wayne up the St. Joseph's, and across the waters of the river basin. Upon reflection, I am induced to abandon the scheme of attacking Detroit; for should it be successful, as the infantry will not be in readiness to support them, it must necessarily be abandoned, and the inhabitants be more exposed to the depredations of the Indians than they now are. A more useful employment will be, to sweep the western side of the strait and lake, of the Indians who are scattered from Brownstown to the Rapids, rioting upon the plunder of the farms which have been abandoned."

One of the most difficult conditions with which General Harrison had to contend was the deficiency of supplies. On the 27th day of September, he dispatched an express to Pittsburgh, ordering artillery and supplies to be sent to Georgetown on the Ohio river, and from thence by way of New Lisbon and Canton to Wooster. Such supplies as Ohio could furnish he preferred to purchase in the state, as it saved much in the cost of transportation. The troops were nearly destitute of clothing. Many of them were dressed in summer clothing, and were without socks, mittens or shoes. An application was made to the government for such supplies, but fearing delay in the transportation of the goods, the General addressed a letter to the citizens of Ohio and Kentucky, appealing to them to contribute these articles of clothing forthwith to their patriotic defenders. The citizens responded to the appeal in a very liberal manner. It could not be said that "the soldiers were dressed in uniform," but they were comfortably clad.

After preparing the plan of the campaign General Harrison returned to St. Marys and dispatched Captain Hite to Fort Wayne with orders for the mounted troops under Colonel Simrall and Major Johnson to report at St. Marys. Such was the promptness with which the order was obeyed, that the advance battalion arrived in St. Marys in thirteen hours from the time the order was received, a distance of sixty-three miles.

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"The forces at St. Marys at this time amounted to about three thousand. On the 30th the companies of Captains Roper, Clark and Bacon received orders to elect a major and form a battalion; which associated with Johnson's would constitute a regiment and elect a colonel. Roper was elected Major by the battalion, and R. M. Johnson was elected Colonel by the regiment. Captain Arnold was elected Major in the place of Johnson, and Lieutenant Ellison was elected to command Arnold's company." The new brigade was organized to scour the country in the direction of Detroit. The same day that the brigade was organized, a dispatch was received from General Winchester, stating that his march down the Maumee had been impeded by the Indians, and that upon his arrival at a point near Fort Defiance, he discovered that they were accompanied by British troops, having with them some pieces of artillery. A few minutes afterward a letter was received from Governor Meigs, containing a dispatch from General Kelso, who was stationed at a post on Lake Erie, stating that two thousand Indians and British regulars had left Malden on the 16th of September on an expedition against Fort Wayne.

Within three hours after the reception of the dispatches, all the forces at St. Marys were in motion to join General Winchester, who was supposed to have met the allied forces of British and Indians at some point between Fort Wayne and the mouth of the Auglaize river.

On the second day of the march, October 1st, a heavy rain set in which caused the roads to become very muddy, and rendered the march very uncomfortable and tiresome. In the evening the army reached Fort Jennings, where the troops halted over night, exposed to a cold rain, without tents or other shelter. "Beech brush was the substitute for a bed and answered the purpose of keeping the men out of the mud and water."

The foot troops were ordered to remain at Fort Jennings for the present, whilst the mounted troops continued the march. On the evening of the second General Harrison met another express from General Winchester, who brought information that the enemy had retreated. The general then sent back orders for Colonel Barbee to return with his regiment to St. Marys, and Colonel Thomas Poague to cut a road from Fort Jennings to Defiance. The general and his troops were displeased when they discovered that the

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intelligence sent them was more alarming than was warranted by the circumstances. The troops encamped in the evening within three miles of the Winchester forces, and in the morning proceeded down the river to the mouth of the Auglaize, where they encamped near the ruins of the old fort.

A party of six hundred and fifty men under Major Joseph Robb were ordered to build a new fort eighty yards up the Auglaize river. At the same time General Winchester moved his command to a point about a mile above, whilst Major Robb's force was constructing the fort. On the 5th of October General Harrison, accompanied by Colonel Johnson and his battalion, returned to St. Marys, where the troops were honorably discharged, their term of enlistment having expired. "Colonel Poague was ordered, after cutting the road to Defiance, to return to the Ottawa towns on the Auglaize, about twelve miles from St. Marys, and erect a fort, which he did and named it Fort Amanda, in honor of his wife.

"The command of the left wing was now confided to General Winchester, who accepted it on the solicitation of General Harrison. His principal employment for the present was to be the transportation of supplies to Defiance for the main expedition. He was also instructed to occupy the Miami Rapids as speedily as possible, for the purpose of securing a large quantity of corn, which had been raised at that place by the inhabitants, who had now fled to other settlements for safety."

Soon after General Harrison's return to St. Marys, he visited Piqua, Urbana, and Franklinton (now Columbus), which was the line of march of the right wing of the army. The main object of his tour of inspection was to hasten the supplies of provisions, clothing and ammunition, and make other arrangements for the advance of the troops. While at St. Marys, on his way to Franklinton, he received information that Fort Wayne was undergoing a second siege. He forthwith dispatched Colonel Allen Trimble, with five hundred mounted riflemen, to the relief of the place. At Franklinton, he received a dispatch from Colonel Trimble, informing him of the partial failure of the expedition, in consequence of the defection of one-half of his troops, who abandoned him upon reaching Fort Wayne. He proceeded, however, with the remainder of his force and destroyed two Indian villages.

Early in the month of November, General Tupper marched

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with a force of six hundred and fifty men to the Maumee Rapids, to attack a force of several hundred Indians and British troops who were engaged in gathering corn at that point. General Winchester had been informed of the intended movement, and it was expected that he would join General Tupper at that point. General Tupper reached the Rapids on the evening of the 13th, and made an effort to cross the river in the night, intending to attack the enemy the next morning. After failing to cross the river he sent an express to General Winchester's camp, he was informed that a detachment of four hundred men had been sent under the command of Colonel Lewis to General Tupper's support. The detachment moved down the left bank of the river on the 15th, and in the course of the night Ensign Charles S. Todd was sent with a few men by Colonel Lewis to apprise General Tupper of his approach, and to arrange a time and manner of forming a junction of the two corps. When the ensign arrived at Tupper's camp, he found that it had been evacuated. He also found the bodies of two men, who had been killed and scalped. When the ensign returned with this information, Colonel Lewis returned to Winchester's camp. "If this expedition did not accomplish all that was expected of it, it was of service in one particular. The detachment of British and Indians, consisting of about four hundred of the latter, and seventy-five of the former, fell back upon the river Raisin, and gave up the idea of removing the corn from the abandoned farms at the Rapids, which was the object of their being at that place.

"About the period of this enterprise, General Harrison sent an expedition against the Indian towns on the Mississiniway river, one of the branches of the Wabash. The detachment was placed under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the 19th United States regiment. It was composed of six hundred mounted men. They left Franklinton (Columbus) on the 25th of November, passed Greenville on the 14th of December, and reached the first village on the Mississiniway on the 18th, which was attacked, and eight men killed and forty-two prisoners taken. Two other towns were visited and destroyed, the inhabitants having fled. Before day on the following morning, the Indians attacked Colonel Campbell's camp. A severe action of an hour ensued, when the Indians were finally charged with great spirit and dispersed. They left fifteen dead on the ground; others were thrown into the river

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or carried off. Colonel Campbell had eight killed and forty-eight wounded. When the detachment reached Greenville, on their return, one-half of it was unfit for duty, being either wounded, frost-bitten, or sick."

In compliance with an order from General Harrison, General Winchester on the 10th of January moved his forces to Grand Rapids and erected buildings in which to quarter his men. General Harrison was then at Upper Sandusky, and General Tupper with the central division at Fort McArthur. "On the 13th and 16th messengers arrived at Winchester's camp from the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, representing the danger to which that place was exposed from the hostility of the British and Indians, and begging for protection. These representations and petitions excited the feelings of the Americans, and led them, forgetful of the main objects of the campaign, and of military caution, to determine upon the step of sending a strong party to the aid of the sufferers.

"On the 17th, accordingly, Colonel Lewis was dispatched with five hundred and fifty men to the river Raisin, and soon after Colonel Allen followed with one hundred and ten more. Marching along the frozen borders of the bay and lake, on the afternoon of the 18th, the Americans reached and attacked the enemy, who were posted in the village, and after a severe contest defeated them. Having gained possession of the town, Colonel Lewis wrote for reinforcements, and prepared himself to defend the position he had gained. And it was evident that all his means of defense would be needed, as the place was but eighteen miles from Malden, where the whole British force was collected under Proctor.

"Winchester, on the 19th, having heard of the action of the previous day, marched with two hundred and fifty men, which was the most he dared to detach from the Rapids, to the aid of the captor of Frenchtown, which place he reached on the next evening. But instead of placing his men in a secure position, and taking measures to prevent the secret approach of the enemy, Winchester suffered the troops he had brought with him to remain in the open ground, and took no efficient measures to protect himself from surprise, although informed that an attack might be expected at any moment. The consequence was, that during the night of the 21st, the whole British force approached undiscovered, and

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erected a battery within three hundred yards of the American camp. From this, before the troops were fairly under arms in the morning, a discharge of bombs, balls, and grape-shot informed the devoted soldiers of Winchester of the folly of their commander, and in a moment more the dreaded Indian yell sounded on every side.

"The troops under Lewis were protected by the garden pickets, behind which their commander, who alone seems to have been upon his guard, had stationed them. Those last arrived were, as has been said, in the open field, and against them the main effort of the enemy was directed. Nor was it long so exerted without terrible results; the troops yielded, broke and fled, but under a fire which mowed them down like grass. Winchester and Lewis, (who had left his pickets to aid his superior officer), were taken prisoners. Upon the party who fought from behind their slight defenses, however, no impression could be made, and it was not till Winchester was induced to send them what was deemed an order to surrender, that they dreamed of doing so." The snow was deep, and the cold was intense. Winchester and Lewis were both taken prisoners, and were carried to the tent of Proctor. Conscious that the continuation of the struggle was only prolonging the slaughter of their own men, they agreed to surrender. They were surrounded by three times their own number, and their ammunition was expended. The captured troops were marched off to Malden. They numbered five hundred and forty men. A large number were left behind, so severely wounded that they could not be removed.

The next morning two hundred Indians came down from Malden. They were painted black, and it is scarcely possible that the British officers should not have known the mission upon which they had entered. By the terms of the surrender, General Proctor agreed to protect his captives by a guard. No such guard was furnished the wounded.

The savages at once, with frantic yells, commenced the work of plunder and slaughter. Everywhere was to be seen the gleam of the murderous tomahawk and the scalping knife. There were two large log houses, crowded with the wounded. The Indians set them both on fire, and the poor creatures were consumed in the flames. Some who tried to crawl out of the windows were tomahawked and thrown back into the glowing furnace. In these

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awful scenes of battle and of massacre two hundred and ninety Americans perished. These were generally young men, from the best families of Kentucky and Ohio. The wife of Henry Clay lost a brother here, who was killed and scalped by the savages. The few who were judged able to march, were saved and taken off towards Malden; but as often as any of them gave out on the way, they were tomahawked and left lying in the road. Major Wolfork, secretary to General Winchester, had found an asylum in the house of a French citizen; but he was discovered by the Indians, who placed him on a horse and were carrying him away. They took him by the house of Lasalle, a man who had been suspected of giving intelligence to the British before the battle, to whom he promised a large sum of money, if he would purchase him from the Indians. Lasalle replied that it was out of his power, but that probably his brother would, who lived in the next house. The Indian who had taken him, being willing to sell him, had turned to go there, when another savage shot him through the head. He was then tomahawked and scalped, and left to the hogs for two days, by which he was partly devoured before the inhabitants removed him.

"The circumstances respecting the fate of Captain Hart have been fully ascertained. When the Indians first entered the house, where he lay with Captain Hickman, Major Graves and others, and before the massacre had commenced, he was carried by Doctor Todd into an adjoining house, which had been plundered of its contents. An Indian then met them, who knowing the profession of the doctor, inquired why the surgeons were left with the wounded. He was told that it was by the direction of Colonel Proctor; and that Captain Elliott was a friend to Captain Hart, and had promised to send for him that morning. The Indian shook his head and observed, that Proctor and Elliott "were damned rascals, or they would have taken care of them last evening." He then said, "you will all be killed — but keep still — the chiefs are in council, and maybe the wounded only will be killed." Captain Hart offered him a hundred dollars to carry him to Malden; but he replied, you are too badly wounded. The savages now began to tomahawk the prisoners; and Doctor Todd was tied and taken to Strong creek, where there was a camp of the wounded British. He informed Captain Elliott and the surgeon of what was going on at Frenchtown, and requested them

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to send back and endeavor to save some of the wounded. Captain Elliott replied that it was too late; that those who had been badly wounded were killed before that time; and that all who were still preserved by the Indians were now safe. Doctor Todd spoke of Captain Hart in particular, and stated that many who would be saved in the first instance, being unable to march far, must ultimately be sacrificed, unless means were taken to preserve them. To which Elliott replied, that charity began at home; that his own wounded must first be conveyed, and that if any sleds then remained, he would send them back. Doctor Todd was so anxious to get some person of influence sent back, that he tried to excite the avarice of the surgeon, by informing him that the surgical instruments, which were very valuable, were in the house with the wounded. He soon found that he had now touched the master passion of the British soul. An interpreter was immediately sent back for the instruments; but the conflagration had consumed everything before he arrived. The conversation of Captain Elliott clearly proved that the British officers had deliberately resolved to abandon the wounded prisoners to an indiscriminate massacre, in direct violation of their solemn engagements at the surrender. If they did not instigate, they at least permitted the horrible scene without regret.

"After Doctor Todd had been taken from Captain Hart, one of the Indians agreed to carry him to Malden for a hundred dollars. The Indian placed him on a horse, and was going through the commons of the town, when he met with another, who claimed the Captain as his prisoner. To settle the dispute they agreed to kill him and divide the remainder of his money and clothes between them. They accordingly dragged him off his horse and dispatched him with a war club. When he found that his destruction was inevitable, he submitted with fortitude and composure to his fate."

The foregoing history of the defeat and massacre at the river Raisin is taken from General Robert E. McAfee's "History of the Late War in the Western Country," published in 1816, and is, probably, as reliable an account of that sad reverse as has ever been given.

Of the American army, numbering about eight hundred, two hundred and ninety men were killed, massacred and missing. Thirty-three, only, escaped to the Rapids. Five hundred and forty-

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seven were taken prisoners by the British and about forty-five by the Indians. From the best information that can be obtained it is believed that the British loss in killed and wounded amounted to between three and four hundred. The loss was heaviest among the Indians, and the 41st regiment of British regulars "was very much cut up."

"The whole British force amounted to two thousand, one-half regulars and Canadians, commanded by Colonels Proctor and St. George; and the other, composed of Indians, commanded by Round-Head and Walk-in-the-Water. Tecumseh was not there — he was still on the Wabash collecting the warriors in that quarter."

On the 23d, the American prisoners were hurried to Amherstburg, where they were crowded into a muddy woodyard, and exposed all night to a heavy cold rain, without tents or blankets. After leaving the battleground Proctor gave no attention to the wounded and slain, which he had promised in the capitulation; nor would he pay any attention to the subject, when repeatedly reminded of it by General Winchester and Major Madison. Captain Elliott once replied to their solicitations, that "the Indians were very excellent surgeons."

From the first, it is evident that Proctor determined to abandon the wounded to their fate.

"The prisoners were detained at Amherstburg until the 26th, when they were divided into two parties, the first of which marched on that day, and the other on the day following. They proceeded up the Detroit and Thames rivers, through the interior of Upper Canada, to Fort George on Niagara strait. On the journey they suffered great hardships from the severity of the weather, the want of provisions, and the inhumanity of the guards. At Fort George they were paroled, and returned home by way of Erie and Pittsburgh, and thence down the Ohio river. The condition of the parole was, not to bear arms against his majesty or his allies, during the present war, until regularly exchanged. When some of the Kentuckians inquired, who were his majesty's allies — they were answered, that "his majesty's allies were known," from which it appears that some of these tools of British baseness were ashamed of the association which their sovereign had formed.

General Winchester, Colonel Lewis and Major Madison were

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detained and sent to Quebec, at which place, and at Beaufort in its vicinity, they were confined till the spring of 1814, when a general exchange of prisoners took place, and they returned home."

At the time of the engagement at the river Raisin General Harrison was at Upper Sandusky. On the evening of the 16th of January he received information by express that Winchester had reached the Rapids and that some important movement was meditated. He at once proceeded with all possible speed to Lower Sandusky, and on the 18th ordered forward a battalion of troops to support Winchester. On the 19th he learned for the first time the character of the meditated movement. He immediately dispatched a regiment, the only remaining troops then at Lower Sandusky, to make a forced march to the Rapids. The General himself immediately set out across the Black Swamp to join Winchester.

"He started in a sleigh with General Perkins, to overtake the battalion, attended by a single servant. As the sleigh moved very slow from the roughness of the road, he took the horse of his servant and pushed on alone. Night came upon him in the midst of a frozen swamp, which was so imperfectly frozen that his horse sunk to his belly at every step. He had no recourse but to dismount and lead his horse, himself jumping from one sod to another which was solid enough to bear him.

Early on the morning of the 20th he reached Winchester's camp at the Rapids, having traveled over forty miles. Nothing could be done but wait the arrival of the reinforcements from Lower Sandusky as Winchester had left the night before."

On the evening of the 22d Colonel Perkin's regiment and the battalion of militia arrived at the Rapids, and later in the evening the news of Winchester's defeat, also reached the Rapids. A council of officers was immediately called by General Harrison to consider the situation. The unanimous opinion of the council favored a retreat to Portage river, a distance of eighteen miles, and the decision was immediately carried into effect. The retreat commenced on the 2d of March. A volunteer from Pittsburgh, in a letter to a friend, thus describes the suffering they endured:

"Early the next morning, at two o'clock, our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on our way. I candidly confess that on that day I regretted being a soldier. We marched thirty miles in an incessant rain. For eight miles of that dis-

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tance the water was over our knees, and often up to the middle. The Black Swamp, four miles from Portage river, and four miles in extent, would have been considered impassible by any men not determined to surmount every obstacle. The water on the ice was about six inches deep. The ice was very rotten, often breaking through where the water was four or five feet deep. That night we encamped on the best ground we could find, but it was very wet. It was next thing to impossible to kindle fires. We had no tents, no axes, our clothes were perfectly soaked through, and we had but little to eat. Two logs rolled together, to keep me out of the water, was my bed."

The desire of General Harrison to retake Detroit before spring, was the cause of much suffering among the troops. He assembled all the available troops he could at Lower Sandusky, early in February and returned to the Maumee. It now became apparent to him that the enterprise for the present must be postponed.

To make the ground at the foot of the Rapids a depot for troops, stores of subsistence, and artillery, Captain Wood, of the Engineers was ordered to fortify the position. A spacious fort was erected and called Fort Meigs, in honor of the Governor of Ohio. The distance of Fort Meigs to Fort Malden on the eastern bank of the Detroit river was only a three days' march.

The army now, at Fort Meigs, including the three hundred men left by General Winchester, to guard his stores, amounted to two thousand men. About the middle of February information was received from friendly Indians that six hundred Indian warriors were encamped on Maumee Bay, twenty miles below Fort Meigs. Upon receipt of the intelligence General Harrison selected eleven hundred men and proceeded down the river on the ice. At a late hour in the night they came in sight of the camp-fires; but the wily foe had fled. Their scouts had been on the alert.

The weather was exceedingly cold, but cold as it was they did not stop to warm themselves, but immediately started in pursuit of the fugitives. They soon reached the head of Maumee Bay where they were exposed to the intensely cold wind from Lake Erie. Unfortunately for them it was found that the ice was not as thick on the bay as it was on the river. At an unlucky moment their only cannon, with the horses attached

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broke through. "It was still two hours before day, and the moon, which had thus far shone upon their icy path, was now sinking behind the forests. Three of the men, in attempting to extricate the horses, were plunged into the terrible bath, and narrowly escaped drowning. It was not safe to proceed without the cannon, and that could not be recovered until the light of day. The soldiers, waiting for two hours of midnight darkness on the bleak ice, without shelter and without fires, suffered intensely. As soon as the gun was recovered they pushed toward the river Raisin, which empties into the extreme western border of the lake. Near here they learned from their scouts, about sunrise, that the fleet-footed Indians were far away on their retreat, and would soon be behind the walls of Fort Malden. The weary, half frozen band, having accomplished nothing by all their sufferings, returned to Fort Meigs just as the evening gun had been fired. They had performed a march of forty-five miles on the ice in less than twenty-four hours."

John S. C. Abbott in his History of Ohio states that "A few days after this another expedition was undertaken, which we know not whether to designate as heroic or desperate. On Friday, the 26th of February, General Harrison called for volunteers to set out on a secret enterprise, which he informed them was important but hazardous in the extreme. Two hundred and fifty men volunteered. He told them that they would not be informed of the nature of the enterprise until they were at some distance from the fort.

"About fifty miles east of Fort Meigs, on the Sandusky river, where the town of Lower Sandusky now stands, there was a blockhouse called Fort Sanderson. It was garrisoned by two companies of militia. This little band took up its line of march for that fort. On the 2d of March they left the log-house with six days' provisions. Captain Langham was in command. When they had proceeded about half a mile he ordered a halt. He then revealed to them the object of the expedition. It was to march along Lake Erie, on the shore and on the ice, as best they could, till they reached the banks of Detroit river opposite Fort Malden. Quite a large British fleet, laden with provisions was frozen in at but a short distance from the fort. In the darkness of a winter's night they were to cross the river on the ice and set fire to the fleet, and the store-houses on the shore, with

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combustibles which they bore with them. They were then to retreat as rapidly as possible to the head of Maumee Bay, where General Harrison would meet them with a large force and escort them back to Fort Meigs. This surely was infatuation, not courage. The success of the enterprise depended upon so many contingencies that it could not reasonably have been expected to succeed.

"Having explained the plan Captain Langham gave liberty to all who deemed it too hazardous to withdraw. Twenty of the militia and seven of the Indians availed themselves of the liberty. The whole party, officers and men, now consisted of but two hundred. Of these twenty-four were drivers of sleds, and fourteen were Indian guides and scouts. It was known that the fort at Malden was strongly garrisoned by British troops, and that a body of nearly a thousand Indian warriors were encamped near by.

"Captain Langham and his party marched as rapidly as possible down the western shore of Sandusky Bay. It was the wintry, windy, stormy month of March. Some marched on the land, and crossed the peninsula through the rugged wilderness to Portage River. Others took the southern, but far more circuitous path, on the ice. A fierce tempest arose of rain and sleet. The soldiers were not provided with tents. They encamped in the storm, and through an awful night of suffering were drenched and half frozen. The next day was March 3d, and they pushed their adventurous way on the ice out in the lake to Middle Bass Island, about seventeen miles from their encampment of the preceding night. Just before they left the land for this island, about twenty men, including several Indians, utterly disheartened, deserted. The wind was then blowing fiercely from the north, and a smothering storm of snow beating into their faces impeded their progress.

"Early in the afternoon they reached the northwest side of the island, when the weather began to moderate. It was supposed that one continuous sheet of ice would extend from there across the lake to Malden. But it was found that the ice north of the island was weak, and in the distance north, the ice seemed to be broken up. There were also marks upon the ice. Some persons, probably spies, had recently passed that way to give the British warning of their approach.

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"Their plan was to go by what is called the Western Sister Island. But the guides now gave it as their opinion that it was impossible in that way to reach Malden. They said that the lake from the Middle Sister Island was doubtless broken up, as was also the Detroit river. From Middle Bass Island the distance to the mouth of the Detroit river was eighteen miles. To avoid being seen it would be necessary to perform that march in the dark. But as the weather was stormy and the ice soft, it might not be possible to accomplish this. Moreover there was great danger that a northerly wind might blow up, and they might be caught on the breaking, crashing ice, or if they should reach an island they might be helplessly cut off. The guides, therefore, unanimously and peremptorily declared that they did not consider it safe to go any farther; and that if Captain Langham persisted to advance he must himself assume the whole responsibility.

"The captain then called the men together and stated to them frankly the opinion of the guides. 'The enterprise,' said he, 'is one of great importance. Still it is possible that all may be lost in the lake by the breaking up of the ice. And thus the country will be deprived of very choice troops without obtaining any service in return.'

"The soldiers were then called upon to express their opinion. These heroic men, with one voice, replied: 'We are ready to go wherever you are ready to lead us. We leave the decision with you.'

"Very wisely the ill-judged expedition was abandoned. They directed their steps as rapidly as possible towards the land. They were confirmed in the wisdom of their decision by seeing before they reached the shore, in the distance, the dashing billows of the lake. General Harrison met them at the point of landing and escorted them in safety back to Fort Meigs."

After the abandonment of the Detroit campaign, General Harrison entrusted the command of Fort Meigs to General Leftwich, with instructions to complete the unfinished fortifications. The General then departed for the interior to promote the recruiting service, to visit his family, then suffering under severe sickness, and to hasten the movements of the militia from Kentucky, detached to supply the place of the Virginia and Pennsylvania troops, whose period of service was about to expire. On the 30th of March, he received intelligence that the lake would

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soon be open — at the same time he learned that the militia at Fort Meigs would leave at the expiration of their service. Upon receipt of this intelligence he sent expresses to urge on the militia from Kentucky. The governor of Kentucky responded by sending three companies of militia under Major Johnson. Upon their arrival at Cincinnati, they were mounted on pack-horses, and proceeded with all possible expedition. Proceeding to Lebanon General Harrison ordered Major Ball, and his dragoons who had been quartered at that point ever since their return from the Mississiniway expedition to march to Fort Meigs, where the men could act for a time, as infantry." Harrison then hastened to Fort Amanda on the Auglaize. Here he found Colonel Miller and his regulars, just arrived from Chillicothe, and Colonel Mills of the militia, with one hundred and fifty men who had been building and had completed a fleet of boats. Into these boats the General and these troops and boat builders entered, and in this way, reached Fort Meigs on the 11th of April, 1813. The waters were high, out of their banks, and the navigation difficult and dangerous. The fleet, however, arrived in safety. Tarrying near the fort in the boats, over night, and ascertaining that the fort was not invested by the enemy, he and his detachment entered the fort early in the morning of the 12th of April. General Harrison was very much chagrined, to find upon his arrival in the fort that General Leftwich had totally disregarded his orders with regard to the completion of the unfinished works. Instead of doing so, "He pretended that the men could not be made to work, — said they were sickly, that the weather was bad, and what was most vexatious indeed, permitted them to burn the picketing timber for fuel, instead of getting it from the woods. After General Harrison left camp, not a single thing towards finishing the works was done, until Captain Wood returned on the 20th from Sandusky, to which place he had been sent to give directions for its fortification. He had the extreme mortification to find nothing at all done in his absence, except the destruction of the unfinished lines. This was most perplexing to him indeed, as the ultimate responsibility in case of an attack, would in a great measure attach to him, the fortifying of the camp having been solely committed to his charge. Many young officers, Croghan, Bradford, and Langham, were extremely chagrined and vexed at this old phlegmatic Dutchman, who was

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not even fit for a pack-horse master, much less to be entrusted with such an important command."

Before reaching Fort Meigs General Harrison learned from a messenger from the river Raisin that Proctor would leave Malden, about the 7th of April, with a large force, well provided with all the munitions of war, to attack Fort Meigs.

On his way from the interior the General wrote back to Governor Shelby for the remainder of the Kentucky drafted troops. The order was in direct violation of instructions from the War Department; but the critical situation of affairs in his opinion authorized the measure. "The most vigorous exertions were now made in the fort to prepare for a siege; and scouts were constantly sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy. A vigilant eye was directed down the river, and reconnoitering parties were frequently sent in boats to the mouth of the bay to survey the lake. On the 19th a scouting party brought in three Frenchmen from the river Raisin, who stated that the British were still making active preparations for an attack and were assembling an immense Indian force. The Prophet and Tecumseh had arrived with six hundred warriors from the country between Lake Michigan and the Wabash. This intelligence convinced the General that the attack by the Indians was to be expected on the posts in his rear, or on the settlements of the Big Miami and Wabash. He therefore sent an express to Governor Shelby to countermand the march of troops which he had recently requested."

On the 26th of April, as the troops were on parade, the attention of the officers was called to two strangers finely mounted, riding along the bank on the opposite side of the river. It being an unusual thing to see travelers in that wild country, and as it became manifest that they were very carefully surveying the works, it was inferred that they were spies. One of the guns was immediately brought to bear upon them, and a shot was sent whistling through the air, which tore up the earth at their feet. They immediately spurred their horses to flight. It was afterwards learned that the two visitors were the British General Proctor and the Indian Chief Tecumseh."

A state of general activity prevailed in the fort from the 20th to the 28th.

The tents were folded and stored away, and caves were dug

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for lodgings; for it was known that they would be exposed to heavy shot and shells from the heavy siege guns of the enemy. The fort was surrounded by an embankment twelve feet high with a depth of twenty feet at the base.

On the 28th a reconnoitering party under Captain Hamilton discovered the whole British and Indian force a few miles down the river. The whole force of the enemy consisted of six hundred regulars, eight hundred Canadian militia, and eighteen hundred Indians. The force in the fort did not at any time exceed twelve hundred men, of which about a thousand, or eleven hundred were able for effective duty. As soon as the report of Captain Hamilton was received an express was sent to General Clay who commanded the Kentucky reinforcements, and who was supposed to be approaching by the Auglaize. He also carried letters for the governors of Ohio and Kentucky. The journey was undertaken by Captain Oliver, commissary to the fort, a brave officer, who possessed every necessary qualification for such a perilous enterprise. He was accompanied by a single white man, and an Indian, and was escorted some distance from the fort by Captain Garrard with eighty of his dragoons.

As soon as Captain Oliver left the fort it was invested by the Indians. Captain Oliver found General Clay at Fort Winchester, to whom he communicated the fact of the siege of Fort Meigs, and the urgent importance of forwarding the reinforcement with all practical dispatch.

In the afternoon of the 28th the gunboats of the enemy came in view, and approached to the site of old Fort Miami, on the opposite side of the river. After landing and mounting their guns, the boats were employed in carrying the Indians across the river. After they were landed, hideous yells and reports of musketry were to be heard in all directions.

In the night of the 28th and 29th, the British commenced the construction of three batteries on a high bank opposite the fort, at a distance of about three hundred yards from the river. The intervening ground between the river and batteries was covered by water. Such progress was made by them during the night, that they were able to continue the work in daylight. Their progress, however, was much impeded by a heavy fire from the fort. Whilst the British were preparing their batteries, the Indians annoyed the garrison by climbing the trees, a hundred

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yards distant from the fort, and firing upon the soldiers engaged in the construction of embankments. Colonel Wood in writing of the annoyances, humorously remarks: "Their eternal annoyances, however, proved a great stimulus to the militia; for although they did their duty with alacrity and promptitude, yet their motions were much accelerated by it — and let who will, make the exper-



Fort Meigs.

iment, it will be invariably found, that the movements of militia will be quickened by a brisk fire of musketry about their ears." Colonel Wood also adds: "On the morning of the 1st of May, it was discovered that the British batteries were completed; and about ten o'clock they appeared to be loading, and adjusting their guns on certain objects in the camp. By this time our troops had completed a grand traverse, about twelve feet high, upon a base of twenty feet, three hundred yards long, on the most elevated ground through the middle of the camp, calculated to ward off

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the shot of the enemy's batteries. Orders were given for all tents in front to be instantly removed into the rear, which was effected in a few minutes, and that beautiful prospect of cannonading and bombarding our lines, which but a moment before had excited the skill and energy of the British engineer, was now entirely fled, and in its place nothing was to be seen but an immense shield of earth, which entirely obscured the whole army. Not a tent nor a single person was to be seen. Those canvas houses, which had concealed the growth of the traverse from the view of the enemy, were now protected and hidden in their turn. The prospect of smoking us out, was now at best but very faint. But as neither General Proctor nor his officers were yet convinced of the folly and futility of their laborious preparations, their batteries were opened, and five days were spent in arduous cannonading and bombarding to bring them to this salutary conviction. A tremendous cannonade was kept up all day, and shells were thrown till eleven o'clock at night. Very little damage, however, was done in the camp; one or two were killed and three or four wounded — among the latter was Major Amos Stoddard of the 1st Regiment of Artillery — a revolutionary character, and an officer of much merit. He was wounded slightly with a piece of shell, and about ten days afterwards died of lockjaw.

On the second and third of May, the British kept up an incessant shower of balls and shells upon the fort. On the night of the evening of the 4th the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery upon the left or Maumee City bank of the river, within two hundred and fifty yards of the American lines. The Indians climbed the trees and poured in a galling fire upon the garrison. In this situation, General Harrison received a summons from Proctor for a surrender of the garrison, greatly magnifying his means of annoyance. This was answered by a prompt refusal, assuring the British General that if he obtained possession of the fort, it would not be by capitulation, and that the post would not be surrendered upon any terms; that should it fall into his (General Proctor's) hands, it would be in a manner calculated to do him more honor, and give him higher claims upon the gratitude of his government, than any capitulation could possibly do. As before stated, requisitions had been made upon the governors of Ohio and Kentucky by his messenger Captain Oliver. Fortunately the requisitions had been anticipated by the governors. At twelve

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o'clock on the night of the fourth, General Harrison was aroused from his tent by a sentinel with the information that there were some men at the gate who desired to communicate with him. When the General reached the gate he found Captain Oliver and Major D. Trimble and a few attendants waiting for admission. Upon their near approach they had found the fort closely invested by the Indians under Tecumseh. Still, in the darkness of the night they eluded the vigilance of the Indians, reached the fort, bringing the joyful intelligence that General Green Clay, with twelve hundred Kentuckians, was descending the Maumee river in boats; that they were just above the rapids, and would probably be at the fort within a few hours.

"General Harrison immediately determined to make a general sally against the enemy on General Clay's arrival, for which he made immediate preparation, and dispatched Captain Hamilton and a subaltern to General Clay, directing him to detach eight hundred men on the left bank of the river, about a mile above the fort. This detachment, with Hamilton as its guide, was then to be marched to the British batteries, carry them, spike the cannon, cut down the carriages, and then return to their boats and cross over to the fort." The residue of the brigade was to be landed on the right bank of the river, and conducted by the subaltern, who went with Hamilton to the fort. It was the design of the General to cause sorties to be made against the enemy on the southeast side of the river, simultaneously with that by the detachment from General Clay, under Colonel Dudley, on the opposite shore. For this purpose, a detachment was prepared and placed under the direction of Colonel Miller, of the 19th United States Infantry, to consist of two hundred and fifty of the 17th and 19th Regiments, one hundred of twelve months' volunteers, and Captain Seber's company of Kentucky militia. These troops were drawn up in a ravine, under the east curtain of the fort, out of reach of the enemy's fire, to await further orders. In the meantime, General Clay had been detained by the difficulty of passing the Rapids in the night. Captain Hamilton reached him at eight o'clock, and Colonel Dudley was detached with eight hundred men to attack the batteries on the north side of the river. General Clay, with Basewell's regiment, succeeded, after some skirmishing with the Indians, in effecting his entrance into the fort. These troops, with Nearing's company of regulars, and the battalion of

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volunteers under Major Alexander, were employed immediately in driving off a large body of Indians, who had approached within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort. This duty was executed with gallantry, under the immediate eye and direction of the commanding general, who, from his position, discovered a body of British troops passing from the batteries to the east of the fort, to the aid of their allies, thus exposing the rear of the detachment. An order for immediate retreat was sent by his aide, John J. Johnson, but his horse being killed under him before its delivery, the intelligence was conveyed by another aide, Major Graham.

"Just as the moment described terminated, the troops in the fort were cheered by the shouts of the Kentuckians in charging the batteries on the opposite shore. At this point every plan was successfully carried into effect, and nothing prevented the detachments from returning under the bank to their boats and crossing over to the fort, but that the men unfortunately suffered themselves to be drawn into the woods by the fire of scattering Indians, until a reinforcement of British troops from the old fort gained their rear, and killed or captured nearly all of them. About fifty were slain, five hundred and fifty captured, and one hundred and fifty escaped to their boats, and crossed in safety to the fort. After the fall of Colonel Dudley, the command devolved on Major Shelby. As soon as it was seen that the attack by Dudley had induced the enemy to send reinforcements from the east side, the General directed the detachment under Colonel Miller, to advance from the ravine. The British batteries at this point were protected by a company of British grenadiers; another of light infantry, two hundred strong; these were flanked by two hundred Canadian militia, and by one thousand Indians under Tecumseh. The detachment advanced with loaded but trailed arms, and in a few moments the batteries, two officers and fifty regular troops were taken; and when we regard the disparity of force, the advantageous position of the enemy, and the dreadful execution in so few minutes, it is but justice to this gallant corps, to speak of it as having acquired equal honor with that of any other detachment during the war. In the progress of the severe battle fought by this detachment, Captain Seber's company sustained themselves against four times their number, until relieved by the gallantry of a company of regulars, under Major David Gwynne. The return of this detachment to the fort terminated the battles of the

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day, and immediately General Proctor sent Major Chambers with a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort. An account of the result of the conference has already been given."

At the close of the engagements of the day, the American prisoners, surrounded by British and Indians were hurried down to Proctor's encampment at Fort Miami. The savages were so numerous and intractable that the commands of their white allies (if any were given) to treat the prisoners with the proper respect, due to them, was unheeded. They deemed, and with some plausibility, that the victory was due to their own prowess. On the march they began to rob their prisoners, stripping them even of every article of clothing. As they drew near the encampment, the Indians formed a long line having the bank of the river on one side with a lane between them and the bank about eight feet in width. Through this lane they compelled their captives to run the gauntlet, while they whipped, shot and tomahawked them. One of the Americans, who had a bullet buried in his back, and who ran the terrible gauntlet, writes as follows:

"When I reached the starting place, I dashed off as fast as I was able, and ran near the muzzles of their guns, knowing that they would have to shoot me while I was immediately in front, or let me pass; for to have turned their guns up or down the line, to shoot me, would have endangered themselves, as there was a curve in the line. In this way I passed without injury, except some strokes over the shoulder from their gun-sticks. As I entered the ditch which surrounded the encampment, the man before me was shot, and fell, and I fell over him. The passage, for a while, was stopped by those who fell over the dead man and myself. How many lives were lost at this place I cannot tell; probably between twenty and forty.

"When we got within the walls we were ordered to sit down. A new scene commenced. An Indian, painted black, mounted the dilapidated walls, and shot one of the prisoners next to him. He reloaded and shot a second, the ball passing through him into the hip of another, who afterwords died of the wound. The savage then laid down his gun and took his tomahawk, with which he killed two others. When he drew his tomahawk and jumped down among the men, they endeavored to escape from him, by leaping over the heads of each other. Thus they were heaped one upon another, and they trampled upon me so that I could see

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nothing that was going on. The confusion and uproar at this moment can not be adequately described. There was an excitement and fierceness manifested among the Indians which betokened a strong disposition, among some of them, to massacre the whole of us."

"William G. Ewing, who was present on this occasion, writes: 'While this bloodthirsty carnage was raging, a thundering voice was heard in the rear, in the Indian tongue, when turning around, I saw Tecumseh coming with all the rapidity with which his horse could carry him, until he drew near to where two Indians had an American and were in the act of killing him. He sprang from his horse, caught one by the throat and the other by the breast, and threw them both to the ground. Drawing his homahawk and knife, he ran in between the Indians and the Americans, brandishing his weapons with the fury of a madman, daring any one of the hundreds of Indians who surrounded him to attempt to murder another American. They all appeared confounded, and immediately desisted. His mind appeared rent with passion, and he exclaimed: Oh! what will become of my Indians!' "

"He then demanded, in an authoritative tone, 'Where is General Proctor?' He was pointed out to him in the rear.

The chief rode up to the General, and sternly inquired, "Why did you not put a stop to this inhuman carnage?" Proctor replied, "Your Indians cannot be controlled." "Begone," exclaimed the indignant Indian chieftain, to the British General, "you are unfit to command. Go put on petticoats."

General Leslie Combs who was among the prisoners taken by Proctor, also ran the gauntlet, but was so fleet of foot that he passed the line of yelling savages unhurt. In a conversation with the writer in 1874, General Combs gave a thrilling description of the Indian atrocities at Fort Miami. His account of the massacres, and the dramatic entrance of Tecumseh, his command to the Indians, and his reprimand of Proctor, were all corroborative of the statements of Ewing.

A British officer, who took part in the conflict, wrote, in the *London New Monthly Magazine* for December, 1826:

"On reaching our encampment the prisoners were met by a band of cowardly and treacherous Indians, who had borne no share in the action, yet who now, guided by the savage instinct of their nature, approached the column, and selecting their vic-

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tims, commenced the work of blood. In vain did the harassed and indignant escort endeavor to save them from the fury of their destroyers. The frenzy of these wretches knew no bounds. An old and excellent soldier, named Russel, was shot through the heart, while endeavoring to wrest a victim from the grasp of his murderer.

"Forty of these unhappy men had already fallen beneath the steel of these infuriated savages, when Tecumseh, apprised of what was going on, rode up at full speed, and raising his tomahawk, threatened to destroy the first man who refused to desist. Even on those lawless people, to whom the language of coercion had hitherto been unknown, the threats and tone of the exasperated chieftain produced an instantaneous effect, and they retired, at once humiliated and confounded.

"The survivors of this melancholy catastrophe were immediately conveyed on board the gunboats, which were moored in the river, and every precaution taken to prevent a renewal of the scene, the escorting party proceeded to the interment of the victims, to whom the rites of sepulture were afforded even before those of our own men who had fallen in the action. Colonel Dudley was among the slain.

"On the evening of the second day after this event I accompanied Major Muir in a ramble through the encampment of the Indians, which was distant a few hundred yards from our own. The spectacle there offered to our view was one of the most ludicrous and revolting nature. In various directions were lying the trunks and boxes taken from the boats of the American division, and the plunderers were busily occupied in displaying their riches, carefully examining each article and attempting to divine its use. Several were decked out in the uniform of officers. And although embarrassed to the last degree in their movements, and dragging with difficulty the heavy military boots with which their legs were for the first time covered, they strutted forth, much to the admiration of their less fortunate comrades. Some were habited in plain clothes, others had their bodies clad with clean white shirts, contrasting in no ordinary manner with the swarthiness of their skins. All wore some articles of decoration. Their tents were ornamented with saddles, bridles, rifles, daggers, swords, and pistols, many of which were handsomely

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mounted and of curious workmanship. Such was the ridiculous part of the picture.

"But mingled with these, and in various directions, were to be seen the scalps of the slain drying in the sun. They were stained on the fleshy side with vermilion dyes, and were dangling in the air as they hung suspended from the poles to which they were attached. There were also hoops of various sizes, on which were stretched portions of human skin taken from various parts of the body, principally from the hands and feet, and yet with the nails of those parts attached. Scattered along the ground were to be seen the members of the body from which they had been separated, serving as nutriment to the wolf-dogs by which the savages were accompanied.

"As we continued to advance into the heart of the encampment, a scene of a still more disgusting nature arrested our attention. Stopping at the entrance of a tent occupied by the Minoumini tribe, we observed the Indians seated around a large fire, over which was suspended a kettle containing their meal. Each warrior had a string hanging over the edge of the vessel. To this was suspended food, of which it will be presumed we did not see without loathing. It consisted of the flesh of an American. Any expression of our feelings, as we declined the invitations which they gave us to join in their repast, would have been resented by them without ceremony. We had therefore the prudence to excuse ourselves under the plea that we had already taken our food; and we hastened to remove from a sight so revolting to humanity."

The result of the engagements had been sad enough for the Americans, but still the British General saw in it nothing to encourage him; his cannon had done nothing, and were in fact no longer of value; his Indian allies found it "hard to fight people who lived like groundhogs." Proctor finding himself completely baffled, in his attempts to take the garrison, set himself seriously to work to draw off his forces. During the succeeding three days and a half, he labored with this view, and on the 9th of May, 1813, at noon, annoyed seriously by our artillery, he sailed down to the mouth of the Maumee river, where he gave his troops a much needed rest until the 28th.

General Harrison having repaired, as far as possible, the damages sustained during the siege, and satisfied that Proctor

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would not return soon, left the fort and proceeded to Lower Sandusky, where he arrived on the 12th of May. Here he found Governor Meigs and a large force of Ohio militia, ready to march to the relief of Fort Meigs. In passing through Upper Sandusky, Delaware and Franklinton, he found Ohio militia at each of these points pressing forward to raise the siege of Fort Meigs. As they were not needed at the time, General Harrison issued a general order at Franklinton on the 16th dismissing them. The order was drawn up, in highly complimentary terms to their zeal and patriotism. The order gave rise to loud complaint from the militia, who had a patriotic desire to serve the country. The General's action was based on a confidential order received from the Secretary of War forbidding his calling out any more militia, until he had full and free possession of Lake Erie. After issuing the general order, he made a flying visit to Chillicothe and Cincinnati, inspecting the quartermaster's and commissary's departments as he proceeded. At Newport he found the 24th regiment of United States infantry, from Nashville, Tennessee. These he ordered to Franklinton, and followed them the next day.

"Upon reaching Franklinton he held a council with the chiefs of the friendly Indians, consisting of the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandot, and Seneca tribes. He informed them that circumstances had come to his knowledge which induced him to suspect the fidelity of some of the tribes, who seemed disposed to join the enemy in case they succeeded in capturing Fort Meigs — that a crisis had arrived, which required all the tribes who remained neutral, and who were willing to engage in the war, to take a decided stand either for us or against us — that the President wanted no false friends — that the proposal of General Proctor to exchange the Kentucky militia for the tribes in our friendship, indicated that he had received some hint of their willingness to take up the tomahawk against us — and that to give the United States a proof of their good disposition, they must either remove their families into the interior, or the warriors must accompany him in the ensuing campaign and fight for the United States. To the latter condition the chiefs and warriors unanimously agreed; and they said they had long been anxious for an invitation to fight for the Americans. Tarhe, the oldest Indian in the western country, who represented all the tribes, professed in their name

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the most indissoluble friendship for the United States. General Harrison then told them he would let them know when they would be wanted in the service — "but you must conform to our mode of warfare. You are not to kill defenseless prisoners, old men, women, or children." He added that by their conduct he should be able to tell whether the British could restrain their Indians from such horrible cruelty. For if the Indians fighting with him would forbear such conduct, it would prove that the British could also restrain theirs if they wished to do it. He humorously told them he had been informed that General Proctor had promised to deliver him into the hands of Tecumseh, if he succeeded against Fort Meigs, to be treated as that warrior might think proper. "Now if I can succeed in taking Proctor, you shall have him for your prisoner, provided you will agree to treat him as a squaw, and only put petticoats upon him; for he must be a coward who would kill a defenseless prisoner." At the conclusion of the conference with the Indian deputations he received information from General Clay, commander of Fort Meigs that the enemy was preparing for a second attack on the fort. The 24th regiment of regulars was at this time at Upper Sandusky. From this regiment three hundred picked men were ordered to make a forced march, to relieve Fort Meigs. General Harrison pressed forward without halting night or day, and arrived at the Fort on the 28th of May at nightfall. Colonel Anderson, Colonel Gaines and their Tennessee detachment reached the garrison a few hours after the General.

The dispatch of General Clay to General Harrison seems to have been a false alarm, as no enemy appeared. As there was nothing to require his presence longer at Fort Meigs, he left that point on the 1st of July and proceeded to Lower Sandusky. Here, on the 2nd, he met Colonel Ball with a squadron of horse and immediately marched to Cleveland to inspect the progress made in the construction of boats for transporting the army over the lake. The boat builders were commanded by Major Jessup of the regular army. Cleveland, at that time, had in its hospital seventy-five of General Dudley's wounded soldiers, who had been paroled by Proctor. There was also a company of volunteers there, from Chillicothe, who acted as boat builders, and nurses to Dudley's wounded men. After remaining at Cleveland a brief time, General Harrison returned to Lower Sandusky,

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where he learned that Proctor was making preparations to attack Fort Meigs with a force of five thousand men. Later he received a dispatch from General Clay informing him of the perilous condition of the fort. Word was returned by courier that he would hasten to his relief as soon as possible, with a detachment of four hundred. He also cautioned General Clay to exercise great vigilance against surprises. The courier, Captain McCune, of Ohio, reached the fort on his return, just at the break of day, on the 25th of July. He had one companion, James Devlan, a French Canadian. In the night they lost their way, and consequently reached the fort at a later hour than they had intended.

"Just as McCune and his companion entered the cleared ground that surrounded the fort, a band of Indians caught sight of them, and came rushing upon them on horseback, with hideous yells. The following account has been given of their escape: 'They immediately took to the high bank with their horses, and retreated at full gallop up the river for several miles, pursued by the Indians, also mounted on horseback, until they came to a deep ravine; putting up from the river, in a southerly direction, when they turned upon the river bottom, and continued a short distance, until they found their further progress in that direction stopped by an impassable swamp. The Indians perceiving their dilemma, from their knowledge of the country, and expecting that they would naturally follow up the ravine, galloped thither to head them off. McCune guessed their intention, and he and his companion turned back upon their own track for the fort, gaining by this maneuver several hundred yards upon their pursuers. The Indians gave a yell of chagrin, and followed at their utmost speed. Just as they neared the fort, McCune dashed into a thicket across his course, on the opposite side of which other Indians had huddled, awaiting their prey. When this body of Indians had thought all but in their possession, again was the presence of mind of McCune signally displayed. He wheeled his horse, followed by Devlan, made his way out of the thicket, by the passage he had entered, and galloped around into the open space between them and the river, where the pursuers were checked by fire from the block-house at the western angle of the fort. In a few minutes after their arrival their horses dropped dead from fatigue. The Indians had orders to take them alive,

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as they had not fired until just as they entered the fort; but in the chase McCune had great difficulty in persuading Devlan to reserve his fire until the last extremity, and they therefore brought in their pieces loaded.'

By some means, not known, Tecumseh had received information of General Harrison's intention to force his way through his ranks to the fort. He therefore stationed a British force of infantry in a ravine, and at a short distance from them he stationed a squadron of cavalry. A large party of Indians were also posted in the forest at a short distance from the fort on both sides of the road to be traversed by the re-inforcements.

To decoy the troops from the fort, a sham battle was fought. From the hideous yells and sharp musketry it seemed to the troops in the garrison that a hotly contested battle was in progress.

The deception was managed with such skill that the garrison instantly flew to arms. The soldiers clamored to be led to battle. There was almost a revolt when General Clay refused to suffer them to march out to rescue their friends.

The arrival of McCune and the good judgment of General Clay saved the troops from destruction. The intelligence from General Harrison on the Sandusky led General Clay to judge it impossible that General Harrison with reinforcements could even have left Sandusky so soon. And he was certain that no reinforcements could come from any other quarter. Therefore, while he could not account for the firing, he did not deem it possible that any friends were approaching the fort.

It was a very narrow escape for the garrison. But for the firmness of General Clay, all must have perished. It is said that during the siege, when five thousand men surrounded the little band within the fortress, General Clay and his men resolved that they would not fall into the hands of General Proctor, who would hand them over to be tomahawked, scalped, and burned at the stake by the savages.

"General Proctor, finding it impossible to draw the garrison out from the fort, and not deeming it safe to attempt to carry it by storm, on the 28th of July embarked his troops on board his boats, and sailing down the Maumee, directed his course along the southern shore of the lake to the mouth of the Sandusky. His immense bands of Indians, under Tecumseh,

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filled the woods with their parties, as they traversed the swampy wilderness which spread out between the two posts."

At this time General Harrison was at Fort Seneca, about twelve or fifteen miles up the Sandusky river, from Fort Stephenson. Fort Stephenson was a small stockade, capable of accommodating about two hundred men. The defense of this stockade was under the command of Major George Croghan, a youth, twenty-one years of age. His command consisted of Captain Hunter, lieutenants Baylor, Johnson and Meeks; ensigns Ship and Duncan, and one hundred and sixty privates. General Harrison's force at Fort Seneca numbered one hundred and forty men. This post was selected as a convenient point from which reinforcements might be dispatched either up or down the river to protect the military supplies collected at Upper Sandusky. "On the evening of the 29th the Indians swarmed like bees in the woods, about Harrison's camp, and all along the Sandusky shore." At night he received a dispatch from General Clay stating that the enemy had raised the seige and departed down the river. A council of war was called when General Harrison propounded the question, "is Fort Stephenson tenable?" The council decided, "it was not tenable." In accordance with the decision, General Harrison sent orders to Major Croghan to abandon the fort, destroy the public property and retreat to Fort Seneca, provided the enemy were about to invest his fort with heavy cannon.

"The order was sent by a Mr. Conner and two Indians, who lost their way in the dark, and did not arrive at Fort Stephenson before 11 o'clock the next day. When Major Croghan received it, he was of the opinion that he could not then retreat with safety, as the Indians were hovering around the fort in considerable force. He called a council of his officers, a majority of whom coincided with him in opinion, that a retreat would be unsafe, and that the post could be maintained against the enemy at least till further instructions could be received from headquarters. The Major therefore immediately returned the following answer:

"Sir, I have just received yours of yesterday, 11 o'clock A. M., ordering me to destroy this place and make good my retreat, which was received too late to be carried into execution. 'We have determined to maintain this place, and by heavens we can.'

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"In writing this note, Major Croghan had a view to the probability of its falling into the hands of the enemy, and on that account made use of stronger language than would otherwise have been consistent with propriety."

Immediately after the departure of the courier for Fort Seneca, a reconnointering party that had been sent down the river, returned and reported the near approach of the enemy. The reconnoitering party after reporting passed on their way to Fort Seneca. Three hours after the receipt of the intelligence (July 31st) the boats of the enemy appeared in view carrying one thousand British regulars and as many Indians. The regulars were commanded by General Proctor in person, and the latter by General Dixon. The Indians appeared first, on the opposite side of the river and were saluted by a shot from the six pounder, the only piece of artillery in the fort, which soon caused them to retire. Thirty minutes later the Indian forces displayed themselves in every direction, to intercept the garrison should a retreat be attempted. The vessels anchored a mile below the fort; and Major Chambers accompanied by Dixon was dispatched towards the fort with a flag, and was met on the part of Major Croghan by ensign Shipp of the 17th regiment. "Chambers and Dixon, besought Shipp to spare the effusion of blood — 'what a pity,' said they, 'that you and Croghan, such fine young men, should be butchered by the enemy.' At this moment an Indian came out of an adjoining ravine, and advancing to the ensign attempted to wrest his sword from him. Dixon interfered, and having restrained the Indian, affected great anxiety to get him safe into the fort."

The enemy now opened fire upon the fort, from his guns on the boats and a mortar on the shore. The bombardment was continued without intermission through the night, though it produced but little effect upon the works. The fire was directed against the north-west angle of the fort, which led Major Croghan to suppose that the attempt to storm the works would be made at that point. He withheld his fire as much as possible to save ammunition, and moved his gun from place to place, to lead the foe to believe that he had many pieces in the fort. In this manner the night passed away. Tecumseh with two thousand warriors lay beside the road leading to Fort Seneca, expecting a reinforcement from that post to save the garrison. He hoped

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for a victory similar to the one gained over St. Clair. In this he was disappointed, as no such force was sent. During the night the enemy landed three six pounders and a mortar, and stationed them in a grove about two hundred and forty yards from the fort.

The fort was surrounded by a dry ditch, nine feet wide, and six feet deep. Near the middle of the north line of the stockade there was a blockhouse, from which this ditch could be raked, in either direction by artillery. The cannon was placed in this blockhouse, and loaded almost to the muzzle with slugs and grape-shot.

Early in the morning of the 2d, the enemy opened fire from their battery in the woods, which was continued until four o'clock when an assault was made on the northwest angle. Two feints were made toward the southern angle, where Captain Hunter's lines were formed; and at the same time a column of three hundred and fifty men were discovered advancing through the smoke, within twenty paces of the north-western angle. A heavy, galling fire of musketry was now opened upon them from the fort, which threw them into some confusion. Colonel Short, who headed the principal column, soon rallied his men, and led them with great bravery to the brink of the ditch. After a momentary pause he leaped into the ditch, calling to his men to follow him, and in a few minutes it was full. The masked porthole was now opened, and the six pounder, at the distance of thirty feet, poured such destruction among them that but few who had entered the ditch were fortunate enough to escape. A precipitate and confused retreat was the immediate consequence, although some of the officers attempted to rally their men. The other column, which was led by Colonel Warburton and Major Chambers, was also routed in confusion by a destructive fire from the line commanded by Captain Hunter. The whole of them fled into the adjoining wood, beyond the reach of our fire-arms. During the assault which lasted half an hour, the enemy kept up an incessant fire from their howitzer and five six-pounders. They left Colonel Short,* a lieutenant and twenty-five privates

* Colonel Short, who commanded the regulars composing the forlorn hope, was ordering his men to leap the ditch, cut down the pickets, and give the Americans no quarter, when he fell mortally wounded into the ditch, hoisted his white handkerchief on the end of his sword, and

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dead in the ditch. The total number of prisoners taken was twenty-six, most of them badly wounded. Major Muir was knocked down in the ditch and lay among the dead, till the darkness of the night enabled him to escape in safety. The loss of the garrison was one killed and seven slightly wounded. The total loss of the enemy could not have been less than one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

When night came on, which was soon after the assault, the wounded in the ditch were in a desperate situation. Complete relief could not be brought to them by either side with any degree of safety. Major Croghan, however, relieved them as much as possible — he contrived to convey them water over the picketting in buckets, and a ditch was opened under the pickets, through which those who were able and willing, were encouraged to crawl into the fort. All who were able, preferred, of course, to follow their defeated comrades, and many others were carried from the vicinity of the fort by the Indians, particularly their own killed and wounded; and in the night, about three o'clock, the whole British and Indian force commenced a disorderly retreat. So great was their precipitation that they left a sail-boat containing some clothing and a considerable quantity of military stores; and on the next day seventy stand of arms and some braces of pistols were picked up around the fort. Their hurry and confusion was caused by the apprehension of an attack from General Harrison, of whose position and force they had probably received an exaggerated account.

It was the intention of General Harrison, should the enemy succeed against Fort Stephenson, or should they attempt to turn his left and fall on Upper Sandusky, to leave his camp at Seneca and fall back for the protection of that place. But he discovered by the firing on the evening of the 1st, that the enemy had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression on the fort; and he knew that an attempt to storm it without making a breach, could be successfully repelled by the garrison; he therefore determined to wait for the arrival of two hundred and fifty mounted volunteers under Colonel Renick, being the advance of seven hundred who were approaching by way of

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begged for that mercy which he had a moment before ordered to be denied to his enemy.

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Upper Sandusky, and then to march against the enemy and raise the siege, if their force was not still too great for his. On the 2nd he sent several scouts to ascertain their situation and force; but the woods were so infested with Indians, that none of them could proceed sufficiently near the fort to make the necessary discoveries. In the night a messenger arrived at headquarters with intelligence that the enemy was preparing to retreat. About 9 o'clock, Major Croghan had ascertained from their collecting about their boats, that they were preparing to embark, and had immediately sent an express to the commander-in-chief with this information. The General now determined to wait no longer for the reinforcements, and immediately set out with the dragoons, with which he reached the fort early in the morning, having ordered Generals McArthur and Cass, who had arrived at Fort Seneca several days before, to follow him with all the disposable infantry at that place, and which at this time was about seven hundred men, leaving the numerous sick, and the force necessary to maintain the position, behind. Finding that the enemy had fled entirely from the fort, so as not to be reached by him, and believing that Tecumseh was somewhere in the direction of Fort Meigs, with two thousand warriors, he immediately ordered the infantry to fall back to Fort Seneca, lest Tecumseh should make an attack on that place, or intercept the small reinforcements advancing from Ohio.

The foregoing is taken from McAfee's "History of the War in the Western Country" where it is quoted from some other source.

At the close of the defeat at Fort Stephenson Proctor made a hasty retreat back to Malden. It has already been stated that troops from all portions of Ohio, were hurrying to the Sandusky. But when they arrived there the enemy had departed. It became necessary, therefore, to discharge most of the volunteer militia, as there was nothing for them to do, and they were only consuming provisions. In the meantime active preparations were being made which should decide who should have command of the lake with all its shores. Several hundred sailors had been ordered to Lake Erie early in 1812, under the command of Lieutenants Perry and Elliott. They seized and captured at different times, several British vessels, and destroyed such vessels as they

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could not tow into our harbors. Ship carpenters had been engaged in the building of war vessels at Cleveland and Erie. Soon after the British defeat at Fort Stephenson, nine vessels were ready for service, carrying, in all, fifty-four guns. Twenty-five active seamen, from Fort Meigs were sent over to join Commodore Perry's fleet at the mouth of Sandusky river. These sailors had withdrawn from service on the ocean, and now joined Perry's force, contributing much to his success. While Perry lay at the mouth of the Sandusky river, General McArthur sent him one hundred and fifty marines, additional to his force. The British fleet at Malden, under Commodore Barclay, consisted of six ships, carrying sixty-three guns.

About the first of September Commodore Perry's squadron sailed from the mouth of Sandusky river, for Put-in-Bay harbor, situated about thirty miles from Malden, where the British squadron was riding at anchor. After remaining at Put-in-Bay a short time the American squadron moved across the lake, and after various maneuvers in the vicinity of Malden returned to Sandusky Bay, and two days later anchored again in Put-in-Bay to wait for the sailing of the British fleet. They did not have long to wait. On the morning of the 10th of September the British fleet was seen in the distance, under full sail. The American fleet was moved from the harbor, around Gibraltar Island and formed in line of battle. A flag was hoisted, bearing the motto, *Don't give up the ship*. It was greeted with repeated cheers from all the vessels.

It was the intention of the British Commodore to attack the American fleet before it could be moved from the harbor. The wind, however, was unfavorable to the execution of his design. Before 10 o'clock the American fleet had gained the open lake and was ready for battle.

The lightness of the winds prevented a rapid approach of the hostile squadrons. For two hours the crews of the contending vessels were subjected to an intense anxiety and suspense. It is described as being "a time of dreadful quiet."

"No noise, no bustle, prevailed to distract the mind, except at intervals the shrill piping of the boatswain's whistle, or a murmuring whisper among the men who stood around their guns with lighted matches, narrowly watching the movements of the

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foe, and sometimes stealing a glance at the countenances of their commanders."

At fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock, a bugle was sounded on the British flagship, Detroit, when a tremendous fire from the British long guns was opened on the American flagship Lawrence. The Lawrence, being armed with short guns was unable to respond for forty minutes. In a short time every brace and bowline of the Lawrence was shot away and the vessel became unmanageable. In the meantime the greater part of her crew had been killed, and her guns rendered useless. For two hours the Lawrence withstood the fierce attack. The wind was so light that the other vessels could not come to her assistance. A perfect discipline prevailed. As fast as the gunners were wounded they were taken below, their places were filled by others, and the dead were left where they fell until the close of the action. At the end of two hours the vessel was reduced to a perfect wreck. At two o'clock, Commodore Perry with the flag of the disabled vessel stepped into a small row-boat, and standing erect, was transported to the Niagara. During the passage he was exposed to a continuous broadside from the enemy, but escaped unharmed. When safe on board of the Niagara, the remnant of his crew in the Lawrence gave three cheers at his success. Upon reaching the Niagara he expressed his fears to Captain Elliott that the victory was lost. Captain Elliott remarked that the wind was rising and that there were still possibilities in store. The Captain was immediately dispatched to bring up the remainder of the squadron. In a small boat the Captain proceeded down the whole line of the enemy, exposed to their incessant fire; "yet he accomplished the perilous task uninjured, though completely soaked with the water thrown upon him by the balls which struck around him. He brought up the gunboats, and placed them under the sterns of the heaviest vessels of the enemy, where they were able to do much execution."

"Finding the Niagara but little injured, the commander determined upon the bold and desperate expedient of breaking the enemy's line. He accordingly bore up and passed the head of the two ships and brig, giving them a raking fire from his starboard guns, and also a raking fire upon a large schooner and sloop from his larboard quarter at half pistol shot. Having engaged the whole squadron, he laid his ship alongside the British Commander.

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The small vessels having got up within good grape and canister distance, on the other quarter, enclosed their enemy between them and the Niagara, and in this position kept up a most destructive fire on both quarters of the British until every ship struck her colors."

The victory was won. Perry with a touch of pride returned to the bloody deck of the Lawrence, and there received the surrender. After the formalities of the surrender, he wrote his famous dispatch to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours — two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

The engagement has no parallel in modern naval warfare. It was complete. The loss on board the American squadron, in killed and wounded was one hundred and twenty-four. Of these twenty-seven were killed. The British loss in killed and wounded was two hundred, and six hundred prisoners. Six vessels, and sixty guns, were the trophies conducted to Put-in-Bay on the day following the battle.

"The slain of the crews of both squadrons were consigned to the depths of the still waters of the lake. The next day the funeral obsequies of the American and British officers who had fallen were performed at an opening on the margin of the bay, in an appropriate and affecting manner. The crews of both fleets united in the ceremony. The stillness of the weather, the procession of boats, the music, the slow and regular motion of the oars, striking in exact time with the notes of the solemn dirge, the mournful waving of the flags, the sound of the minute-guns from all the ships and the wild and solitary aspect of the place gave to these funeral rites a most impressive influence, and formed an affecting contrast with the terrible struggle of the preceding day. Three British officers, Captain Finnis, and Lieutenants Garl and Stockoe — and two Americans, Lieutenant Brooks and Midshipman Lamb were interred on the northern shore of Put-in-Bay Island, facing Gibraltar Island." Four posts joined by chains mark the resting place of the heroes, at the present day.

"The fate of Barclay, the British Commander, was melancholy indeed. He had lost an arm at Trafalgar. And now, in addition to the terrible and humiliating defeat he had encountered, he lost the other. Commodore Perry, in his official dispatch, spoke in the highest terms of respect and commiseration for his

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wounded antagonist, and begged leave to grant him an immediate parole."

"Two days after the battle, two Indian chiefs, who had been selected for their skill as marksmen, and stationed in the tops of the Detroit for the purpose of picking off the American officers, were discovered snugly stowed away in the hold of the Detroit. These savages, who had been accustomed to ships of no greater magnitude than what they could sling on their backs, when the action became warm were so panic stricken at the terrors of the scene and the strange perils that surrounded them, that, looking at each other with amazement, they vociferated their significant 'quonh,' and precipitately descended to the hold. In their British uniforms hanging in bags upon their famished bodies, they were brought before Commodore Perry, fed, and discharged, no further parole being necessary to prevent their afterwards engaging in the contest."

The roar of the cannonading was distinctly heard at Malden. An allied force of British and Indians, amounting to five thousand five hundred men, was at the fort anxiously awaiting the result. The defeat of the British squadron would render it necessary for them immediately to vacate their works. General Proctor tried, for a time, to conceal the disaster from the Indians. But the eagle eye of Tecumseh immediately detected the indications of a retreat. Demanding an interview with General Proctof, for whom he had but little respect, he thus addressed him:

"In the war before this, with the Americans, you gave the hatchet to the Indians when our old chiefs were alive. They are now dead. In that war the British were thrown flat upon their backs by the Americans. You took them by the hand and made peace without consulting us. We fear you will do so again. When this war was declared our British father gave us the tomahawk and told us that he wanted our assistance, and that he would certainly get back for us our lands, which the Americans had taken from us.

"You told us to bring our families here, and promised to take care of them, and that while our men went out to fight the Americans our women and children should want for nothing. Your fleet had gone out; we know that they have fought; we have heard the great guns. But we know not what has happened to the chief with one arm. Your ships have gone one way, and we are much

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surprised to see our father tying up everything and preparing to run in the other direction. You always told us to remain here, and declared that you would never take your foot from British ground. Now we see that you are drawing back, without waiting to get sight of the enemy. We must compare our father to a fat dog, who, when affrighted, drops his tail between his legs and runs away.

"The Americans have not yet defeated us by land. We are not sure that they have by water. We therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance. If they defeat us we will then retreat.

"At the battles of the Rapids, in the last war, the Americans certainly defeated us. And when we fled to the British fort the gates were shut against us. We are afraid that it might be so again; but instead of that we see our British friends preparing themselves to flee from their garrison. You have the arms and ammunition which our British father sent for his red children. If you intend to go away give them to us, and then you may go and welcome. Our lines are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and if it be His will we wish to be buried beneath them."

The news of the great naval victory spread with great rapidity, and as it reached the various detachments, pressing forward to the shore of the lake, it quickened their speed, and awakened a desire to achieve a victory equally brilliant over the enemy under Proctor.

In the mean time Commodore Perry had moved his sixteen vessels and eighty small boats from Put-in-Bay to the mouth of Portage river, where they were held in readiness for the embarkation of the American Army. On the evening of the 16th of September, General McArthur received orders at Fort Meigs to embark the artillery, military stores and provisions at that place, in vessels which were sent from headquarters to receive them; and to march the regulars of the garrison across the country to the rendezvous at the mouth of Portage river, preparatory to their embarkation with the remainder of the army. He had already reduced For Meigs to a small post, in the upper part of the old works, and quickly executed the orders for his removal. The remaining Kentuckians at that place under General Clay, had determined to accompany General Harrison, though their term

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of service had nearly expired; and the General himself had particularly solicited the governor for leave to accompany him, in case his men were not permitted to go. He now embarked with his suite, and a number of his men, in the transport vessels which had come for the stores.

The mounted regiment under Colonel Richard M. Johnson, which was then at Fort Meigs, received orders from General Harrison to encamp under the guns of the fort and wait for further orders.

In concentrating the forces for the invasion of Canada, General Harrison had notified the Wyandots, Shawnee, and Seneca Indians near Upper Sandusky, that they would be received into his service; and about two hundred and sixty had, in consequence, joined him at Fort Seneca and accompanied him to the point of embarkation, under their chiefs, Lewis, Blackhoof, and Snake.

On the 20th of September General Harrison embarked with the regular troops, Generals McArthur and Case, and arrived the same day at Middle Bass Island about ten miles from Portage Bay. On the two days following all the militia were transported to the island, where they remained until the 24th, in waiting for the arrival of the necessary stores and provisions for the forward movement.

On the 25th the whole army was moved to Middle Sister Island, a small island containing an area of about five or six acres.

On the 28th, eighteen days after Perry's victory, General Harrison disembarked with a force of nearly three thousand men at a short distance south of Malden, and made an immediate advance upon the works, but Proctor, brave, when defenseless prisoners were to be slain, robbed or ill treated, had fled without firing a gun. Before deserting the place, however, he burned the fortress, and public store houses. About sundown, of the same day, the army entered Malden in triumph, heralded by the national air of "Yankee Doodle." On the 29th, the army reached Sandwich, in pursuit of the retiring army.

When the army reached Sandwich, on the 29th, General McArthur was detached with his brigade to retake possession of Detroit, which for thirteen months had been in possession of the British and Indians. The latter did not leave it until startled by a few rounds from one of the vessels. On the same day, the General, seizing the first moment to abrogate the martial law in

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force by Proctor, re-established the civil government of Michigan, to the great joy and relief of the inhabitants.

On the first of October, Colonel Johnson, with his mounted regiment crossed the strait and rejoined the army. On the 2d, the pursuit was renewed. On a fork of the Thames, near Chatham, a large body of Indians were found prepared to dispute the passage of the stream. A few shot from Wood's artillery dispersed them. This was the place appointed by Proctor, in his conference with Tecumseh, to make a stand. "Here," said the former, "they would either defeat General Harrison, or there lay their bones." Tecumseh approved of the position, and said, "when he should look at the two streams, they would remind him of the Wabash and Tippecanoe."

On the 5th, the American army overtook the retreating enemy. General Proctor had posted himself very strongly with the river Thames protecting one flank, and an almost impassible marsh on the other. The Indians occupied a very dense forest just beyond the swamp. The position of the enemy, was well calculated to exercise the best military talent in the opposing general, and valor in his troops. As the wings could not be turned, General Harrison made his arrangements to concentrate his forces against the British line. The first division, under Major General Henry, was formed in three lines at one hundred yards from each other — the front line consisting of Freter's brigade, the second line of Chile's brigade, and the reserve of King's brigade. These lines were in front of the British troops and parallel to them. The second division, under Major General Desha, composed of Allen's and Caldwell's brigades was formed at right angles to the first division. Governor Shelby, as senior Major General of the Kentucky troops, was posted at the angle, formed between the first and second divisions. Colonel Simrall's regiment of light infantry was formed in reserve, obliquely to the left division and covering the rear of the front division; and after much reflection as to the disposition to be made of Colonel Johnson's mounted troops, they were directed as soon as the front line advanced, to take ground to the left, and, forming upon that flank, to endeavor to turn the right of the Indians. A detachment of regular troops of the 26th United States infantry, under Colonel Paul, occupied the space between the road and river for the purpose of seizing the enemy's ar-

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tillery; and simultaneously with this movement, forty friendly Indians were to pass under the bank to the rear of the British line, and by their fire induce the enemy to suppose their own Indians had turned against them. At the same time, General Wood had been instructed to make preparations for using the enemy's artillery, and rake their own line by a flank fire. By delaying the attack by the second division, the Indians were held in a state of expectancy, in a position in which they were useless. It is readily seen, as the general anticipated, they awaited in their position for the advance of the second division, whilst the British left was contending with the American right. The Indians afterwards inquired why this division did not charge their line. This disposition of the troops was a combination of the modern tactics of Europe, with that prescribed by Washington and adopted by General Wayne. Johnson's corps consisted of nine hundred men, and the five brigades under Governor Shelby amounted to between fifteen and eighteen hundred, in all not exceeding two thousand seven hundred.

In the midst of these arrangements, and just as the order was about to be given to the front line to advance, at the head of which General Harrison had placed himself with his staff, Major Wood approached him with the intelligence, that having reconnoitered the enemy he had ascertained the remarkable fact, the British lines, instead of the usual close order, had been drawn up at *open order*. This departure from ordinary military principles in the formation of the British troops, at once induced General Harrison to adopt the novel expedient of charging the British lines with Johnson's mounted troops. This determination was communicated to Colonel Johnson, who was directed to draw up his regiment "in close column, with its right fifty yards from the road, (that it might be, in some measure, protected from the artillery,) its left upon the swamp, and to charge at full speed upon the enemy."

General Harrison in his official report wrote: "I determined to break the British line at once, by a charge of the mounted infantry. I placed myself at the head of the front line of infantry to direct the movements of the cavalry and to give the necessary support. The army had moved on in this order but a short distance, when the mounted men received the fire of the British line, and were ordered to charge. The horses in front

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of the column recoiled from the fire. Our column, at length getting into motion, broke through the enemy with irresistible force. In one minute the contest in front was over.

The result of this charge decided the battle. It uncovered the Indian left, and necessarily compelled a retreat, although the battle continued to rage severely to the left along the Indian line. Colonel Richard M. Johnson, by the extension of his line, had come in contact with the Indians, who had made some impression upon him and the left of Trotter's brigade. As soon as the charge upon the right had taken effect, General Harrison dispatched an order to Governor Shelby to bring up Simrall's regiment to reinforce the point pressed by the Indians, and then the general passed to the left to superintend the operations in that quarter. The governor, however, had anticipated the wishes of the general, and bringing up Simrall's regiment, met the general near the angle, and soon after the battle ceased. The commanding general then directed a portion of the right batallion, under Major Payne, to pursue General Proctor, who had fled under the escort of a troop of dragoons and some mounted Indians. The pursuit was so hot for six miles beyond the Moravian town, that the British general was compelled to abandon his sword, papers, and carriage, which, with sixty-three prisoners, several Indians killed, and an immense amount of stores, was the result of this daring enterprise by seven officers and three privates, who alone continued the pursuit after the first few miles. After the surrender of the English, General Harrison turned all his force upon the Indians. The savages fought persistently for a time from behind the trees. But at length, having lost their leader and a large number of their bravest warriors, they fled precipitately with yells into the thick woods, where no mounted foe could follow them. The defeat of the British army was entire. Proctor lost, of his regular troops, sixty-nine in killed and wounded. Six hundred of his soldiers and officers were taken prisoners. The Indians left one hundred and fifty on the field of battle. Among the slain was their renowned chieftain, Tecumseh. The artillery which was taken from the British with Burgoyne at Saratoga, and which General Hull had surrendered at Detroit, was all captured.

The question is often asked, who killed Tecumseh? Caleb Atwater, in his brief history of Ohio, devotes two pages to the

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answer. His ultra political bias, however, disqualified him for writing an impartial history of Richard M. Johnson, for whom the honor was claimed. Atwater was an ardent admirer of General Harrison, and published his book as a sort of campaign document, at the time that General Harrison was a candidate for the presidency. His opposition to Colonel Johnson arose from the fact that Colonel Johnson was a zealous supporter of President Madison, who had incurred the displeasure of the Whig party.

The following biographical sketch, from Dr. Thomas' American Biographies, is probably as impartial, as any one that has ever been presented to the public:

"Richard Mentor Johnson, ninth Vice-President of the United States, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1780. He studied at Transylvania University, and practiced law with success. Elected a representative to Congress in 1807, he zealously supported the administration of President Madison, and he was regularly re-elected for a period of twelve years. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he raised and commanded a regiment of mounted riflemen on the Indian frontier. In 1813 he again took the field, and contributed greatly to Harrison's victory of the Thames, (October 5th, 1813). The Indian chief Tecumseh, who fell in this battle, is generally believed to have been killed by Colonel Johnson, who was dangerously wounded. In 1819 he was transferred to the United States Senate, of which he was a member for ten years. He was again returned to the House of Representatives in 1829, and was regularly re-elected till chosen Vice-President in 1837. He died in 1850.

In addition to the forgoing, we add the following from General Robert B. McAfee's History of the Late War in the Western Country:

"Tecumseh was found among the dead, at the point where Colonel Johnson had charged upon the enemy in person; and it is generally believed, that this celebrated chief fell by the hand of the Colonel. It is certain that the latter killed the Indian with his pistol, who shot him through his hand, at the very spot where Tecumseh lay; but another dead body lay at the same place, and Mr. King, a soldier in Captain Davidson's company, had the honor of killing one of them."

On the 6th the American troops continued to occupy the

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battle ground, and the Moravian town about two miles above it, being employed in burying the dead and collecting the public property of the enemy, of which a considerable quantity was found in different places. In addition to the artillery already mentioned, and a great variety of military stores, there were at least five thousand stand of small arms captured by our troops and destroyed by the enemy on this expedition. A large proportion of them had been captured by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, the massacre of the river Raisin, and the defeat of Colonel Dudley. Early on the 7th, General Harrison left the army under the immediate command of Governor Shelby and returned to Detroit; and in the course of the same day the different corps commenced their return home, having embarked the greater part of the property they had captured in boats on the Thames, and set fire to the Moravian town, which was a very inconsiderable village, occupied chiefly by Delaware Indians, who professed to be of the Moravian sect of religion. On the 10th all the troops arrived with their prisoners at Sandwich. Upon their arrival the weather became so extremely cold and stormy that they were unable to commence their homeward march until the 12th.

In the meantime an armistice was concluded by General Harrison with the Indians. Before he marched in pursuit of Proctor, a deputation of Ottawas and Chippewas had sued for peace, which he had promised them on condition that they would bring in their families, and raise the tomahawk against the British. To these terms they readily acceded; and before his return the Miamis and Pottawatamies had solicited a cessation of hostilities from General McArthur on the same conditions. Even the ferocious and inveterate Maipock of the Potawatamies now tendered his submission, and an armistice was concluded with seven of the hostile tribes, which was to continue till the pleasure of the President was known. They agreed to deliver up all their prisoners at Fort Wayne, and to leave hostages as security for their good behavior. Separated from their allies, by the victories on the lake and the Thames, from whom they had received subsistence and council, they were now glad to accept American friendship on any terms, which would save them from extermination by famine and the sword.

On the 15th the foot troops arrived at the river Raisin, where they found the bones of their massacred countrymen still

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bleaching in the village of Frenchtown. Governor Shelby directed the regiment of Colonel Simrall to collect and bury them; but they were so numerous and widely scattered, that he found it necessary to employ the brigade of General King in the same sad duty. On the 19th they arrived at the mouth of Portage river, and on the 20th a general order was issued, directing the return of the troops to Kentucky in detachments, passing by Franklinton (Columbus) where they were to deposit their arms. The governor concluded this order by observing:

"Although in the course of this campaign, you necessarily encountered many difficulties and privations, yet they were met with that cheerfulness and sustained with that manly fortitude which the occasion required. The uninterrupted good fortune which attended us, is a source of the most pleasant reflection, and can not fail to excite the warmest feelings of gratitude toward the Divine Being, who has been pleased in a peculiar manner to favor us, and to crown with success the exertions we have made for our country.

"In the course of the very active operations which we have performed, it is possible that expressions may have dropped, tending to irritate and wound the feelings of some who were engaged in them. The commanding general hopes, that with the campaign will end every unpleasant sensation, which may have arisen from that source, and that we shall return home united as a band of brothers, with the sweet solace of having served our country from the purest motives, and with the best of our abilities."

In pursuance of this order the troops returned to Kentucky, and were discharged by Major Trigg at Limestone on the 4th of November. The mounted regiment under Colonel Johnson was detained a few days at Detroit, till the Indians had dispersed after the armistice, and then returned home without any remarkable occurrence.

The battle of the Thames practically closed the war in the North-West. General Harrison proceeded to Niagara in Perry's fleet and repaired to Newark, where he assumed command of the troops at that point. Later, he resigned his commission in the army and returned to his farm at North Bend, fifteen miles below Cincinnati.

In the summer of 1814, General Harrison, Governor Shelby and General Cass, were appointed to treat with the Indians of

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the north-west. Governor Shelby declining on account of his official station, General Adair was selected to fill his place. A treaty was shortly afterwards concluded by them, with the Indians, at Greenville. After the peace in 1815, General Harrison was placed at the head of another commission, to treat with the Indians in regard to the restoration of the territory possessed by them before the war. The council was held at Detroit, and a treaty made, which embraced nine important tribes.

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CHAPTER X.

INDIAN TREATIES.

TREATY AT THE FOOT OF THE RAPIDS OF THE MAUMEE.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was made and concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnees, Pottawottomies, Ottawas, and Chippeway Tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the lands comprehended within the following lines and 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 in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve, north and west, to the north-western corner thereof; thence to the north-western corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence east, to the western bank of the St. Mary's River aforesaid; thence down on the western bank of the said river, to the reserve at Fort 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 United States by the treaty of Detroit in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence with the said line south, to the middle of said Miami River, opposite the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence down the middle of said Miami River, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of

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Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. The Pottawottomy, Ottawa, and Chippeway tribes of Indians in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: beginning where the western line of the state of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty-one miles above the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence down the middle of the said Miami River, to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, north forty-five miles; thence west, so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 3. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnees, Pottawottomy, Ottawas, and Chippeway tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe, annually, forever the sum of four thousand dollars in specie, at Upper Sandusky. To the Seneca tribe, annually, forever, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Lower Sandusky. To the Shawnese tribe, annually, forever, the sum of two thousand dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta. To the Pottawottomy tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie, at Detroit. To the Ottawas tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit. To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit. To the Delaware tribe, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta, but no annuity. And the United States also agree that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Shawnese, and Delaware tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville to the Ottawas and Chippewa tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes, respectively.

ARTICLE 5. The schedule hereunto annexed is to be taken and considered as a part of this treaty; and the tracts herein

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stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnees tribes of Indians are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, agreeably to the descriptions, provisions, and limitations therein contained.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tauyan, Rantayan, Dawatout, Manocue, Tauyandantanson, and Handaunwangh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of said persons for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the center of which shall be the place where Fort Feree stands; and also a tract of one 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.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Tahawmadoyaw, Captain Harris, Isahawnusay, Joseph Jawgyou, Captain Smith, Coffee-House, Running About, and Wiping Stick, 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 thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Sandusky River, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William 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 thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Catewekesa or Black Hook, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemenetoo or Big Snake, Othawakeseka or Yellow Feather, Chakalowah or the Tail's End, Pemthala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Color, Chakalewah or the Tail's end, Pemthala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Color, chiefs of the Shawnees tribe, residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land ten miles square, the center of which shall be the council-house at Wapaghkonetta.

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The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Pectha or Falling Tree, and to Onowaskemo or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawnees tribes, residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawnee Settlement, on Hog Creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Quatanape or Captain Lewis, Shekaghela or Turtle, Skilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawnese tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to Mesomea or Civil John, Wakawuxsheno or the White Man, Oquesheno or Joe, and Willaquasheno or When you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawnese and Seneca tribes, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain forty-eight square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, 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 United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia Military Reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first mentioned line, and westerly, with the second mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly as possible in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawas Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's Fork of the Great Auglaize River, to contain five miles square, the center of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork, and one other tract, to contain three miles square, on the Little Auglaize River, to include Oquanoxa's village.

ARTICLE 7. And the said chiefs or their successors may, at any time they may think proper, convey to either of the persons

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mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may, at any time, convey the same to any person by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

ARTICLE 8. At the special request of the said Indians, the United States agree 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 land herein described:

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, on the west 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 run 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 six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, to begin at the place, Camp Ball, and to run up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the Children of the late William McCollock, who was killed in August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, near Mangaugon and who are quarter blood Wyandot Indians, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner with and from the said river.

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 three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey Creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin

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north, forty-five degrees west, and one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence south three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah Williams 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, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres, on the east side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

To Catherine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Mangaugon, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a section of six hundred and forty acres of land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof south three hundred and twenty 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 six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river, forty poles below the corner of said Spicer's cornfield, thence up the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof, one mile, thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawnese chief Blue Jacket, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miami River below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section to be on the southeast side of the river, and one quarter on the northwest side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawnees chief Captain Logan, or Spamagelabe, who fell in the service of the United States during the late war, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the Great Auglaize River, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane, a half blood Ottawa Indian, one section

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of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which the said Shane now lives, thence up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said line east for quantity.

To James M'Pherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty-eight miles at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Horoun or the Cherokee Boy, a Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Sandusky River, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvements.

To Alexander D. Godfrey and Richard Godfrey, adopted children of the Pottawottomy tribe, and at their special request, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States by the Pottawottomy, Ottawas, and Chippewas tribes, to be located by them, the said Alexander and Richard, after the said tract shall be surveyed.

To Sawandebans, 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 one thousand eight hundred and seven, above Roche de Boeuf, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

ARTICLE 9. The United States engage to appoint an agent to reside among or near the Wyandots, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, to manage their intercourse with the Government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian agent; and the same agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares on the Sandusky River. And an agent for similar purposes and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed to reside among or near the Shawnese, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapaghkonetta, at Lewistown, at Hog Creek, and at Blanchard's Creek. And one mile square

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shall be reserved at Malaye for the use of the agent for the Shawnese.

And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the agency.

Article 10. The United States engage to erect a saw mill and a grist mill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use, and to provide and maintain a blacksmith, for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith, for the use of the Indians at Wapaghkonetta, Hog Creek, and Lewistown.

Article 11. The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty; and the Indians shall for the same term enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

Article 12. The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the Secretary of War, in favor of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherence, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed that the sums thus assessed shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with the said assessment, that is to say:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutashs towns, twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown and at Jerome's town, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

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To the Shawnees, an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Senecas, an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

ARTICLE 13. And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawnees, being one-half of five years' annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry, and whereas the Wyandots contend that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them and a few persons of the Shawnees and Seneca tribes; now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe, in specie, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 14. The United States reserves to the proper authority the right to make roads through any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travelers, should the same be found necessary.

ARTICLE 15. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs for the use of the Wyandots, Shawnees, Senecas, and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawas Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

ARTICLE 16. Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawottomy tribes being attached to the Catholic religion, and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St. Anne, of Detroit, for the use of said church, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit for the use of said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each one-half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon, and three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved for the use of the said Indians by the treaty of Detroit in one thousand eight hundred and seven; and the superintendent of Indian affairs in the territory of Michigan is authorized, on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.

ARTICLE 17. The United States engage to pay to any of the

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Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon in consequence of the lines established by the treaty.

Article 18. The Delaware tribe of Indians, in consideration 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 land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of Congress, passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, providing for the disposal of the lands 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.

Article 19. The United States agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Zeeshawn or James Armstrong, and to Sanondo-yourayquaw 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 Shawnees 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 Captain Pipe's village.

Article 20. 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 in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville on the south side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan, or M'Carty'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.

Article 21. This treatry shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Proclaimed January 4th, 1819.

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Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof.

Three sections, to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square to be granted to the Wyandots. One of the said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of schools, and one for the support of mechanics, and to be under the direction of the chiefs. Two sections, of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe, and his six counsellors, namely: Doouquod or half king; Routoudu or Warpole; Tauyaurontoyon or Between the Logs; Dawatout or John Hicks; Manocue or Thomas; Sauyoudautansaw or George Ruuh; and Hawdowuwaugh or Matthews.

And, after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Hoocue, Roudootouk, Mahoma, Naatou, Mautanawto, Maurunquaws, Naynuhanky, Abrm. Williams, sen., Squautaugh, Tauyouranuta, Tahawquevouws, Dasharows, Twayheton, Hawtooyou, Maydounaytoye, Neudooslau, Deecalrautousay, Houtooyemaugh, Datoowawna, Matsayeaanyourie, James Ranken, Sentumass, Tahutoshowweda, Madudara, Shaudauaye, Shamardeesay, Sommodowot, Moautaau, Nawsottomaugh, Maurawskinquaws, Tawtoolowme, Shawdouyeayourou, Showweno, Dashoree, Sennewdorow, Toayttootaw, Mawskattaugh, Tahawshodeuyea, Haunarawreudee, Shauromou, Tawyaurontoreyea, Roumelay, Nadocays, Carryumandentaugh, Bigarms, Mandonrawcays, Haurauoot, Syhrundash, Tahorowtsemdee, Roosayn, Dautoresay, Nashawtoomous, Skawduutoutee, Sanorowsha, Nautennee, Youausha, Aumatorrow, Ohoutautoon, Tawyougaustayou, Sootonteeree, Dootooau, Hawreenwaucudee, Yourahatsa, Towntoreshaw, Syuwewataugh, Cauyou, Omiztsehaw, Gausawaugh, Skashowaysquaw, Mawdovdoo, Narowayshaus, Nawcatay, Isuhowhayeato, Myatousha, Tauoodowma, Youhreo, George Williams, Oharvatoy, Saharossor, Isaac Williams, Squindatee, Mayeatohot, Lewis Coon, Isatouque, or John Coon, Tawaumanocay or E. Wright, Owawtatuu, Osontraudee, Tomatsahoss, Sarrahoss, Tauyoureehoryeow, Saudotoss Toworordu, or Big Ears, Tauomatsarau, Tahoroudoyou or Two, Daureehau, Dauoreeenu, Trautohauweetough, Yourowquains, or

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widow of the Crane, Caunnaytoma, Hottomorrow, Taweesho, Dauquausay, Toumon, Hoogaudoorow, Newdeetontow, Dawhowhouk, Daushouteehawk, Sawaronuis, Norrorowtawwass, Tawarroons, Neshaustay, Toharratough, Taurowtotucawaa, Youshindianyato, Tauosanays, Sadowerrais, Isanowtow, touk or Fox Widow, Sauratoudo or William Zane, Hayanoise or Ebenezer Zane, Mawcasharrow or widow M'Cullock, Susannah, Teshawtaugh, Bawews, Tamataurank, Razor, Rahisaus, Cudeetore, Shawnetaurew, Tatrarow, Cuqua, Yourowon, Sauyounaoskra, Tanorawayout, Howcuquawdorow, Gooyeamee, Dautsaqua, Maudamu, Sanoreeshoc, Hauleeyeatausay, Gearoohee, Matoskrawtouk, Dawweeshoe, Sawyourawat, Naoudseoranauaurayk, Youronurays, Scoutash, Serroymuch, Hoondeshotch, Ishuskeah, Dusharraw, Ondewaus, Duyewtale, Roneyoutacolo, Hoonorowyoutacob, Howorowduro, Nawanaunonelo, Tolhomanona, Chiyamik, Tyyeakwheunohale, Aushewhowole, Schowondashres, Mondushawquaw, Tayoudrakele, Giveriahes, Sootreeshuskoh, Suyouturaw, Tindee, Tahorroshoquaw, Irahkasquaw, Ishoreameuswat, Curoweyottell, Noriyettete, Siyarech, Testeatete.

The thirty thousand acres of land for the Senecas upon the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Syuwasautau, Nawwene, Joseph, Iseumetaugh or Picking up a club, Orawhaotodie or Turn over, Saudaurous or Split the river, Tahowtoorains or Jo Smee, Ispomduare, Yellowbay, Dashowrowramou or Drifting sand, Hauautouasquas, Hamyautuhow, Tahovayn, Howdautauyeao or King George, Standing Bones, Cyahaga or Fisher, Suthemoore, Red Skin, Mentauteehoore, Hyanashraman, or Knife in his hand, Running About, John Smith, Carrying the Basket, Cauwauay, or Striking, Rewauyeato or Carrying the news, Half up the Hill, Trowyoudoys or G. Hunter, Spike Buck, Caugooshow or Clearing up, Mark on his Hip, Captain Hams, Isetaune, or Crying often, Taunerowya or Two companies, Haudonwauays or Stripping the river, Isohauhasay, or Tall chief, Tahowmandoyou, Howyouway or Paddling, Clouding up, Youwautowtoyou or Burnt his body, Shetonyouwee or Sweet foot, Tauhaugainstoany or Holding his hand about, Oharrawtodee or Turning over, Haucaumarout, Sarrowsauismatare or Striking sword, Sadudeto Oshoutoy, or Burning berry, Hard Hickory, Curetscetau, Youronocay or Isaac, Youtradowwonlee, Newtauyaro, Tayouonte or Old foot, Tauo-

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sanetee, Syunout or Give it her, Doonstough, or Hunch on his forehead, Tyaudusout or Joshua Hendricks, Taushaus, haurow or Cross the arms, Henry, Youwaydauyea or the Island-Armstrong, Shake the Ground, His Neck Down, Youheno, towotoyoudō or Looking at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco, Standing Stone, Ronunaise or Wiping stick, Tarsduhatse or Large bones, Hamanchagave, House-Fly or Maggot, Roudouma or Sap running, Big Belt, Cat Bone, Sammy, Taongauats or Round the point, Ramuye or Hold the sky, Mentoududu, Hownotant, Slippery nose, Tauslawquowsay or Twenty wives, Hoogaurow or Mad man, Coffee-house, Long Hair.

The tract of ten miles square at Wapaghkonetta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: The Black Hoof, Pomthe or Walker, Piaseka or Wolf, Shemenutu or Snake, Ohtawakeseka or Yellow feather, Penethata or Perry, Chacalaway or the End of the tail, Quitawee or war chief, Sachachewa, Wasewweela, Wassewela or Bright horn, Othawsa or Yellow, Tepetoseka, Caneshemo, Newabetucka, Cawawescucka, Thokutchema, Setakosheka, Topee or James Saunders, Meshenewa, Tatiape, Pokechaw, Alawaymotakah, Lalloway or Perry, Wabemee, Nemekoshe, Nenepemeshequa or Cornstalk, Sheshe, Shawabaghke, Naneskaka, Thakoska or David McNair, Shapakake, Shapoquata, Peapakseka, Quaghquona, Quotowame, Nitaskeka, Thakaska or Spy Buck, Pekathchseka, Tewaskoota or James Blue Jacket, Calawesa, Quaho, Kaketchheka or W. Perry, Swapee, Peckto or Davy Baker, Skokapowa or George M'Dougall, Che-pak-osa, Shemay or Sam, Chiakoska or Captain Tom, General Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Weeasesaka or Captain Reed, Lewaytaka, Tegoshea or George, Skekacumsheka, Wesheshemo, Mawenatcheka, Quashke, Thaswa, Baptiste, Waywalapee, Peshequkame, Chakalakee or Tom, Keywaypee, Egotacumshequa, Wabepee, Aquashequa, Pemotah, Nepaho, Takepee, Toposheka, Lathawanomo, Sowaghkota or Yellow clouds, Meenkesheka, Asheseka, Ochipway, Thapaeka, Chakata, Nakacheka, Thathouakata, Paytokothe, Palaske, Shesheloo, Quanaqua, Kalkoo, Toghshena, Capowa, Ethowakosee, Quaquesha, Capea, Thakatcheway, The man going up hill, Magotha, Tecumtequa, Setepakothe, Kekentha, Shiatwa, Shiabwasson, Koghkela, Alkopee or a Heap of any thing, Lamatothe, Kesha, Pankood, Peitehthator or Peter, Metchepelah, Capeah, Showagame, Wawaleepesheeka, Meewen-

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sheka, Nanemepahtoo or Trotter, Pamitchepetoo, Chalequa, Tetetee, Lesheshe, Nawabasheka or White feather, Skepakeskeshe, Tenakeekee, Shemaka, Pasheto, Thiatcheto, Metchemetehe, Chacowa, Lawathska, Potchetee or the Man without a Tail, Awabaneshekaw, Patacoma, Lamakesheka, Papashow, Weathaksheka, Pewaypee, Totah, Canaqua, Skepakutcheka, Welviesa, Kitahoe, Neentakoshe, Oshaishe, Chilosee, Quilaisha, Mawethaque, Akepee, Quelenee.

The tract of five miles square, at Hog Creek, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Peeththa Onowashim, Pematheywa, Wabekesheke, Leeso, Pohcaywese, Shemagauashe, Nehquakahucka, Papaskootepa, Meacaywese, Shemaguashe, Nehquakahucka, Papaskotepa, Meamepetoo, Welawenaka, Petiska, Ketuckepe, Lawitchetee, Epaumee, Shanacke, Jose, Lanawtucka, Shawaynaka, Wawatashewa, Ketaksosa, Shashekopeah, Lakose, Quinaska.

The tract of forty-eight square miles, including Lewistown, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely:

Shawnees — Colonel Lewis, Polly Kiser, Theueteseepauh or Weed, Calossete, Vaumauweke, Wancumsee, Skitlewa, Nayabepe, Wosheta, Nopamago, Willesque, Salock, Walathe, Silversmith, Siatha, Toseluo, Jemmy M'Donald, Jackson, Mohawk Thomas, Silverheels, John, Wewachee, Cassic, Atshena, Frenchman, Squesenau, Goohunt, Manwealte, Walisee, Billy Thawwamee, Wopsquitty, Naywale, Big Turtle, Nolawat, Nawalippa, Razor, Blue, Tick, Nerer, Falling Star, Hale Clock, Hisoscock, Essquaseeto, Geore, Nuussome, Sauhanoe, Joseph, Scotowe, Battease, Crow, Shilling, Scotta, Nowpour, Nameawah, Quemauto, Snife, Captain, Taudeteso, Sonrise, Sowget, Duettle Lewis, Jacquis, Tonaout, Swaunacon, General, Cussaboll, Bald Crooked Stick, Wespata, Newasa, Garter, Porcupine, Pocaloche, Wocheque, Sawquaha, Enata, Panther, Colesetos, Joe.

Senecas — Civil John, Wild Duck, Tall Man, Molasses, Ash, Nahanexa, Tasauk, Agusquenah, Roughleg, Quequesaw, Playful, Hairlip, Sieutinque, Hillnepewayatuska, Tauhunsequa, Nynoah, Suchusque, Leemutque, Treuse, Sequate, Caumecus, Scowneti, Tocondusque, Conhowdatwaw, Cowista, Nequatren, Cowhousted, Gillwas, Axtaervas, Conawwehow, Sutteasee, Kiahoot, Crane, Silver, Bysaw, Crawfiste, Woolyhead, Conundahaw, Shacosaw, Co-

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indos, Hutchequa, Nayau, Conodose, Coneseta, Nesluauta, Owl, Couauka, Cocheco, Ceuewash, Sinnecowacheckowe or Leek.

The tract of three miles square for the Delaware Indians, adjoining the tract of twelve miles square upon the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Captain Pipe, Zeshhauau or James Armstrong, Mahawtoo or John Armstrong, Sanowdoyeasquaw or Silas Armstrong, Teorow or Black Raccoon, Hawdorowwatistie or Billy Montour, Buck Wheat, William Dondee, Thomas Lyons, Johnny Cake, Captain Wolf, Isaac, Isaac Hill, John Hill, Tishatahoones or widow Armstrong, Ayenucere, Hoomaurow or John Ming, Youdorast.

TREATIES AT ST. MARYS.

On the 17th of September, 1818, a treaty was made at St. Marys, in the State of Ohio, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnee, and Ottawa Indians; being supplementary to the treaty made and concluded with said tribes, and the Delawares, Pottawottomie, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed between the United States and the parties hereunto that the several tracts of land described in the treaty to which this is supplementary, and agreed hereby 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 twentieth 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.

ARTICLE 2. It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservations before made, fifty-five thousand six hundred and eighty acres

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of land, to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the south line of the section of six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, Cherokee Boy, and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, and the other to adjoin the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, and to extend east for quantity.

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, sixteen thousand acres of land, to be laid off in a square form, on the head of Blanchard's Fork, the center of which shall be at the Big Spring, on the trace leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay, and one hundred and sixty 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 treaty, to which this is supplementary, to be granted to Elizabeth Whitaker.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Shawnees, in addition to the reservation before made, twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the east line of their reservation ten miles square at Wapaghkonetta; and for the use of the Shawnees and Senecas, eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of forty-eight square miles at Lewiston. 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.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Senecas, in addition to the reservations before made, ten thousand acres of land, to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky River, at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding therefrom the said William Spicer's section.

ARTICLE 3. 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 mentioned, shall never be conveyed, by them or their heirs, without permission of the President of the United States.

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ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay to the Wyandots an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, forever, to the Shawnees and to the Senecas of Lewiston, an additional annuity of one thousand dollars, forever; and to the Senecas an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, forever; and to the Ottawas an additional annuity of one thousand five hundred dollars, forever. And these annuities shall be paid at the places, and in the manner prescribed by the treaty to which this is supplementary.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Proclaimed January 4, 1819.

WYANDOTS.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the 20th day of September, 1818, between Lewis Cass, commissioner of the United States, thereto especially authorized by the President of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all the right reserved to them in two tracts of land in the Territory of Michigan, one including the village called Brownstown, and the other the village called Maguagua, formerly in the possession of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, containing in the whole not more than five thousand acres of land; which two tracts of land were reserved for the use of the said Wyandot tribe of Indians and their descendants, for the term of fifty years, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress passed February 28th, 1809, and entitled "An act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandot Indians."

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the preceding cession, the United States will reserve for the use of the said Wyandot Indians, sections numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, twenty-seven, and that part of section numbered twenty-two, which contains eight acres, and lies on the south side of the river Huron, being in the fourth township south of the base line, and in the ninth range east of the first meridian, in the Territory of Michigan,

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and containing four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six acres; and the said tract of land shall be reserved for the use of the said Wyandot Indians and their descendants, and be secured to them in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians by the first section of the before mentioned act of Congress, except that the said Wyandot Indians and their descendants shall hold the said land so long as they or their descendants shall occupy the same.

Proclaimed January 7, 1819.

DELAWARES.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, October 3, 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Delaware Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Delaware Indians cede to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guaranty to them the peaceable possession of the same.

ARTICLE 3. The United States also agree to pay the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded; which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; and to furnish the Delawares with one hundred and twenty horses, not to exceed in value forty dollars each, and a sufficient number of pirouges, to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi; and a quantity of provisions, proportionate to their numbers and the extent of their journey.

ARTICLE 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements for the term of three years from the date of this treaty, if they so long request it.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity for four thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which the United States, by any former treaty, engaged to pay them, shall be paid in silver, at any place to which the Delawares may move.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to provide and sup-

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port a black-smith for the Delawares after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 7. One half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely Isaac Wobby, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Petchaka, and Jacob Dick; and one quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely, Solomon Tindell and Benoni Tindell, all of whom are Delawares; which tracts of land shall be located after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort on White River, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs; but shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approbation of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 8. A sum not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents shall be paid by the United States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware Nation, and shall be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule this day examined and approved by the commissioners of the United States.

ARTICLE 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed January 15th, 1819.

Supplementary article to the Delaware treaty concluded at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1818.

Whereas the foregoing treaty stipulates that the United States shall provide for the Delaware Nation a country to reside in, west of the Mississippi, as the permanent residence of their nation; and whereas the said Delaware Nation are now willing to remove, on the following conditions, from the country on the James' Fork of White River in the State of Missouri, to the country selected in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri River, as recommended by the Governrment, for the permanent residence of the whole Delaware Nation; it is hereby agreed upon by the parties, that the country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, extending up the Kansas River to the Kansas line, and up the Missouri River to Camp Leavenworth, and thence by a line drawn westwardly, leaving a space ten miles wide, north of the Kansas boundary line, for an outlet, shall

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be conveyed and forever secured by the United States to the said Delaware Nation as a permanent residence; and the United States hereby pledges the faith of the Government to guarantee to the said Delaware Nation, forever, the quiet and peaceable possession and undisturbed enjoyment of the same, against all claims and assaults of all and every other people whatever.

And the United States hereby agrees to furnish the Delaware Nation with forty horses, to be given to their poor and destitute people, and the use of six wagons and ox-teams, to assist the nation in removing their heavy articles to their permanent home; and to supply them with all necessary farming utensils and tools necessary for building houses, etc.; and to supply them with provisions on their journey, and with one year's provisions after they get to their permanent residence; and to have a grist and saw-mill erected for their use, within two years after their complete removal.

And it is hereby expressly stipulated and agreed upon by the parties that, for and in consideration of the full and entire relinquishment by the Delaware Nation of all claim whatever to the country now occupied by them in the State of Missouri, the United States shall pay to the said Delaware Nation an additional permanent annuity of one thousand dollars.

And it is further stipulated that thirty-six sections of the best land within the limits hereby relinquished shall be selected, under the direction of the President of the United States, and sold for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the support of schools for the education of Delaware children.

It is agreed upon by the parties that this supplementary article shall be concluded in part only, at this time, and that a deputation of a chief, or warrior, from each town, with their interpreter, shall proceed with the agent to explore the country, more fully, and if they approve of said country to sign their names under ours, which shall be considered as finally concluded on our part; and after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed March 24, 1831.

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MIAMIS.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Miami Nation of Indians. Made Oct. 6th, 1818.

ARTICLE 1. The Miami Nation of Indians cede to the United States the following tract of country: Beginning at the Wabash River, where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek; thence up the Wabash River, to the reserve at its head, near Fort Wayne; thence to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence, with the lines thereof, to the St. Mary's River; thence up the St. Mary's River to the reservation at the portage; thence, with the line of the cession made by the Wyandot Nation of Indians to the United States, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to the reservation at Loramie's store; thence, with the present Indian boundary line, to Fort Recovery; and with the said line, following the course thereof, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid the following reservations, for the use of the Miami Nation of Indians, shall be made: One reservation, extending along the Wabash River, from the mouth of Salamonie River, to the mouth of Eel River, and from these points, running due south, a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamonie River to the mouth of Eel River. One other reservation of ten miles square, on the river Salamonie, at the mouth of Atchepongqwawe Creek. One other reservation of six miles square, on the Wabash River, below the forks thereof. One other reservation of ten miles square, opposite the mouth of the river A Bonette. One other reservation of ten miles square, at the village of Sugar Tree Creek. One other reservation of two miles square, at the mouth of a creek called Flat Rock, where the road to White River crosses the same.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami Nation of Indians, the following tracts of land:

Three sections of land, beginning about twenty-five rods below his house, on the St. Mary's, near Fort Wayne; thence,

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at right angles with the course of the river, one mile; and from this line and the said river, up the stream thereof, for quantity.

Two sections upon the east side of the St. Mary's River, near Fort Wayne, running east one mile with the line of the military reservation; thence, from that line and from the river, for quantity.

Two sections on the Twenty-Seven-Mile Creek, where the road from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne crosses it, being one section on each side of said creek.

Two sections on the left bank of the Wabash, commencing at the forks and running down the river.

The United States also agree to grant to each of the following persons, being Miami Indians by birth, and their heirs, the tracts of land herein described:

To Joseph Richardville and Joseph Richardville, Jun., two sections of land, being one on each side of the St. Mary's River, and below the reservation made on that river by the treaty of Greenville in 1795.

To Wemetche, or the Crescent, one section, below and adjoining the reservation of Anthony Chesne, on the west side of the St. Mary's River, and one section immediately opposite to Macultamunqua, or Black Loon.

To Keenquatakqua, or Long Hair; Arozon, or Twilight; Peconbequa, or a Woman Striking; Aughquamauda, or Difficulty, and Meaghqua, or Noon, as joint tenants, five sections of land upon the Wabash River, to the center of which shall be the Wyandot village, below the mouth of Tippecanoe River.

To Francois Godfrey, six sections of land, on the Salamonie River, at a place called La Petite Prairie.

To Louis Godfrey, six sections of land, upon the St. Mary's River, above the reservation of Anthony Shane.

To Charley, a Miami Chief, one section of land, on the west side of the St. Mary's River, below the section granted to Pemetche, or the Crescent.

To the two oldest children of Peter Langlois, two sections of land, at a place formerly called Village du Puant, at the mouth of the River called Pauceaupichoux.

To the children of Antoine Boudie, two sections of land, on the border of the Wabash River, opposite a place called l'Esle al'Aille.

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To Francois Lafontaine and his son, two sections of land, adjoining and above the two sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, near Fort Wayne, and on the same side of the St. Mary's River.

To the children of Antoine Rivarre, two sections of land, at the mouth of the Twenty-Seven-Mile Creek, and below the same.

To Peter Langlois' youngest child, one section of land, opposite the Chipaille, at the Shawnese village.

To Peter Labarie, one section of land, on the river St. Mary's, below the section granted to Charley.

To the son of George Hunt, one section of land, on the west side of the St. Mary's River, adjoining the two sections granted to Francois Lafontain and his son.

To Meshenoqua or the Little Turtle, one section of land, on the south side of the Wabash, where the portage path strikes the same.

To Josetta Beaubien, one section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's above and adjoining the three sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville.

To Ann Turner a half-blooded Miami, one section of land on the northwest side of the Wabash River, to commence at the mouth of Fork Creek, on the west bank of the said creek, and running up said creek one mile in a direct line, thence at right angles with this line for quantity.

To Rebecca Hackley, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at Munsey Town, on White River, so that it shall extend on both sides to include three hundred and twenty acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend assumes the shape of a horseshoe.

To William Wayne Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land at the mouth of the Fork Creek, where the reservation for Ann Turner commences, running down the Wabash River on the northwest bank one mile; thence back one mile, thence east one mile, to the boundary line of the grant to Ann Turner.

To Mary Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, at the mouth of Stony Creek, on the southwest side of the Wabash River, the center of which shall be at the mouth of said creek, running with the meanders thereof, up and down the Wabash River, one half mile, and thence back for quantity.

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To Jane Turner Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, on the northwest side of the Wabash River, to commence on the west bank of said river, opposite the old lime-kiln, thence down the said river one mile and back for quantity.

ARTICLE 4. The Miami Nation of Indians assent to the cession made by the Kickapoos of the United States, by the treaty concluded at Vincennes, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the cession and recognition aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami Nation of Indians a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which, by any former treaty, the United States have engaged to pay to the said Miami Nation of Indians, shall be paid in silver.

The United States will cause to be built for the Miamis one grist-mill and one saw-mill, at such proper sites as the chiefs of the nation may select, and will provide and support one blacksmith and one gunsmith for them, and provide them with such implements of agriculture as the proper agent may think necessary.

The United States will also cause to be delivered, annually to the Miami Nation one hundred and sixty bushels of salt.

ARTICLE 6. The several tracts of land which, by the third article of this treaty, the United States have engaged to grant to the persons therein mentioned, except the tracts to be granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, shall never be transferred by the said persons or their heirs, without the approbation of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Proclaimed January 15, 1819.

POTTAWOTTOMIES.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 2d day of October, 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, commissioners of the United States, and the Pottawottomie Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Pottawottomie Nation of Indians cede to the United States all the country comprehended within the fol-

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lowing limits: Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash River; thence on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash River as practicable, to a point on the Vermilion River twenty-five miles from the Wabash River; thence down the Vermilion River to its mouth, and thence up the Wabash River to the place of beginning. The Pottawottomies also cede to the United States all their claim to the country south of the Wabash River.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to purchase any just claim which the Kickapoos may have to any part of the country hereby ceded below Pine Creek.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay to the Pottawottomies a perpetual annuity of two thousand five hundred dollars in silver, one-half of which shall be paid at Detroit, and the other half at Chicago; and all annuities which, by any former treaty, the United States have engaged to pay to the Pottawottomies, shall be hereafter paid in silver.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to grant to the persons named in the annexed schedule and their heirs the quantity of land therein stipulated to be granted; but the land so granted shall never be conveyed by either of the said persons, or their heirs, unless by the consent of the President of the United States.

Proclaimed January 15, 1819.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING TREATY.

There shall be granted to James Burnett, Isaac Burnett, Jacob Burnett, and Abraham Burnett two sections of land each; which said James, John, Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Rebecca and Nancy are children of Cakimi, a Pottawottomie woman, sister of Topinibe, principal chief of the nation; and six of the sections herein granted shall be located from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, down the Wabash River, and the other six (five) sections shall be located at the mouth of the Flint River.

There shall be granted to Perig, a Pottawottomie chief, one section of land on the Flint River, where he now lives. There shall also be granted to Mary Chatalie, daughter of Neebosh, a Pottawottomie chief, one section of land, to be located below the mouth of Pine River.

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WEAS.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's on the 2d of October, 1818, between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, and the Wea tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The said Wea tribe of Indians agree to cede to the United States all the land claimed and owned by the said tribe within the limits of the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.

ARTICLE 2. The said Wea tribe of Indians reserve to themselves the following described tract of land, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Raccoon Creek; thence, by the present boundary-line, seven miles; thence northeasterly seven miles to a point seven miles from the Wabash River; thence to the Wabash River by a line parallel to the present boundary-line aforesaid; and thence by the Wabash River to the place of beginning: to be holden by the said tribe as Indian reservations are usually held.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to grant to Christmas Dageny and Mary Shields, formerly Mary Dageny, children of Mechinquamesha, sister of Jacco, a chief of the said tribe, and their heirs, one section of land each; but the land hereby granted shall not be conveyed or transferred to any person or persons by the grantees aforesaid, or their heirs, or either of them, but with the consent of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. The said Wea tribe of Indians accede to and sanction the cession of land made by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the second article of a treaty concluded between the United States and the said Kickapoo tribe on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine, (proclaimed March 8, 1810).

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the cession made in the foregoing articles of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Wea tribe of Indians one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars annually in addition to the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars (the amount of their former annuity), making a sum total of three thousand dollars; to be paid in silver by the United States annually to the said tribe, on the reservation described by the second article of this treaty.

Proclaimed January 7, 1819.

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WEAS (SECOND TREATY).

A treaty made and concluded, October 2d, 1818, by Benjamin Parke, a commissioner for that purpose on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the Wea tribe of Indians, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the said tribe agree to cede, and they do hereby cede and relinquish, to the United States all the land reserved by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the said tribe is concluded at Saint Mary's on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, (preceding treaty).

ARTICLE 2. The sum of five thousand dollars in money and goods which is now paid and delivered by the United States, the receipt whereof the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the said tribe do hereby acknowledge, is considered by the parties a full compensation for the cession and relinquishment above mentioned.

ARTICLE 3. As it is contemplated by the said tribe to remove from the Wabash, it is agreed that the annuity secured to the Weas by the treaty of Saint Mary's above mentioned shall hereafter be paid to them at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty, as soon as it is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, to be binding on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed January 8, 1821.

Although the business of the treaties did not commence until the 20th of September, the chiefs and warriors of the Indian nations of western and northwestern Ohio began to assemble at St. Marys in the latter part of August, and by the 12th of September, the representatives of seven Indian nations were encamped along the west side of the St. Mary's river from old Fort St. Mary's to the cemetery, north of the present village of St. Marys. The boarding houses, trading houses, and soldiers' barracks were located at intermediate points between the two forts. The commissioners were accompanied by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and were escorted by a troop of Kentucky cavalry. The public dignitaries and their secretaries were entertained at the boarding houses of old Charley Murray and the Edsalls. The

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traveling traders were early on the ground, with every conceivable variety of goods calculated to please the fancies of the Indians.

Within the month that the Indians were encamped in front of the forts many thousand dollars worth of furs were given in exchange for rifles, powder, lead, knives, hatchets, gaudy colored calicos, blankets and tobacco. Aside from the business transactions, for which they were assembled, they spent their leisure hours in sports of various kinds. Pony races were of daily occurrence, and were the cause of many a fight around the camp-fires at night. Among the notable amusements was the Indian ball game, which, in many respects, resembled the modern game of foot-ball. The officers and attendants never tired of witnessing the game.

The following description, condensed from Catlin's account of a ball-play among the Choctaw Indians, represents well the games played on the flat in front of the forts:

"The ball, used in the game, was made of white willow wood, and ornamented with curious designs drawn upon it with a hot iron. The ball-sticks or raquets, were long and slender, with a small hoop at the end of each. Each player carried two of these sticks, one in each hand. The dress of the players was very simple, being reduced to a waist-cloth, a tail made of white horse-hair or quills, and a mane of dyed horse-hair around the neck. The belt by which the tail was sustained was highly ornamented, and the player painted as brilliantly as he liked, but no other article of clothing was allowed, not even moccasins on the feet.

"On the evening preceding the play the two parties repaired to the ground where the goals had been set up about two hundred yards apart, and there performed the ball-play dance by torchlight. Exactly in the middle between the goals, where the ball was to be started, sat four old medicine men, singing and beating drums while the players clustered around their respective goals, singing at the top of their voices, and rattling their ball-sticks together. All the bets were made at this time, the articles staked, such as knives, blankets, guns, cooking utensils, tobacco, and even horses — the articles being placed in the custody of the stake-holders, who held them in charge until after the conclusion of the game on the following day.

"About nine o'clock on the day appointed, the four medicine men, with the ball in their custody, seated themselves midway be-

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tween the goals. At a given signal, the ball was flung high in the air, and as it fell, the two opposing sets of players converged upon it. As there were often a large number of players on each side, it may be imagined that the scene was a most animated one.

"In the desperate struggles for the ball that ensued, large numbers ran together, and leaping actually over each other's heads and darting between their adversaries' legs, tripping, and throwing, and foiling each other in every possible manner, and every voice raised to its highest key, in shrill yelps and barks; there were rapid successions of feats and incidents that amazed the spectators beyond conception of any one who has not had the opportunity to witness them."

Of the many other diversions indulged in by the Indians, footraces and wrestling matches were the most popular. Among the Indians of great physical strength and agility, no one surpassed Kalositah, who measured over six feet in stature and weighed over two hundred pounds. Judge McCulloch, in describing him, says that "he was 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, in which Kalositah distanced all competitors by clearing fifty feet at two hops and a jump. "At another time a wrestling match was arranged between Tom Wilson, a noted wrestler, and the Indian, Kalositah bet his wrought silk belt against the Judge's silk necktie that he could throw Wilson.

"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. At the conclusion, Kalositah returned the necktie to Judge McCulloch, saying that it was too easily won. At another time a Kentucky negro, noted for his great strength, was pitted against the Indian. The contest was sharp and decisive. The 'Now me' of the Indian was uttered sooner than it was in the contest with Wilson. The negro was thrown to the ground with great violence. Arising from the ground in a great passion, he was thrown a second time. Again arising from the

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ground he threatened to whip the Indian, but fighting was not permitted.

In after years (1832) he wrestled with John Norris at West Liberty. Norris was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a great braggart. The Indian appeared at the town on a challenge received from Norris. On the day appointed, a large crowd for those times, was present to witness the contest. A ring was formed, and after a few preliminaries, the contest began; but a few moments elapsed before it became apparent that Norris had made a grave mistake. "It 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 Indian nations at the St. Mary's Treaty were well provided with provisions during the negotiations. Droves of cattle and hogs, corn meal, salt and sugar were furnished by the General Government. Upon these articles and the game brought in by the Indian hunters they fared sumptuously every day. In addition to these supplies, smugglers, located in retreats known only to the Indians, furnished them with fire-water, that was the cause of many sanguinary contentions.

The conclusion of these treaties was a great historical event. It was the last great assemblage of Indian nations in Ohio.

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CHAPTER XI.

THE SHAWNEES.

The history of these "Arabs of the wilderness" is wrapt in obscurity. From tradition we learn that they originally occupied the southeastern portion of North America, and that they subsequently moved northward and occupied the valley of the Cumberland River. Here they lived in savage grandeur until the Iroquois took the war path in 1655, when they were called upon to defend their hunting grounds. In this war they were defeated and expelled from the country. They fled to the south, and located in the Carolinas and Florida. In the course of a few years, however, the remnants of the tribe were collected, and all joined in the enterprise of repossessing their former hunting grounds. Instead of regaining possession of the valley by force of arms, they resorted to diplomacy. A council of reconciliation was held, in which permission was given them to move westward into the country of the Miamis and Wyandots.

By permission, therefore, they eventually occupied a large territory, including the Scioto river in Ohio, and the Wabash river in Indiana, with the intervening region. The ownership of this vast region was rightfully vested in other Indian nations. The question of ownership was raised by the Miami and Wyandot nations at each of the treaties held after their defeat by General Wayne. Whatever right of property that any Indian nation may have had in the lands occupied by the Shawnees, was extinguished, when their lands were ceded to the United States. In the assignment of the reservations, by the United States commissioners, the Shawnees received an equal recognition with the other Indian nations.

In the treaty held with the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky in 1841, the United States government proposed to give them lands in Indian Territory in exchange for their reservation. They signified their willingness to accept the proposition, on condition that they should receive a tract of land six miles wide off the east end of the lands belonging to the Shawnees. In justi-

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fication of the proviso, they claimed "that many years before that time, the Shawnees were destitute of a home, and that the Wyandots gave them one, and did many kind actions for them, and now was their time to repay them."

When the proposition was laid before the Shawnees, it was met with such violent opposition, that the commissioner declined to entertain the proviso. After a series of conferences in which there were many heated discussions, the Wyandots decided to eliminate the proviso, and accepted the proposition of the government.

After the advent of the Shawnees into the Ohio country, the twelve tribes composing the nation, mingled with the other Indian nations inhabiting the territory between the Muskingum and Wabash rivers, living in peace with the Miamis, Ottowas, Senecas and Delawares, until white settlers began to appear along the Ohio and in other portions of the valley. "They were accustomed to boast of their superiority over other Indian nations. Their arrogant pride and warlike ferocity made them one of the most formidable of all the nations with which the white settlers had to contend in the Ohio valley. They murdered old and young, male and female, without pity and without remorse. They rejoiced in battle and carnage, in deception, stratagem, and faithlessness."

The next notable event in the history of the Shawnees, occurred in 1782, when George Rogers Clark invaded and destroyed their towns on Mad River, and burned Loramie's store on Pickawillany creek. "Soon after Clark's campaign, the Miamis and their allies left this part of the country, and retired to the Miami of the Lake, at or near Fort Wayne, and never returned." The Shawnees took their place, and gave names to towns in the Miami and Maumee valleys. Tribes under the leadership of Blue Jacket and Blackhoof settled at Wapakoneta. Other tribes settled at St. Mary's, Lewistown, and at the mouth of the Auglaize river. From these points expeditions were sent south to harass the settlements along the Ohio river, and in Kentucky. Skulking bands of Shawnees infested the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, attacking flat-boats in their descent down the river, leading their crews captive to Chillicothe and other towns where the bands resided, to be tortured and murdered. We have no data from which to make an esti-

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mate of the number of captives taken by these death-dealing marauders. From the accounts at our command, we judge the number to have been large. From the fact that a noted council house was located at Wapakoneta; and further, that Wapakoneta was the residing place of such chiefs as Blackhoof, Blue Jacket, Corn-stalk, and Captain Johnny, it is highly probable that a large number of captives ran the gantlet and were tortured and murdered at this place. Frequent incursions were made into Kentucky and western Pennsylvania to steal horses and secure whatever plunder they chanced to find.

Reference has already been made in a preceding chapter to a letter of Judge Symmes to the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, in which he gives an account of the report of Isaac Freeman, whom he had sent to the Shawnee tribes on a friendly mission, and to ascertain their number and future intentions with regard to the settlements at Cincinnati. Freeman's report was very alarming. He visited the Indian villages on Mad river, and proceeded as far north as Wapakoneta. "Whilst Mr. Freeman was at Wapakoneta he was lodged at the house of Blue Jacket, and while there he saw the pack-horses come to Blue-Jacket's house loaded with five hundredweight of powder, and lead equivalent, with one hundred muskets; this share he saw deposited at the house of Blue Jacket. He says the like quantity was sent from Detroit to every chief through all the towns. Freeman saw the same dividend deposited at a second chief's house, (Blackhoof was probably the chief to whom he referred), in the same town with Blue Jacket. On the arrival of these stores from Detroit, British colors were displayed on the house-top of each chief."

From this report we learn that the British were clandestinely furnishing the Indians with the munitions of war that were used against Harmar and St. Clair in the two succeeding years. During the two years preceding Harmar's campaign, large invoices of goods were distributed among the Shawnee tribes. Pack-horse trains and boats on the Auglaize river delivered the goods at Wapakoneta, from which point they were distributed to the different tribes. The carrying trade was conconducted by English and French traders, who had formerly carried on a lucrative trade with the Indians, but who were now

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in a more remunerative service, in acting as agents of the British government.

The years 1789 and 1790 were years of great excitement among the Ohio Indians. The misrepresentations of the British agents, and the harangues of the Girtys and influential chiefs wrought the natives up to such exertions that they defeated Harmar and St. Clair.

One hundred and fifty Shawnee warriors left Wapakoneta, between midnight and one o'clock, on the morning of the 4th of November,' 1791, for Recovery. They arrived at Recovery whilst the battle was in progress. The soldiers in St. Clair's army were apprised of the arrival of the Shawnees by the cheers of the Indians leading the attack. The Shawnee warriors returned to Wapakoneta, rich with the spoils of war. Souvenirs, consisting of cannon-balls, and other objects found on the battle-ground, are still, occasionally, found near where their habitations were located. The Shawnees were very much elated with their victories over Harmar and St. Clair, and held themselves in readiness to enter upon the aggressive measures proposed by the British. Blue Jacket, in the mean time took up his residence at Blue Jacket's town at the mouth of the Auglaize river, where he could be in touch with the British agents. Here he lived in a style becoming to a chief of his distinction. For a description of his residence, and personal appearance, see Spencer's account of his visit to Blue Jacket's house, page 112. Being commander-in-chief of the allied Indian forces, he was very much discouraged by his defeat at the Fallen Timbers, and immediately afterward returned to Wapakoneta.

The defeat was a sore disappointment to the Shawnee tribes and Wyandots. The Shawnee loss was felt severely, but it was not nearly so great as the loss of the Wyandots. They lost all their chiefs, and a large number of their warriors.

When the Indian tribes began to present themselves at Greenville in 1795 to treat for peace, the Shawnees were obstinate, and held back for a time, and came in very slowly. "On the 24th of June, a boy, who had been a captive among them, (having been lately retaken,) confidently asserted that the Shawnees would not make peace. But one month after, July 23d, Blue Jacket made his appearance, and it was duly noticed by a gentleman at the time, who kept a journal of important matters at Greenville.

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He then adds, "Deputations from all the late hostile tribes north of the Ohio are, consequently, now at this place." When Blue Jacket met General Wayne he apologized for his tardiness, and gave the most solemn assurance of his sincerity.

For the speeches of Blue Jacket and the other Indian chiefs at the Greenville Treaty, the reader is referred to Judge Burnett's notes.

At the close of the Greenville treaty the embers of the council fire were raked together, and covered, and the three Shawnee chiefs, Blackhoof, Blue Jacket and Red Pole, with their attendant warriors returned to their respective tribes. "The treaty was a triumph equal to the battle that preceded it. The dignity and heroic manner with which Wayne conducted the proceedings throughout were worthy of the occasion. The Shawnee chiefs came to the council sore and haughty, but after a short intercourse with Wayne, they could not repress a magnetic response to the grip of the hand, and the frankness and sympathy which he showed them. This strong personal regard so grew upon them that at parting with the General they assured him that they now understood the treaty, and were fully convinced that it was wisely and benevolently calculated to promote their interest, and that it was their determined purpose to adhere to it. None of the chiefs who signed it took up arms afterward against the United States."

The Shawnees returned to their old time vocations, hunting, trapping, and the cultivation of the soil. The French and British traders resumed their business, which, for a time, had been suspended on account of the war. The trade in scalps of white people ceased. No more people ran the gantlet, or were tortured at the stake. The close of the Greenville treaty was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Shawnee nation. The address prepared at a yearly meeting of the Friends of Philadelphia, and read to the Indians on the 2d of August by General Wayne, had a greater effect on their minds than was generally supposed at the time. Soon after the treaty a correspondence between the Shawnees and the Friends of Philadelphia was commenced, and continued until 1802, when a deputation of Shawnees, of which the chief, Blackhoof, was one, and several Delaware chiefs in company with him on their way to Washington City on business,

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visited Philadelphia, to renew their acquaintance with their old friends, the Quakers.

The accounts of this visit state that the chiefs were treated with great kindness, and that they were furnished with a considerable amount of money and goods adapted to their wants.

The year following the visit of the deputation, the Society of Friends sent missionaries to the Shawnees to teach them agriculture and instruct them in the principles of Christianity. The labors of these missionaries were continued until the war of 1812, when their labors were suspended until the return of peace, at which time they were resumed.

Henry Harvey, in his History of the Shawnee Indians, states that "About this time (1819) the Friends erected, for the Shawnees, at its own expense, and with the consent of the government, a grist-mill and saw-mill, on the Auglaize river, at Wapaughkonetta, and made other improvements at that place, such as a dwelling-house for a superintendent and family, who were sent out to reside among the Indians, to take charge of the mills, and to endeavor to assist and encourage them in commencing the improvement of their land. From the knowledge they soon acquired in the arts of agriculture, they learned to raise corn, beans, pumpkins, etc. The corn they had ground at the mill, free of toll, which their women soon learned to bake into bread, which they found much better and easier done than their former method of pounding into hominy.

"The expense of erecting the mills, keeping them in repair, paying hands to attend them, as well as every other expense appertaining to the support of this institution, for the benefit of the Indians, was all borne by the Society of Friends. The saw-mill was used in making boards, in order to assist the Indians in making their houses and furniture for the comfort of their families.

"A large amount of expense was incurred, by keeping up and supporting this institution in that remote place, it being thirty miles from the settlements of white people, as all supplies had to be hauled that distance, over extremely bad roads; and a vast amount fed away to the hungry Indians. Notwithstanding which, the society continued its labors, although there was much difficulty in obtaining superintendents in that wilderness, who were willing to forsake the comforts of life, and civil and relig-

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ious liberty, and spend their time in that cold and inhospitable region, and spend such a life as they had then to endure, among this (then) rude and savage people.

"The Shawnees were very ignorant, in regard to building houses, making rails, building fence, etc. Being aware of this, the Society employed young white men to assist them in building cabins, making rails, and in doing many other things. They were furnished, too, with plow irons, which the Friends stalked for them.

"About this time they received a handsome present in money, from a female Friend in England, for the purpose of supplying them with farming utensils and other necessary implements of husbandry, as an encouragement to them in their laudable undertaking. This money was judiciously appropriated, which, together with the assistance they received from government, and by their own industry, they were soon in a way of doing much better for themselves, than they had formerly been.

"Thus encouraged in bettering their education in life, they fast gained in the arts of civilization and in the acquisition of property, and the estimation of its real value, after having honestly acquired it. Being gradually furnished with cows, they soon learned the use of them, to the great comfort of themselves and families. They soon learned the use and benefit of oxen, and work horses, and plowed their corn, and thus relieved their women of the intolerable task they had before laid on them, of raising their corn with the hoe, and by that course the women had more time to attend to the care of themselves and families. And, as the men thus made provision for furnishing food for their families, the women were not behind in their part of the work; and at length these kind-hearted people had begun under the fostering care of the government, and by the aid of the Society, to realize better days; and through which they could look forward with pleasing hope of one day being a prosperous and happy people.

"They had by two treaties secured an annuity of three thousand dollars annually, to be paid them at Wapaughkonetta, for the benefit of the whole tribe; that is, each person to draw his or her portion in money annually, forever. This, for many years, was honestly paid to them, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaties, while their old and worthy agent remained in charge of

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their affairs (John Johnston of Piqua was at that time Indian agent for all the tribes in north-western Ohio); but, as the government itself passed into new hands, so in like manner those officers who had long managed the Indian affairs had to give place to others, who neglected their business, and the poor Indians suffered.

"Previous to the commencement of the improvement of their lands, the Indians lived in villages near Auglaize river. Through the warm season of the year, they remained about home, and raised considerable quantities of corn and beans — all the labor being performed by the women and children, who had not only to plant and tend it, but to watch the ponies off, as they had no fences in those times. The men lounged about during the summer, when the weather was warm and the skins and furs were not fit for market; sometimes, when hunger drove them away from their shades, they would employ themselves in catching fish, and now and then sally off to the woods and kill a deer, as such animals were plenty then. By the time the fall arrived they would have all their corn used up, as they never laid up a store for the future; what they may have had if they needed it they used it, if it were the last bite they had. Nothing was too costly or too good to set before a friend — what one had was freely set before another — and in this way all they had was soon entirely consumed, as they feasted almost continually, when they had anything with which to feast one another.

"In the fall season they nearly all commenced making preparation for their winter's hunt. When about to set off, the whole family, men, women, and children, together with their dogs, (of which they always had a large supply,) cats, and all, with all their ponies, of which they kept great numbers, with as much of their furniture as they could conveniently carry, generally consisting of several brass or copper kettles, some wooden ladles, bowls, and large spoons, a tomahawk, and each one a large butcher-knife. Thus equipped, the whole company set off for the lonely woods. I have seen many of these companies moving off in cold weather, among whom were to be seen the aged, gray-headed grandmother, the anxious, care-worn, and nearly forlorn mother with her half-naked children, and often a little infant on her back, fastened to a board or wrapped in her blanket and held to her back, with its little naked head to the cold wind over its

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mother's shoulder; the whole company headed by a nimble-footed and stout-hearted warrior, with his blanket drawn close around his body, a handkerchief curiously twisted to a knot on his head, with his gun on his shoulder and gun-stick in his hand, his tomahawk in his belt, which is so constructed that the poll is his pipe and the handle the stem, and he carries his tobacco in the skin of some little animal, often a polecat skin.

When they arrive at the place of destination, they erect a tent of sufficient size to afford room for the whole family to lodge in. This tent is made of small poles, with the large end stuck in the ground and the small ends lashed together at the top, and then the skins of animals, which they have killed, are stretched over the poles, so that the upper ones lap over the under ones, and thus turn off the rain and snow as well as boards. In the middle of this tent they build their fire, the smoke ascending through an opening in the top, left for that purpose. In the tent are spread their skins, on which they repose; all lie down together and cover themselves with their blankets, which each one always has if it is within his power, they being of great benefit both by night and day. Indeed, they are seldom seen without them, using them for cover at night and wrapper by day; they use them while out hunting and when attending their fashionable parties, of which they are extremely fond and have often, on which occasion they put on their finest beads, belts, ribbons, and the like paraphernalia, and over all the rest of the body goes the blanket, if cleaned well, if not, it is at once cleaned. If they were furnished with anything in the way of provisions, the blanket is at once removed from their shoulders, and whatever they have to carry home is wrapped in it; indeed, so natural was it to see an Indian with his blanket about him, that one would almost conclude that it was actually a part and parcel of the Indian. There are a few things sure to be seen in an Indian's possession, unless very poor indeed; these are a pony, a gun, tomahawk, a dog, butcher-knife, and blanket. These things are his outfit, and if thus frunished, he is not considered a very poor man by his people.

"When thus settled on their intended hunting grounds, the men sally forth in quest of game, and if any is to be found, they do not fail to bring it down with their rifles. When the game is killed it is hung up in the woods out of the reach of the wolves,

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when the hunter pushes on in quest of more, and often continues his hunt for several days before returning to the camp. Having secured a quantity in this way, he returns to the camp with what he can carry, remains over night with his family and feasts on what he has thus provided. When rested from his excursion and sees his family supplied with food, he sets off with his pony in quest of what game he has secured over the woods, and so thoroughly are these people acquainted with the woods that an Indian hunter can find all the game that he has hanging over the hunting ground, for miles in extent in every direction; and so honest are they, that no Indian will interrupt what he finds hanging up which others have killed. When the hunter returns to the camp with his game, he gives all into the hands of the women and children, who take care of the skins and furs in the neatest manner, and then slice the best venison up in long, thin slices to dry, except the hams, which they dry before the fire for trade; and such bony parts as they can not cure to advantage they boil in their kettles, and upon that and the soup they feast bountifully, and then the hunter resumes his regular chase for several days together, through the whole winter, or until the skins and furs become unfit for market, and that is toward the last of February; then they return to their homes.

"When the season for hunting deer closes, the trapping season opens; those of the Indians who chased the deer and trapped the vermin — and nearly all the Shawnees did, who lived near Wapaughkonetta — if they returned at all from the winter hunt, would set out in the same way again. This branch of their business was conducted in the following manner: As soon as the season arrives for frogs to come forth, which are the principal food of the raccoon, and as they live in and about the ponds of water which abound in the country in which these animals inhabit, the raccoons are ever in quest of them and frequent those places, and not being a water-animal, they have to resort to stratagem, hence they traverse every log, that lops in or about the water, in order to reach their prey. The Indians, being accustomed to this, resort to stratagem too, in order to take *their* prey. This they do after the following manner: Immediately across one of these logs, that lies furthest in the water, they place a long straight pole, and directly over this, and lengthwise with it, is laid another, and stakes firmly driven on each side,

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so that the upper one will fall directly on the under one and fit it to exactness; the upper pole is then raised at the upper end, and curiously suspended by triggers arranged so that, when the animal is traversing the log in quest of his hidden prey, in crossing the pole on the log he comes directly in contact with the thread, made of sinews from the deer, when the upper pole, by the movement of the animal, is let loose; then the game is instantly secured safe for the new owner until he comes his daily rounds to his traps in search of his well-earned victim, which is taken out and the trap again set in readiness for the next evening intruder. The game, thus taken, is lashed on the pony and carried the rounds of the traps and to the camp, where it is stripped of its soft, warm covering, and well spread out on sticks and hung up to dry by the tent, in care of the squaws, while his body is dressed and hung up by an Indian fire until it is well roasted, when the happy beings divide and eat the flesh, and the dogs devour the bones, and thus are supplied their insatiate appetites, and this ends the ceremonies of the feast. But such is the inclination to the golden rule, that if one should find the trap of another, he would not plunder and rob it, but would quietly remove the game carefully, hang it in a bush near by, and set the trap again for the accommodation of his neighbor. Thus we see their honesty exhibited and adhered to in every instance of their pursuits."

In the autumn of 1819, Henry Harvey, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, moved a part of his family to Wapakoneta; he being appointed superintendent of the mills erected at that place for the benefit of the Shawnee Indians. Friend Harvey had, before that time, visited the Indian village a number of times, whither he had been sent by the Philadelphia society to inspect the construction of the mills, and if found to be satisfactory, to accept the same and discharge the contractors.

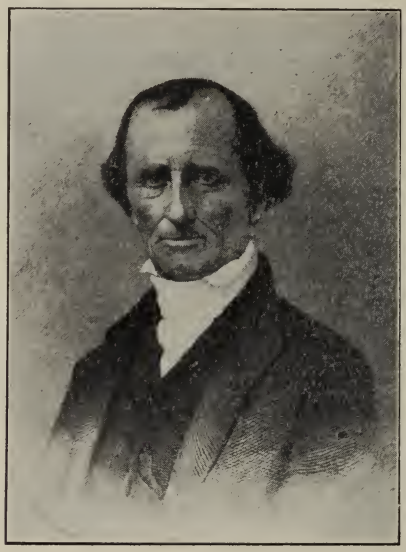
In his numerous visits, he became acquainted with a number of chiefs and other members of the Shawnee nation. In making his visits he also became acquainted with John Johnston, then Indian agent for the Indians of the northwest.

During the time that he resided in Wapakoneta he occupied a house that had been built for him on what is now known as the Jacob Haus property. In his history he records the fol-

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lowing incidents as having occurred during his residence in that property:

"It was, I believe, in the following spring that one of those Indians, whom the Friend believed to be a sober, well-inclined man, became very much enfeebled and debilitated with what he believed to be 'pulmonary consumption.' I often visited him; often I was confined to his house, for the purpose of administering medicine, or taking him nourishment. On going to his house on one occasion, I found the door shut and fastened, so that I



Henry Harvey.

could not enter; but, after a time, it was opened, and on going in, I found the sick man lying on his face, his back bare, and body cut in several places; he had bled much, and was nearly exhausted.

"There was with him in the house a noted Indian, whose name I do not now remember, but the Friend knew him personally. The Indian called him their prophet, and he claimed to be twin brother to the celebrated Tecumseh. The Friend then quietly inquired the reason of such a course of treatment toward the sick man, and was informed by the prophet that the man was bewitched, and that he had made these incisions for extracting the combustible matter, which the witch had thrown into him. On hearing this assertion, the Friend told him that there was no such thing as witch or witchcraft, and that he had wounded the poor man sorely, and bade him begone. He commenced

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dressing the wounds, and in a short time the prophet returned, apparently much provoked. Late on the night following, the Friend was aroused by some one at his door wishing to get in, and at the same time exclaiming in broken English, "They kill-ee me, they kill-ee me!" The Friend, (Isaac Harvey,) on opening the door, found the applicant to be an Indian woman with her little daughter, some ten years old. On going with her to the United States interpreter, (Duchouquet,) who lived near, she told him that a little messenger had come to her house and informed her privately that the chiefs were then in council, and that she was certainly condemned to die, on a charge of having bewitched the sick man before mentioned, and she had come to the 'Qua-ke-lee' (Quaker) for protection.

"The Friend, not having full confidence in their interpreter, only remarked to the woman, that if he attempted to protect her on such an occasion, he thought it would be at the risk not only of his own life, but also that of his family. He, however, quickly procured another interpreter, the son of the United States blacksmith, (Thomas Elliott,) a person in whom he could rely on such an occasion; and having another interview with the woman, she gave them the same relation in regard to her situation, and promised very cheerfully that if the 'Qua-kee-lee' would undertake to protect her, she would obey in all things of which they could give her an understanding. During this short interval, the Friend had matured a plan of operation, which he disclosed as follows: That if they could keep the woman and her child concealed through the coming day, and he could procure the necessary reliable assistance, he would send them direct to his old neighborhood, more than one hundred miles distant. To this proposition the poor woman readily consented, fully believing that, if she should be found, she would be executed; and the blacksmith, promptly entering into his views, cheerfully proffered all the assistance in his power.

"The subject of keeping her and her little daughter sufficiently concealed through the coming day, was now a question of the deepest interest to all present or concerned in the matter, and as the morn now drew near, it was necessary that this should be attended to quickly. They were therefore taken to the upper chamber of the dwelling, (which was one and a half stories high,) and placed between two beds on the bedstead, and the covering carefully spread, as though nothing was there more than the lone bed. There they were to remain, and actually did, through the following day. A small dog, which had during the night kept close to her side, and which the Friend believed, if discovered by the Indians, would betray them, was immediately dispatched by his own hands. I believe before the middle of the day the mills, the stables, meat-house, dwelling, and even the chamber where the poor woman lay concealed, were each care-

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fully searched by the Indians, who doubtless had been sent by the chiefs for that purpose.

"Toward the middle of the day — and, to that family especially, one of deep anxiety — came the chief, We-as-se-cah, (Capt. Wolf,) a noble-spirited man, and in many respects an ornament to his nation, and informed the superintendent privately of what had recently taken place among them, as though he did not at all suspect that his friend knew anything about it. The Friend gladly embraced the opportunity of unfolding his mind to this chief, on the subject of witches and witchcraft, and simplifying his language to the understanding of the man, he earnestly expostulated with him on the cruelty and inhumanity of their practice of frequently putting their subjects to death, on a bare charge of this kind. We-as-se-cah left him apparently somewhat confused or disturbed, to find that he and his friend should entertain such conflicting views on what before had seemed to him so important a matter. About an hour after this interview, he returned, and in private expressed a strong conviction that the Friend knew more of the facts in the case than he before was aware of, and questioned him so closely relative to the woman, that he doubtless manifested symptoms of fear of being detected, and a willingness to waive the subject; on seeing which, the chief voluntarily told him that he need not be afraid to tell him all he knew about it, and labored to assure him that so far from betraying him, he would protect him to the utmost of his ability. As the Friend had long reposed much confidence in this chief, he now felt the conviction very forcibly that if he could only so work upon his feelings as to secure his influence and assistance, that this very trying affair might be brought to a peaceable and satisfactory conclusion; though, under all the circumstances of the case, it seemed like 'hoping against hope.' He, however, ventured to say to We-ah-se-cah, that he believed the woman whom they had just condemned to die, and for whom the Indians had been making diligent search, was out of their reach, and that he thought they never would see her face again, unless they altogether abandoned the idea of executing her; and, further, that he had thought, as soon as he could bring it about, he would take his family and go home, and abandon the mission entirely.

"At this rather unlooked for disclosure, the chief manifested some surprise, and was, for a time, much absorbed in thought; but recovering himself a little, he told the Friend that the chiefs were then in session at the council-house, and proposed that, if he would accompany him there, and then promise the chiefs that he would be answerable for the woman, he believed that he would influence them to agree that she should not be put to death. This was just what the Friend desired, but to accomplish it, he believed, would prove the trial of his faith. On mak-

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ing his prospects known to his family, some of whom manifested the deepest interest for their welfare in general, and for him in particular, he calmly expressed his belief that if he was faithful in the discharge of his whole duty on this trying occasion, He whose protecting care he had often witnessed to be near, would not forsake him in time of need.

"I believe it is not saying too much to state that some of the members of the family who are still living now, after a lapse of more than thirty years, often, very often, remember the transactions of that eventful day with feelings of humility and gratitude.

"The Friend waited on the blacksmith heretofore alluded to, and informed him of what had passed between himself and the chief, (Capt. Wolf,) and requested the assistance of his youthful son as interpreter. This man, knowing the practice of the Indians on such occasions, after expressing some doubts of success, remarked that 'as he had resolved at the beginning to assist in this difficult affair, he was willing to go with him.'

"Accordingly, these four individuals repaired to the council-house, where they met twenty or more of the chiefs and head men of the nation. On entering the door, Captain Wolf, in a commanding tone, bade them 'be still and hear'; he then briefly told the occasion of their sudden appearance among them, and, in a short speech, rehearsed to them the several interviews between himself and his friend; and finally told them the proposition he had made to his friend, the 'Qua-kee-lee,' on hearing which they began to move around and converse among themselves, and a number of them being painted, and having more or less arms about them, they began indeed to present a hostile and formidable appearance.

"The Friend, who, with the rest of his company, had been standing silent spectators, now addressed them through his interpreter, with a remarkably composed and dispassionate manner and countenance, informing them that he had come with his friends We-as-se-cah and Sim-me-ta, (blacksmith,) to intercede for the life of the woman whom they had condemned to die; but seeing they had determined to pursue their own course, he felt resigned and prepared to offer himself in her stead; that he was now there unarmed, and entirely at their mercy; and that he supposed they would have to take him and do with him as they saw proper. On hearing this last sentence, Captain Wolf, who all this time had been standing near, now stepped close to the Friend, and took hold of his arm, expressing at the same time, in language and tone, and with a countenance not to be mistaken, 'Me Qua-kee-lee friend,' and then called upon the chiefs most impartially, not to suffer their friend, the Quaker, to be in the least harmed or molested; and that 'if they were

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still determined not to submit to the proposition, he was ready to offer his own life instead of his friend's.'

"This unlooked for, yet spirited and courageous movement of their noble chief, whose purpose could no longer be misunderstood nor easily thwarted, as well as the composed resignation and Christian firmness of the Friend, whose compassionate eye had been overlooking them, and whose feeling heart had yearned toward them with all the affection and tenderness of a parent, seemed for a time to check every movement, and, indeed, to change the countenance of some of the most ferocious among them.

"At this critical stage of the business, when wonder and amazement had taken hold of them, and when probably no one present could foresee the result, the chiefs, one by one, to the number of six or eight, walked deliberately up to the Friend, and with countenances that bespoke the purest friendship, each in his turn offered his hand; and such of them as could speak some English repeated at the same time, 'Me Qua-kee-lee friend! Me Qua-kee-lee friend!'

"The United States blacksmith (John Elliott) also embraced the opportunity of showing them that he, too, was the 'Quaker's friend'; so that the Friend was closely surrounded by a number, some of whom, but a moment before, were apparently enemies in a hostile attitude, but who now greeted him as their friend.

"As soon as these feelings, produced by the impulse of the moment, had a little subsided, and some order was restored, Captain Wolf began to address his people in an eloquent and powerful manner, during which he told them that 'the woman whom they had so incautiously condemned the evening before, by some means unknown to them all, had disappeared, and though the most diligent search had been made, no trace of her could be found; that if his Quaker friend had sent her to the white people for protection, and they, (the chiefs,) did not pardon and recall her, it would, indeed, be a lasting disgrace to their nation, and that if their friend, the Quaker, should, for this reason, break up the mission that had been begun, and thus far carried on to their (the Indians') entire benefit, to whom, then, shall we look for help?'

"This able address, of which the above few sentences constitute but a small part, delivered, as it was, in feeling and affectionate language, truly wrought out a desirable and most satisfactory result; so that after a short discussion among themselves, the whole council, I believe, to a man, (except the before-mentioned prophet, who, about this time, left them in disgust,) came forward and cheerfully offered their hands in token of friendship; and there unitedly, as with the voice of one man, solemnly

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promised if the Friend would restore the woman to her people, she should be protected by them, and then called on their old friend the blacksmith to witness the covenant they had made; to this he readily assented, and told them that he should not only stand as a witness to this, but as surety to the faithful performance on the part of his friend, the Quaker. The Friend and his companion, (Capt. Wolf going with him,) now returned to his anxious family, relieved of a burden which for near twenty-four hours, he had borne with great weight upon his patient brow, he also bore the glad tidings to them that the woman was pardoned, and his own life spared.

"In company with the interpreter he soon repaired to the chamber where the woman lay quietly concealed, and briefly told her what had been effected in her behalf. On hearing which she burst into tears, and exclaimed, in broken English: 'They will kill-ee me — they will kill-ee me!'

"After a suitable pause, Captain Wolf was admitted to the chamber, who told her, in a pleasant manner, 'to be no longer doubting, but believe what had been told her.' He then, in his own language and native eloquence, narrated to her all that had transpired, not only in the council of the chiefs, but also between himself and their mutual friend, the 'Quaker,' and labored much to assure her of the truth that she was pardoned.

"Notwithstanding all this, the poor woman remained in the family some time, and for several days was afraid to be seen by her people; but she afterward returned to her own house, where she lived for several years, and, as was believed by her own friends, died a natural death.

"The warmest friendship, closest attachment, and nearest intimacy subsisted between the Friend and this most excellent chief, for several years, or until the death of the former; he never decided upon any important question without first consulting his Quaker friend.

"The writer often heard the superintendent speak with manifest emotions of humility and gratitude toward the all-wise Creator, testifying that, 'had not divine power interposed,' he never could have achieved what he did with the wild savages; and if the Everlasting Arm had not been underneath, to support him, he should certainly have fallen under such great and daring burdens. This short narrative may be properly closed with the relation of a post intimately connected with it.

"In the autumn of 1825, this devoted Friend again removed with his family to the Friends' School Establishment, five miles south of Wapakoneta, for the purpose of resuming the school which had been previously dismissed by the committee, partly in consequence of the unsettled condition of the Indians.

"Shortly after the school was put in operation, his old and

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long-tried friend, the Indian agent, (John Johnston,) called to see him. They spent several hours very agreeably together, conversing freely on various subjects connected with Indian affairs. In the course of this very interesting interview the Friend remarked that he found some of the Indians in a very unsettled condition, and desirous to remove over the Mississippi; that in consequence of this he had resumed the school and his labors among them under many discouragements; that it appeared to him, while they remained in that state of mind, little permanent good could be done them; and should they, ere long, be removed to the far west, and located among the wild Indians of the wilderness, it seemed to him that the labor of the Friends would soon entirely be lost.

"The writer of this article being then present, still vividly recollects the glow of countenance and animated language and manner of that excellent man, the agent, when he replied as follows: 'For your encouragement, friend, I feel bound to tell you the honest conviction of my mind, that if the labor of the Friends has done no other good, the simple fact that, by your individual exertions and faithfulness, in saving the life of Polly Butler, you have so completely broken up the heathenish practice that once existed, of frequently putting their people to death for witchcraft, is sufficient to reward you for all the labor spent. For,' continued he, 'I have never known an instance of one of them being put to death, on a similar charge, since that memorable day, 6th month, 1823.

"The foregoing narrative being submitted to John Johnston, he returned the following reply: 'Polly Butler, charged with being a witch in the Shawnee nation — the principal subject in the preceding narrative — and who was saved from that violent death, by the timely, firm, and persevering efforts of Isaac Harvey, who then had charge over the Friends' Shawnee Mission, at Wapaughkonetta, Ohio, was the daughter of General 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. General 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, took an Indian wife. 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 November, 1791, in battle with the combined Indians of the North-west, on the ground on which Fort Recovery was afterward built, distant from Greenville fourteen miles.

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"'Witchcraft was universally believed in by all the Indian tribes. The foregoing narrative is substantially true.

"'JOHN JOHNSTON,

"'*Formerly Agent of Indian Affairs in the North-west, and U. S. Commissioner.*

Dayton, Ohio, October 17th, 1853.'

"The little daughter mentioned as being with Polly Butler, at the time she fled to the Friend for the protection of her life, is now, 1853, living in the Shawnee nation, married to one of the best men in that tribe, and is the mother of a large family. Her husband has a large, good farm, good houses, out-buildings, orchard, stock, farming utensils, etc., and she has a well furnished household and furniture, neatly arranged and kept in nice order. They sell a large amount of surplus produce annually, and constantly have money loaned out at interest. She is a good-looking, intelligent, and nice woman.

"Nothing more of interest occurred to the Shawnees, but their continued advancement in the arts of civilization, and in giving up their children to be educated at school, which was continued for several years on their reservation at Wapakoneta, until some bad white men persuaded the young men to believe that, if the Quakers continued to make improvements on their lands, the white people would take it from them; which coming to the knowledge of the Society, they purchased a considerable tract of land five miles south of Wapaughkonetta, on which buildings were erected, a farm opened and a school was established, and continued in operation until the Shawnees left their homes for the country west of the Mississippi."

COLONEL JOHN JOHNSTON.

The Colonel Johnston referred to in the preceding narrative, is an important personage in the history of the North-west. His moral, social and business qualifications were highly valued by the general government. So highly esteemed were they, that he held the office of Indian agent at Fort Wayne and Piqua for a period of nearly forty years.

Colonel Johnston was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, March 25th, 1775, and died February 18th, 1861. He emigrated with his father's family to Philadelphia in 1792, and a year later was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's department in General Wayne's army. "Later he served as a clerk in the War Department under Henry Dearborn, the first

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Secretary of War. His deportment and high standing as an accountant in that department led to his appointment as Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Before his departure to the post to which he had been assigned, he was married to a highly esteemed young lady of Philadelphia. Soon after the marriage in 1798, he and his sixteen year old bride rode on horseback the entire distance to Fort Wayne, where they were stationed for eleven years. During the time of their residence at the post a number of children were born to them. At the end of eleven years of service at Fort Wayne Colonel Johnston had bcome so skillful in Indian diplomacy that President Madison appointed him Indian agent at Piqua.

At the time of his removal to Piqua in 1809, the Indians of north-western Ohio exhibited a state of restlessness that led the government to apprehend trouble with them in the impending controversy with England. By direction of the government, therefore, as many of the tribes or parts of tribes as could be induced to maintain peaceable relations were called in and assembled near the agency, at Upper Piqua, to the number of five or six thousand men, women and children, and fed by the government, with a view, in part, to their protection, and to keep them from the influence of the more hostile tribes. During the first year of the war of 1812, many councils were held with such Indian chiefs as could be induced to come into the agency, in order to secure friendly relations with as many tribes as could be induced to remain at peace. These councils were of exciting interest at the time. Governor Meigs and United States Senator Jeremiah Morrow and Thomas Worthington were present at some of them, in the autumn of 1812. These councils were generally held at the village of Washington, now Piqua.

"At these councils there were usually amusements in the afternoons, such as wrestling, foot-races, etc., between the redskins and white boys. The Indians were generally the fleetest on foot, but in wrestling the pale-face was oftenest uppermost. There were frequently Indian dances in the afternoon. A few plugs of tobacco would produce an interesting entertainment in this line. Some fifteen or twenty Indians, in a half-nude state, would assemble in a circle on the dance ground, made smooth for the purpose, and perform a dance of an hour or so, under the direction of a master of ceremonies, as dances are managed

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by the more refined of the present day. Their music consisted of the Indian drum, shaking of bells and singing.

During the war of 1812, the greater number of friendly Indians, who had not been influenced by Tecumseh and the prophet, were assembled at Piqua under Colonel Johnston. The tribes which claimed and received protection from the United States, were the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots in part, Ottawas in part, a portion of the Senecas, the Munseys, and the Mohicans. The number at Piqua has been variously estimated by different writers from five to ten thousand. The emissaries of Tecumseh entered the camps, and sought by every means to win them over; but there was an insurmountable barrier in the presence of Colonel Johnston, whose influence more than counterbalanced all Tecumseh's arguments and the high price offered by the British for American scalps. Knowing that so long as Johnston was alive they could not effect their object, various plots for his assassination were devised. Surrounded by Indians, a price upon his head, rising in the morning with no assurance of living until night, retiring at night expecting to be murdered in his bed, he remained at his post, though often warned by the friendly chiefs of certain death, and by them advised to seek safety elsewhere. The Government had placed him there, his duty required his presence; and honor and his country, and the safety of his companions on the frontier, forbade his leaving the post. His wife, with true womanly devotion, and heroism characteristic of the women in those days, remained with him, while his family papers and valuable effects were removed to a place of greater safety. On several occasions his life seemed to have been under the special care of Divine Providence.

Once, while he was passing near a cluster of plum trees on his way to the Indian camp, he was accosted by a friendly Delaware woman, who told him that hostile Indians were secreted there to murder him. The alarm soon spread, and the would-be murderers fled.

The Indians frequently gave evidence of their fidelity during the war. At the surrender of Detroit the frontier was laid bare to the incursions of hostile Indians. Fort Wayne was threatened, at a time when there were many women and children there, who would be in danger and also a hindrance to its defense. Colonel

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Johnston, therefore, ordered them to be brought to the agency. Logan, not the famous Mingo chief, but a noted chief at Wapakoneta, immediately offered his services, and with a party of volunteers, all mounted Indians, started to the fort. Upon arriving there they received their charge and returned with them in safety through a country swarming with painted foes, Logan and his party exercising a gallantry that elicited the highest commendations from the ladies.

The restlessness and menacing deportment of the Indians around the agency led General Harrison to call a council with the chiefs of the friendly Indians, of the Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandot, and Seneca tribes, in which he stated to them that the time had arrived for all those who were willing to engage in the war, "to take a decided stand for or against the United States" — that the President wished no false friends — that the proposal of Proctor to exchange the Kentucky militia for the tribes in our friendship, indicated that he had received some hint of their willingness to take up the tomahawk against us; and that to give the United States proof of their good disposition, they must remove with their families into the interior, or the warriors must accompany him in the ensuing campaign, and fight for the United States. "The chiefs and warriors chose the latter condition. By their acceptance of it the great danger of their joining the British was averted, and the safety of the agency at Piqua secured.

"Colonel Johnston was retained as Indian agent until Jackson's administration, when he was removed. After his removal from office, he continued to reside on his farm, north of Piqua, until 1840, when his wife died. They together organized the first Sunday school in Piqua, and Mrs. Johnston was the first president of the Piqua Female Bible Society, and remained its president from 1817 until her death. They were the parents of fifteen children. His two older sons were, one in the army, and the other in the navy. So it was arranged that the third one, John Henry Dearborn, should hold possession of the old homestead.

In 1848 Colonel Johnston and his youngest daughter, Margaret, moved to Cincinnati, where he had two unmarried sons in business. He there bought and furnished a comfortable home with the hope that the four members of the family would be

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reunited in a happy home, but his hope was soon turned into sorrow by the death of his daughter, in the following year, by cholera, one of the first victims of that epidemic. His home was again broken up, and he removed to Dayton, Ohio, to be with his daughter, Mrs. Patterson, with whom he made his permanent home. His two sons afterward moved from Cincinnati to New York, where they engaged in business. Thither he went to spend some time with them, and while there made a business trip to Washington City, expecting to remain there for a time. One of his sons accompanied him, and remained with him until he was comfortably established at the Ebbitt House. On leaving for New York he left instructions that he was to be immediately notified should his father become indisposed in any way, as he was over eighty years old. He soon received a message that his father was dangerously sick. He departed for Washington at once, but on his arrival found his father already dead from heart trouble. His body was brought to his old home, and interred in the old family burial-ground."

GEORGE C. JOHNSTON.

Mrs. Louise W. McKinney's sketch of George C. Johnston, a cousin of John Johnston, in the published papers of the "Daughters of the American Revolution of Piqua," contains so much of interest that we insert the entire production:

"One of the pleasures of my childhood days was to sit with my dearest friend, Mary O'Ferrall, and listen to Mr. Johnston, the veteran Indian trader of north-western Ohio, as he told us of his life among the Indians. It is a public misfortune that what he knew, which would be of so much interest and of great value to history, should have been allowed to die with him. He carried volumes of anecdote and Indian reminiscences with him to the tomb.

"Mr. Johnston was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, October 19th, 1793. He landed in Baltimore, Maryland, in October, 1817, and traveled by the usual route from that city to Pittsburg, down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and from there by Wayne's trace, to Piqua, where he found Colonel John Johnston acting as Indian agent for the United States.

"In January, 1819, Mr. Johnston was licensed as a regular trader among the Indians, and located at Wapakoneta, then the

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residence of the Shawnees, where he soon won their confidence and opened a large trade in furs and skins, in exchange for goods. His goods were landed at Cincinnati and transported with teams to Piqua, and then by pack-horses to Wapakoneta.

"John Jacob Astor at that time controlled all the fur trade of the West, except at Hudson's Bay, which was under British control. Mr. Johnston's average purchase of furs, in value was about $25,000 a year, and these he sold to Mr. Astor's agent at Fort Wayne. He was very successful as an Indian trader, and, by his uniform courtesy and good nature, won the esteem of all. He soon became a good judge of furs and skins, and knew accurately their market value, and always had a ready sale for all he could obtain. He made a great deal of money, though he frequently lost large sums by trusting dishonest white traders, but never anything, he said, by the red men of the forest.

"The articles sold in large quantities, in exchange for furs and skins, were powder, lead, coffee, sugar, tobacco, knives, blankets, shawls, ribbons and figured goods of all kinds, of which the Indians were very fond. The young squaws often purchased large quantities of trinkets and silver ornaments. The hunters wore leggins and hunting shirts made of dressed deer skins, and heavy moccasins of the same material, while the squaws wore cloth leggins, elaborately embroidered with colors, ribbons and porcupine quills, and skirts of cloth covered with silver trinkets. They wore nothing on their heads, whilst the men generally wore red handkerchiefs tied over their heads.

"Mr. Johnston never dealt in intoxicating liquors while a trader, for he believed that nearly all the troubles with the red men resulted from the use of liquors. He made it a point of honor to deal justly with the Indians, giving them full value for their furs, often throwing in a few yards of calico, or remnants of other goods by way of full measure. This was a good advertisement, and crowds would come in to trade. It was not unusual for him to sell $1,500 worth of goods in one afternoon. He always kept on the best of terms with his Indian customers, and never had an angry word with an Indian.

"The principal tribes that traded at his station at Wapakoneta, were the Wyandots, Ottawas, Miamis, Senecas, Shawnees, and Delawares.

"He was a great friend of the prophet, Tecumseh's brother,

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and told of his wonderful fluency in his talks with his tribe, the Shawnees. Blackhoof, head chief of the Shawnees, often came to trade, and he exhibited one hundred and twenty-seven scalps on his string. Captain Wolf was another Shawnee of some note who was also a friend to Johnston.

"During his agency in the North-west, he frequently met Rev. James B. Finley, who had a mission among the Wyandots and Delawares, and heard him preach. Finley's place of preaching was on the public road leading to Perrysburg through what is now the city of Tiffin.

"When Johnston located at Wapakoneta in 1818, all that region was covered with timber, except a few small patches along the streams, which were cultivated in corn by the squaws. There were only a very few settlers all through that part of the country. On trading trips between Wapakoneta and Fort Wayne, he slept out of doors thirty or forty nights in succession. There were no highways of any importance except Wayne's trace, which passed through Piqua and which was the only road for many years for the settlers. When he first visited Piqua it was a small village, and had been a rendezvous for soldiers, and a depot for provisions for the War of 1812.

"Johnston knew more of the Shawnees than of other tribes, and spoke their language with fluency. His Indian name which they gave him was Wathe-The-Wee-Law.

"Johnston had a wonderful memory, seeming never to forget anything that he had once heard. He described Indian feasts in a very interesting manner. He said 'The Feast of Ingathering' was the most solemn and important — similar to one of the old Jewish feasts. It took place when the new corn had sufficiently matured for use, and was called by the Shawnees 'Na-a-watse-we-sa-monrie-tau,' or 'Giving Thanks to the Great Spirit for the New Corn.' The custom was rigidly observed and it was unlawful to touch or use the new corn until a part of it had been offered in sacrifice to the Great Spirit. At the ceremony a circle was formed, and none but Indians and adopted white men were admitted. Having formed a circle, the leader or priest took two green ash sticks and rubbed them together until they ignited and then kindled a small fire in the center of the circle and burned thereon a few ears of corn, at the same time thanking the Manitou or Great Spirit for the new crop of corn. After having

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made this offering they were at liberty to gather and use the corn. This ceremony was quite solemn and no dancing or merriment was permitted. Mr. Johnston felt positive that this feast had its origin in Jewish custom.

"The next feast was a sort of 'Feast of Tabernacles,' and required every man, woman and child to be present. A large amount of venison, bear meat, wild turkey, and pheasants, were provided for the occasion. Whilst the food was cooking, the young warriors and squaws selected a smooth grassy spot for dancing. A young musician with a piece of deer skin drawn tight over a hoop, was seated near the spot. When all were ready he commenced beating his tamborine, making a sort of music to which the Indians responded in a lively dance, marching up and down and occasionally aiding the music with a he-ha-ho, by way of making the exercise more emphatic. The gaily dressed squaws with their showy shawls and gaudy ribbons, gave a wildness to the scene that might have challenged the pen of Cooper. The utmost decorum was observed between the sexes. The exercise continued until about three o'clock, when the great dinner of the Nation was eaten. The food in large quantities was placed on slips of bark, answering to the use of plates, and handed to all present, and it was expected that each should devour all that was on his bark plate. Then they all quietly separated and returned to their respective wigwams and villages.

"Mr. Johnston was invited to one of these feasts by Blackhoof, who sent a horse to Wapakoneta and a fast runner to conduct him to Piqua. George Moffatt, who was with him at the time, and was versed in Indian customs, instructed Johnston on the etiquette of Indian feasts. He told him to request the Indian who waited on him to put but little food on his bark plate, giving him as an excuse that he had eaten before he left home, for if he failed to eat all the large quantity given to him, the offense would be unpardonable.

"At the 'Warriors' Feast' all that was left of the flesh and bones were burned as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit. After the feast the warriors threw down deer and bear skins, and sat in a circle, a war-post being in the center. One of the warriors arose, and stepping briskly forward to the post, struck it with his tomahawk, and turning around exhibited a string of human scalps, and recited his warlike achievements in a clear, connected man-

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ner. When he had ended he sat down and another took his place, until all had recited their warlike deeds.

"The Shawnees worshipped only the Great Spirit, and believe that all those who do right will go to Him when they take their departure from their hunting grounds below.

"Mr. Johnston used to tell an amusing story of what occurred to him once when he visited Washington in 1835, on business. While there, he met his old friend Sur-wan-nock, the head chief of the Delawares, who was accompanied by fourteen warriors. An actor by the name of Ward was playing at Carousie's Theatre, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' The old chief proposed to Mr. Johnston to accompany him to the theatre, and he agreed to do so if Sur-wan-nock would furnish him a complete Indian dress. The old chief took him to his room, painted him carefully, did up his hair in Indian fashion, and furnished him a complete suit of buckskin, including leggings, moccasins, tomahawk, scalping knife and belt, and a head dress ornamented with buffalo horns, which gave him quite a ferocious appearance. In due time they appeared at the theater and the play went on — the Indians attracting much attention. Mr. Johnston proposed to Sur-wan-nock that just before the curtain fell, at the last act, that they would rise and give the Indian war-whoop. They did so and produced a great sensation. After that the Indians had free tickets, and the old theater drew large crowds.

"Mr. Johnston lived to a hale old age and shot birds on the wing like a youth of twenty. As clear as a photograph to me is the remembrance of him dressed in his buck-skin hunting suit with his capacious game bag slung across his shoulders, and carrying his trusty gun. He would start from his home in the early morning, and when he returned, the game bag was overflowing, for he was a successful Nimrod.

"He lived happily until his death with his good wife, whom every one loved as well as he. He used to tell with a chuckle how several of the Indian chiefs offered him their daughters in marriage — a proposition he respectfully declined. Few men had such opportunities to study the character of the red men of the forest as Mr. Johnston, and few were better acquainted with their characteristics."

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ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND THE PURCHASE OF THE SHAWNEE RESERVATION.

Within three years, dating from 1817, the counties of Allen, Hardin, Shelby, Dark, Mercer and Van Wert were organized. An inspection of the location of these counties shows that the Indian reservation at Wapakoneta was entirely surrounded by them. The sale of public lands in these counties was so rapid and the volume of immigration so great in the next five or six years, that it became apparent to the government agents that it would become necessary, ere long, to remove the Indian tribes of Ohio, to localities remote from civilization. As early as 1828, petitions were presented to Congress, importuning that body to purchase the Indian reservations of Ohio, and to transport the red men to territories beyond the Mississippi. The agitation of the purchase was pressed with so much energy that James Gardner, of Columbus, was appointed by the Government in 1831, to confer with the Shawnee Indians at Wapakoneta, and submit proposals to them for the purchase of their lands. Accordingly, in the summer of 1831, James Gardner, then residing in Columbus, sent a message to the chiefs at Wapakoneta, that he would visit them in a few days to make proposals to them for the purchase of their lands.

This was the first intimation received by the chiefs from the Government since the lands were ceded to them, that such a proposal was contemplated. As may be imagined the Indians were thrown into a state of great excitement by the message. A council was called by the chiefs to consider the message. Henry Harvey, the Quaker missionary and historian, was present at the meeting by invitation and has given a very full account of the negotiations that followed. A lengthy discussion ensued at the council, in which, by the advice of Harvey, they refused to sell their lands, and sent a reply to Gardner, not to come to Wapakoneta with any such proposals, as they would not meet him.

Their reply availed them little. In the years that were past, many of the Indians had bought goods on credit from the traders. These same white traders were now employed by Gardner in carrying forward his designs. They approached their creditors with demands that were greatly in excess of what was justly due.

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They offered the chiefs large bribes to use their influence in inducing the nation to sell.

It did not require a great length of time for the traders to induce certain unsophisticated chiefs to accept their promised bribes. Whilst the agents were engaged in their work of bribery and intimidation, the chiefs received a second communication from Gardner, informing them that he would be at Wapakoneta on a certain day, and desired the chiefs to meet him there, at the time proposed. At the time appointed the commissioner arrived.

Before calling the chiefs together, however, he decided to dispense with the services of every person who might be an impediment in carrying out his designs. Francis Duchouquet, an aged Frenchman, who had been the interpreter in many treaties under Governor Cass and John Johnston, was first made drunk by the traders, and then removed by the commissioner. It is needless to say that a man was appointed, who was capable of interpreting the negotiations to suit the desires of the commissioner.

Henry Harvey states that "on the opening of the council, the commissioner first read a part of his instructions from the President through the Secretary of War, but not all. He then commenced his speech about noon, and continued it until evening, without coming to a close, and finished the next morning. In his speech he told the Indians that they were in a deplorable condition, surrounded by bad white people, and likely soon to be in a much worse condition; that the white people were now selling them whiskey which was ruining them; that the game was nearly gone; that worse than all this, the State of Ohio would soon extend her laws over them, and, in order that they might know the real condition they would be in, he could tell what those laws would be. He said the laws would compel them to pay tax for the benefit of the white people, and allow them no advantages under those laws, or from the money thus paid by them; that the laws would compel them to work on the public roads in each year; that the laws would be so made that the white people might swear to debts against the Indians and collect them, but that none of them would be allowed to collect a debt by law, unless they could prove it by a white man; that white men might turn horses and cattle in their grain fields and destroy it all, but unless they could prove the facts by a white person, they would have no remedy; that they might be beaten or

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killed by white men — no matter how many Indians were injured — unless they could prove it by a white man, they had, or would have, no remedy. And many other things he said to them in order, no doubt, to induce them to sell on almost any terms he might wish to offer to them, which, when through with these things, he declared that just in that way Georgia had treated the Cherokees; and again assured them that, as sure as they remained here, that the State of Ohio would do as Georgia had done; that it was a right which was guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and that Congress would not interfere but leave to the State the right to regulate their own affairs as they might see proper, etc.

"After he had thus alarmed them in regard to their present and future condition, in case they concluded to adhere to their former resolution of remaining in Ohio, he said he would now tell them that, in case they would now sell their land and go west, that their great father, General Jackson, would make them rich. He told them that there was a good rich country laid off for all the Indians to move to, west of the State of Missouri, purposely for them, which never would be within any state or territory of the United States; where there was plenty of buffalo, elk, deer; where they could live well without working at all.

"He told them that if they would sell their land in Ohio, that the Government would give them in exchange, for the land they held in Ohio, one hundred thousand acres of good land, which should be laid off adjoining the tract of fifty miles square, which was ceded to their brethren, the Shawnees, of Missouri, by Governor Clark, at St. Louis, in the year 1825, and on which they were living. That if they should agree now to sell, that Government would send a surveyor out with them when they removed there, and that they might select the land he now offered them near the Shawnees, who are already there; that the surveyor would at once survey and mark it out for them, and that Government would make them a good warranty deed for it, so they should hold it forever.

"That the United States (said he,) wanted their land, they were willing that the Shawnees should have all it could be sold for, over and above the cost of surveying and selling it and the cost of removing and feeding them at their new homes, for one year after their arrival in that country; that as their friends the

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Quakers, had erected a grist-mill and saw-mill at Wapakoneta for them, free of cost to the Government, the United States would build, at its own expense, good mills in their new country, in lieu of those they have in Ohio, and pay the Indians in cash, the amount of what good men may adjudge their improvements to be worth, in order to enable them to make improvements at their new homes, and that the Government would give them guns, to kill the game in the prairies; also tools of every description to work with, and all their lands being over seventy cents per acre the Indians should have, which should be placed in the United States treasury, and five per cent. interest paid them annually, until they may wish to draw the whole sum.

"He concluded by declaring that the Indians never had been honestly treated with, by any man in the United States; though, said he, he knew that the Indians and whites, too, generally made one exception, and that was, William Penn; but Gardner declared that Penn had basely cheated the Indians out of their lands, and acted no better than a horse-thief. He declared, in conclusion, that if they would now sell their land, that the Government would make them rich; he then told them that he would leave them and return in about four weeks, when they could return their answer.

"The Shawnees were much divided about selling; those who had made the greatest advancement in improvement were all opposed to the idea of leaving their homes; but such as were idle, dissipated fellows urged the measure — and those, backed by the traders with bribes, outnumbered the others, and word was conveyed, by a few of the chiefs to the commissioner to come on and close the contract. He accordingly attended, and on the chiefs again assembling, he renewed the same offer as before, and urged them strongly to sell. He told them among other things, that they ought always to listen to the advice of white people, because they were wiser than the red people, as the red people were wiser than the blacks. He said the Great Spirit created them so, as their complexion plainly showed, and more of the like; after again talking the whole day, he concluded in the evening.

"On the day following the close of Gardner's address, Wayweleapy, the Shawnee orator replied to him. Addressing the commissioner, he remarked that in the two days' speech to which

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they had listened, some things had been said which were very good, but that there had also been things said that were not very good. Now, for his own part, he said he did not pretend to know much about so great a Being, neither did he intend to make a long speech like the commissioner had done; but he did not think his friend knew much about the Great Spirit, from the notions he had about him. Now, said Wayweleapy, I believe that the Great Spirit made all men alike; but my friend thinks He made three distinct classes of men. He says, to the white man He gave a white skin and a great deal of sense; to the Indian, a red skin, and a little less sense; and to the negro a black skin, and a very little sense. Now, said he, is not this a very curious idea about our great Creator? Continuing, he said he did not believe the statement. He believed that the Great Spirit created all men alike, of the same blood, but if he did, as his friend had said, create them so very different that one race was so much superior to the others, how had he found out that it was his own race that was so much wiser than the others were? For his part he did not believe it; but, if true, it was very likely that it was the Indians who had the most sense given them. But for this part, he believed, as he said before, that all men were created alike, but they became very wicked and very dark for a long time, but at length God placed a great ball of fire in the east (pointing in that direction), which rose higher and higher, and dispelled the darkness, and when it arrived at the highest point in the heavens, burst and entered every one's heart — and from that time, every one is enlightened, and we are still all on the same equality. These, he said, were his notions about the matter.

"He then told the commissioner that the Shawnees had agreed to sell their land, if he would give them for it what he had offered them, and in addition, would pay their debts, which was common in Indian treaties.

"The commissioner informed the Indians that he would have a clause in the treaty binding the Government to pay all their debts; that he would not say what amount was due from them, that was not his business, but he would leave that to the chiefs, and all the debts which they should acknowledge to be just, the Government would pay out of its own money, and not take one cent from the Shawnees.

"He then told the chiefs that he had the treaty all drawn

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up in order, that it was very long, and as it was then late in the day, there would not be time to read it over, but he declared that it did contain what he had offered them in every particular. He asked them to come forward and sign it, but they hesitated for a long time, and appeared to fear that all was not right, or he would have read to them the treaty before asking them to sign it, but at length they signed the instrument; but to the last, they were very obstinate relative to the payment of their debts."

The treaty, following, taken from the Public Records of Indian Treaties, recorded at Washington, shows how well Gardner complied with his promises:

SALE OF INDIAN RESERVATION AT WAPAKONETA.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Wapaghkonnetta, in the county of Allen, and State of Ohio, on the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between James B. Gardiner, especially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and John McElvain, Indian agent for the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawnees residing in the State of Ohio, on the one part and the undersigned principal chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the tribe of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and Hog Creek, within the territorial limits of the organized county of Allen, in the State of Ohio.

Whereas the President of the United States, under the authority of the act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, has appointed a special commissioner to confer with the different Indian tribes residing within the constitutional limits of the State of Ohio, and to offer for their acceptance the provisions of the before-recited act; and

Whereas the tribe or band of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and on Hog Creek, in the said State, have expressed their perfect assent to the conditions of the said act, and their willingness and anxiety to remove west of the Mississippi River, in order to obtain a more permanent and advantageous home for themselves and their posterity: Therefore,

In order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles of convention have been agreed upon by the aforesaid contracting parties, which, when ratified by the President

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of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be mutually binding upon the United States and the said Shawnee Indians:

Article 1. The tribe or band of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and on Hog Creek, in the State of Ohio, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do forever cede, release, and quit-claim to the United States the lands granted to them by patent in fee-simple by the sixth section of the treaty made at the foot of the rapids of the Miami River of Lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1817, (proclaimed January 4, 1819,) containing one hundred and twenty-five sections or square miles, and granted in two reservations, and described in said sixth section of the aforesaid treaty as follows: "A tract of land ten miles square, the center of which shall be the council-house at Wapaghkonnetta," and "a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonnetta, and to include the Shawnee settlement on Hog Creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form, "which said two tracts or reservations of land were granted as aforesaid to the said Shawnee Indians by the patents signed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office and certified by the Secretary of War, dated the twentieth day of April, 1821. Also, one other tract of land, granted to the said Shawnees by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 17th day of September, (proclaimed January 4, 1819,) in the year 1818, and described therein as follows: "Twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the east line of their reserve of ten miles square at Wapaghkonnetta," making, in the whole of the aforesaid cessions to the United States by the aforesaid Shawnees, one hundred and forty-five sections or square miles, which includes all the land now owned or claimed by the said band or tribe of Shawnees in the State of Ohio.

Article 2. In consideration of the cessions stipulated in the foregoing article, the United States agree to cause the said tribe or band of Shawnees, consisting of about four hundred souls, to be removed, in a convenient and suitable manner, to the western side of the Mississippi River, and will grant by patent in fee-simple to them and their heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain upon the same, a tract of land to

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contain one hundred thousand acres, to be located, under the direction of the President of the United States, within the tract of land equal to fifty miles square, which was granted to the Shawnee Indians of the State of Missouri by the second article of a treaty made at the city of Saint Louis, in said State, with the said Shawnees of Missouri, by William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the 7th day of November, in the year 1825, and in which it is provided that the grant aforesaid shall be for the Shawnee tribe of Indians within the State of Missouri, "and for those of the same nation now residing in Ohio who may hereafter emigrate to the west of the Mississippi"; but if there should not be a sufficiency of good land unoccupied by the Shawnee Indians who have already settled on the tract granted as aforesaid by the said treaty of Saint Louis, then the tract of one hundred thousand acres hereby granted to the said Shawnees of Ohio, parties to this compact, shall be located under the direction of the President of the United States on lands contiguous to the said Shawnees of Missouri, or on any other unappropriated lands within the district of country designed for the emigrating Indians of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will defray the expenses of the removal of the said band or tribe of Shawnees, and will, moreover, supply them with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions to support them for one year after their arrival at their new residence.

ARTICLE 4. Out of the first sales to be made of the lands herein ceded by the said Shawnees, the United States will cause a good and substantial saw-mill and a grist-mill, built in the best manner, and to contain two pair of stones and a good bolting cloth, to be erected on the lands granted to the said Shawnees west of the Mississippi, and said mills shall be solely for their use and benefit. The United States will, out of the sales of the ceded lands, as aforesaid, cause a blacksmith-shop (to contain all the necessary tools) to be built for the said Shawnees at their intended residence, and a blacksmith shall be employed by the United States, as long as the President thereof may deem proper, to execute all necessary and useful work for said Indians.

ARTICLE 5. In lieu of the improvements which have been made on the lands herein ceded, it is agreed that the United States shall advance to the said Shawnees, (for the purpose of

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enabling them to erect houses and open farms at their intended residence,) the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, to be reimbursed from the sales of the lands herein ceded by them to the United States. A fair and equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the chiefs of the said Shawnees, with the consent of the people, in general council assembled, to such individuals of their tribe who have made improvements on the lands herein ceded, and may be properly entitled to the same.

ARTICLE 6. The farming utensils, live-stock, and other chattel property which the said Shawnees now own, and may not be able to carry with them, shall be sold, under the superintendence of some suitable person, appointed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and the proceeds paid over to the owners of such property respectively.

ARTICLE 7. The United States will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts of land herein ceded by the said Shawnees. And after deducting from the proceeds of such sales the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying, the cost of the grist-mill, saw-mill, and blacksmith-shop, and the aforesaid sum of thirteen thousand dollars, to be advanced in lieu of improvements, it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the avails of the lands after sale, as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future necessities of said tribe, parties to this compact, on which the United States agree to pay to the chiefs, for the use and general benefit of their people, annually, five per centum on the amount of said balance, as an annuity, said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congress, unless the chiefs of the said tribe or band, by and with the consent of their people, in general council assembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created should be dissolved and paid over to them, in which case the President shall cause the same to be so paid, if, in his discretion, he shall believe the happiness and prosperity of said tribe would be promoted thereby.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed that any annuities accruing to the said band or tribe of Shawnees by former treaties shall be paid to them at their intended residence west of the Mississippi, under the direction of the President.

ARTICLE 9. In consideration of the good conduct and friendly dispositions of the said band of Shawnees towards the

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American Government, and as an earnest of the kind feelings and good wishes of the people of the United States for the future welfare and happiness of the said Shawnees, it is agreed that the United States will give them as presents the following articles, to be fairly divided by the chiefs among their people according to their several necessities, to wit: two hundred blankets, forty ploughs, forty sets of horse-gears, one hundred and fifty hoes, fifty axes, and Russia sheeting sufficient for fifty tents; the whole to be delivered to them as soon as practicable after their arrival at their new residence, except the blankets and Russia sheeting, which shall be given previously to their removal.

ARTICLE 10. The lands granted by this agreement and convention to the said band or tribe of Shawnees shall not be sold nor ceded by them, except to the United States. And the United States guarantee that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof; and further, that the President of the United States will cause said tribe to be protected at their intended residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever, and he shall have the same care and superintendence over them in the country to which they are to remove that he has heretofore had over them at their present place of residence.

ARTICLE 11. It is understood by the present contracting parties that any claims which Francis Duchouquet may have under former treaties to a section or any quantity of the lands herein ceded to the United States are not to be prejudiced by the present compact, but to remain as valid as before.

ARTICLE 12. In addition to the presents given in the ninth article of this convention, it is agreed that there shall also be given to the said Shawnees twenty-five rifle-guns, to be distributed in the manner provided in said ninth article.

ARTICLE 13. At the request of the chiefs, there is granted to Joseph Parks, a quarter-blooded Shawnee, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, and to include his present improvements, at the old town near Wapaghkonnetta, in consideration of his constant friendship and many charitable and valuable services towards the said Shawnees; and at the request of the chiefs it is also stipulated that the price of an average

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section of the lands herein ceded shall be reserved in the hands of the Government, to be paid to their friends, the Shawnees who now reside on the river Huron, in the Territory of Michigan, for the purpose of bearing their expenses should they ever wish to follow the Shawnees of Wapaghkonnetta and Hog Creek to their new residence west of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 14. At the request of the chiefs, it is agreed that they shall be furnished with two cross-cut saws for the use of their tribe; and also that they shall receive four grindstones annually for the use of their people, to be charged upon the surplus fund, and they shall further receive, as presents, ten handsaws, ten drawing-knives, twenty files, fifty gimlets, twenty augers of different sizes, ten planes of different sizes, two braces and bits, four hewing-axes, two dozen scythes, five frows, and five grubbing-hoes.

Proclaimed April 6, 1832.

At the conclusion of the negotiations and signing of the treaty, Henry Harvey, by direction of the chiefs, requested the commissioner to furnish him a copy of the treaty. On the day following, Gardiner, while in a semi-drunken condition, prepared an extract from the treaty, purporting to be a true copy of the instrument, and which was so illegibly written that Harvey remarks, "I could make no sense out of it."

Immediately after the treaty had been signed, the traders presented their bills to the Indians, requiring them to certify that each bill was a true and just account of their indebtedness. After all the bills had been certified in this manner, they were presented to the commissioner, and approved by him. The aggregate of the bills approved, amounted to twenty thousand dollars. Harvey states that these transactions took place, "when nearly all the parties were in a state of intoxication, except some of those wily traders who had now got their large, and no doubt unjust demands secured, and who, lest their deeds should some day be brought to light, burnt up all their books, and fortified their claims behind the certificates of the Indians and these drunken government officers, and they got their pay, which will be seen in the sequel, and that, too, out of the Shawnees' money, and without their consent."

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"Before the departure of the commissioner for Columbus, rumors began to circulate among the Shawnees that they had been grossly deceived, and cheated in their treaty, in almost every particular, in regard to the sale of their land." From some source or other the Indians learned that, by the terms of the treaty, they would fall very far short of receiving what they had been led to expect for their land, and that they would not receive an acre more of land where they were going than was guaranteed to them by a former treaty. Great excitement over wrongs real and imaginary prevailed throughout the Shawnee nation. In their distress, they applied to the Quakers, who were holding their yearly meeting at Richmond, Ind., for assistance. A deputation of Friends was appointed to proceed forthwith to Wapaghkonetta, and investigate the deceptions of which the Shawnees complained so bitterly. The committee lost no time in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them. After a careful examination, covering a period of three days, the committee reported to the Annual Meeting of Friends that the representations made by the Indians in their application for assistance were substantially correct. The report was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. After a mature deliberation, the committee recommended that a petition to Congress be prepared and signed by the chiefs, setting forth their grievances and asking for an additional compensation to be allowed the Shawnees for their land in Ohio. Such a petition was accordingly prepared, and a committee of four chiefs appointed to present it to the proper authorities at Washington. The chiefs appointed were John Perry (head chief), Wayweleapy, Blackhoof (or Quasky), and Spybuck. Francis Duchouquet and Joseph Parks were also appointed to act as interpreters for the committee.

"A memorial was also prepared by the Society of Friends, asking relief from Congress for the Shawnees. In addition to the memorial, a committee, consisting of David Bailey and Henry Harvey was appointed to escort the Indian delegation to Washington City, and to give what information they possessed touching the manner in which the treaty had been conducted and to press the claim of the Shawnees on Congress and the Executive.

"The deputation left Wapaghkonnetta about the 1st of December, 1831, going by way of Columbus, Pittsburg and Cumberland. At the latter city Francis Duchouquet became sick, and

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was unable to proceed further. He was left in the care of friends, but before the return of the deputation he died and was interred in a cemetery near the city."

On arriving at Washington City the deputation was introduced to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, by General Joseph Vance, a representative in Congress from Ohio.

"After a statement of their business to the Secretary, the deputation gave him an account of the manner in which the treaty was managed, and of the fact that the Shawnees, who were a party to that transaction and deeply interested therein, as their all was at stake, had never heard the treaty read, neither had they been furnished with a copy.

"General Cass at once ordered a clerk at the Indian Bureau to furnish the deputation with a copy in full of the treaty and requested the committee to take time to fully examine it, and to compare the amount they were actually to receive by the treaty with the amount offered them by the commissioner at his first council with them, when he produced his instructions from the War Department. He also requested the committee to report to him the results of their estimates and calculations on the subject, in order that he might lay the same before the President so that another treaty might be made with the chiefs in attendance."

After a careful examination of the treaty, as requested by the Secretary, the committee reported that the amount which the commissioner offered the Shawnees for their lands at Wapaghkonnetta and Hog Creek exceeded the amount which they were to receive, as shown by the treaty, in the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

"The Secretary was so thoroughly convinced, after examining the evidence in the case, that he applied to the President for authority to set the treaty aside and to make a new one with the chiefs then present. The President, however, declined to do so, remarking that the Shawnees should fare no better than the Cherokees did.

"Being unsuccessful in their attempt with the Executive Department, the committee applied to Congress. The business was placed in the care of Joseph Vance, a representative from Ohio, a man of stern integrity, who was well acquainted with the Shawnees and who had great experience in and out of Congress. General Vance failed in his first and second attempts in bringing

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the subject before the House, but succeeded at length in having the subject referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. When the petition of the chiefs, and the memorial of the Society of Friends, was taken up by the committee, Henry Harvey and Joseph Parks were summoned to testify with regard to the manner in which the treaty had been conducted at Wapaghkonnetta. Several sittings of the committee were held, resulting in their reporting a bill in favor of the petitioners for thirty thousand dollars, to be paid in fifteen equal annual installments.

"The bill presented by the chiefs called for a hundred thousand dollars, but the committee, fearing that if they reported an allowance for that amount that it would be vetoed by the President, it was therefore reduced to thirty thousand and became a law. A bill was afterward presented by Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, and passed in 1853, allowing the Shawnees an additional amount for their lands of sixty-six thousand dollars.

"Thus, after a delay of more than twenty years, the government complied with the demands of justice so far as to grant the amount demanded by the Shawnees and Society of Friends on their behalf, demanded for them in 1832. This satisfied the Indians, and government was none the loser, as the interest at five per cent. would overreach the debt in that time.

"A lawyer, on the arrival of the money in the Shawnees' country, arrived there, too, with a demand of fifty per cent. of the whole sum, as his fee for urging the claim at Washington before the Department and the committees of Congress, although the testimony on which the claim was based had been in the Department ever since 1832; but he received only a few thousand dollars, and that from individuals; the superintendent refusing to allow his claim to be taken from the money, on the grounds, that by Congress granting the amount, the demands of the Indians was recognized as just, and therefore, they were not bound to pay this man his claim to this large fee.

"At the conclusion of the treaty at Wapaghkonnetta, Gardner informed the Shawnees that he would remove them early the next spring to their new homes, and as they had a large number of cattle and hogs, beside a great deal of other property, that they could not take with them to their new homes, that they had better sell all except what would do them through the winter, and settle up their affairs; then in the spring their money for

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their improvements, and their annuity of three thousand dollars, would be paid them as they would be about to start west.

"They took the advice of the commissioner, and sold about two hundred head of cattle, about twelve hundred hogs, and many other things, and with the proceeds, purchased clothing, some wagons, guns, provisions, and the like, and many of them settled up their debts with their white neighbors, so as to be in readiness to leave early in the spring following. But instead of receiving their money and starting on their journey early in the spring, as they expected, they did not receive any of their money until fall, and did not start on their journey until the 20th of the next November."

"The Indians, through their improvidence, began to suffer greatly for want of food before spring. Many of them were at the point of starvation before relief could be obtained from the Society of Friends, and from the government. Henry Harvey went a distance of over eighty miles over exceedingly bad roads to Waynesville on the Miami river, and begged a load of provisions for the children and old people. The evening before he started, two aged women from Hog Creek came to the Quaker Mission, and begged for bread for some little sick children in their neighborhood, and who would die if they did not receive assistance soon. The Friends gave them a portion of what they had, reserving barely enough for their own sustenance, until Harvey should return from Waynesville. A meal was prepared and set before the two exhausted, hungry women. They objected to eating anything, saying that 'we could not spare more than we had given them to carry to their children.' After repeated solicitation by Mrs. Harvey, they partook of the food, and stayed over night at the Mission."

Nothing further, occurred at Wapaghkonnetta, until October, when Gardner and the Indian agent, McLvaine appeared to pay the Shawnees their annuity and a small pittance of the amount that was promised them at the treaty. Judge Benjamin Linzee, then a small boy, came over from St. Marys, with his father to see the Indians, and to participate in the festivities on the occasion of the payment of the annuities. An incident that occurred at the time made a lasting impression on the mind of young Linzee. Along with the four hundred or more Indians there came a Miami warrior, having a string of scalps in his possession,

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that he asserted were scalps of white people. Being short of money to purchase fire-water for the festal occasion, he made numerous efforts to sell the scalps. His persistence, so enraged the Shawnees, that he was killed on the night following — his body being found the next morning, on the bank of the race, in the rear of the building known at the present time, as Taeusch's store.

The money used by the disbursing agent in the payment of the Indians was transported in ten wooden kegs, on horseback from Piqua, and paid out from Gardner's headquarters, in the Jones' woods, in the north-eastern part of Wapakoneta.

After receiving their annuity, the Indians entered upon a round of festivities and dissipation, that lasted in most instances until their money was spent. After recuperating from their dissipations, they began making preparations for their removal to their western home.

During the summer, they leveled the graves of their dead, over the entire reservation, and destroyed or buried the property they could not sell.

On the 20th of November, 1832, they commenced their journey of eight hundred miles, and proceeded as far as Piqua the first day, where they remained two days to visit the graves of their ancestors. While they were encamped near the village, James Skinner, then a lad ten years of age, went out to visit them. During his visit he was persuaded by the Indian boys to cut buttons from his pantaloons, which the young archers used for targets. He was so liberal with his buttons that he experienced some difficulty in occupying his trowsers on his way home. From him we learn that there were many old Indians among their number. He saw one squaw who was a hundred and five years old, and other members of the tribe whose ages ranged from ninety to one hundred and three years. The old Indians and children rode in wagons, and the women on horseback, while the men and larger boys traveled on foot.

On the evening of November 23, they encamped at Hamilton. After a sojourn of three days at this point, they departed under the leadership of David Robb and D. M. Workman, government agents, on their western journey. They traveled until Christmas of that year, when they encamped at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. They suffered much on the

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journey, from the severity of the winter. They immediately commenced the construction of cabins, and by the latter part of February, they were so far completed as to protect them from the cold western winds. The Shawnees and Senecas who made the winter journey numbered about eleven hundred. They were joined the next spring by the Hog Creek tribe under the direction of Joseph Parks, and fared much better than those who preceded them, as they had the advantage of season, and a leader who gave them the proper care. The next year, (1833) Henry Harvey and other Quakers visited them, and obtained permission to establish schools and continue the work of the mission. The schools and mission were continued until 1842, when Mr. Harvey and his family returned to Ohio.

The system of schools and missions inaugurated by the Society of Friends at Wapakoneta, is still in operation in the Shawnee and Cherokee nations of Indian Territory.

Harvey states that when it became known among the Indians that he and his family were about to leave them, "we were visited almost daily by some of them. One of the chiefs visited us, and brought an interpreter with him. He told us that they had held a large council on the subject, at which many of the women were present, and that they had sent him to us with their last farewell. He had my family all collected in the house to themselves. After having been seated in silence for some time, he shook hands with us all, and then said: 'My brother and my sisters, I am now about to speak for all our young men, and for all of our women and children, and in their name to bid you farewell. They could not all come — it would be too much trouble to you to have them all here at one time — 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 again. Ever since you have been living with us, we can all see how the Quakers and our fathers used to live together in peace. You have used our children well, and have been kind to us all; your doors were always opened to us. We were sometimes in distress, and you helped us; many times our people were hungry, and you gave them victuals. You were always kind to us, and we loved you. Your children and our children lived together in peace at school, and learned together, and they loved one another. And now,

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my brother and sister, I bid you farewell; and Caleb and his sisters, and the little boys and their little sisters, farewell.' He then came to me, and taking me by my left arm, close to the shoulder, and holding on for some time, crying like a child, in broken English said: 'Farewell, my brother!' then bid my wife farewell, calling her his good sister, and asking that the Lord might bless her for her kindness to them. Next he bid all our children farewell, and talked to each in Shawnee, knowing they could understand him. All wept bitterly, and our least children cried aloud as he held them by the hands and gave them his parting adieu, telling them never to forget him and the little Shawnee children, with whom they had lived in peace so long. When he had gone around the family in this manner, and, after again taking each one of us by the hand, he left us without saying another word.

"A few days afterward, all the chiefs, except George Williams, came early in the morning to see me. They told us, on their arrival, that George Williams had been sent a few days before to deliver a message and bid us farewell, on behalf, and in the name of the whole nation; but now they had come on their own account, as the chiefs, to pass the day with us, and to talk over all their old matters with me, as we were going to leave them, for which they were very sorry, because we had been with them so much; but they supposed we wanted to go to our home, and our friends and they must give us up. They then proposed to me that we should go into the yard to talk, as it was a pleasant day, and they would spit so much in the house.

"I had their horses put up and fed. There were about twenty chiefs and counselors present. We spent a happy day together, and I gave them a good dinner. In the afternoon they saddled their horses, and tied them near the bars, and then returned to where we had been sitting. When evening drew near I observed them become very solemn and thoughtful, and conversing among themselves, about returning home. Soon they divided something among themselves, that looked like fine seeds, which John Perry had wrapped in a cloth.

"They then loosened their hair and clothes. Henry Clay, one of the chiefs, who acted as interpreter, informed me, that they were now ready to return home. They wanted me to have everybody but my wife and children, to leave the house, and for

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us to arrange ourselves in order, according to our ages, so they could take a last look at each of us, and bid us farewell. Henry came to the door, looked in, saw us all standing in order on the floor, and then returned to the others, when they came into the house, one after another, according to their stations. John Perry came first. Each one, as he reached the door, put something into his mouth, (the seed I suppose), and chewed it. John Perry first took my hand, and said, 'Farewell, my brother.' Then taking my wife by the hand, said, 'My sister, farewell.' Tears streamed down his aged cheek, as he bid our children adieu, talking all the time in the Shawnee language. The others followed in the same way. Some of them were crying, and trying to talk to our children, as they held them by the hand. The children cried the whole time, as if they were parting with one another. The ceremony lasted for some time. When they were through, every one started directly, and mounted their horses, John Perry leading, and the others following in order, one after another, they set off for their homes across the prairie. Not one looked back, but they observed the same order as if they were returning from a funeral. This was a solemn time to us. Here were the celebrated Shawnee chiefs, great men among the Indians, some of them called in time past, brave warriors, now here in mourning — in tears, and all this in sincerity, and for nothing more than parting with us. They surely did love us. Whether we were deserving of their heartfelt love and confidence or not, they thought we were. They were several times brought to great straits, and to use their own term, I helped them. Sometimes some of their pepole were hungry, and we fed them. This they knew, and did not forget. After some poor little child was nearly naked, and they saw our own children's clothes on it, they would not soon forget that. In a few days from this time, we took leave of the school children, about forty in number. These children had been given to us on our arrival among the Indians, several of them being the children of those who had attended our school in Ohio. They had lived in our family two years; had lived very peacefully with our children, had interchanged languages with them, and had become very much attached to one another; and the parting scene was very affecting indeed. We took leave of them in the school-house — all wept, from the smallest to the largest. Some of the little girls followed us to

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the wagon, and begged to ride across the fields with our girls. We let several of them ride, but when we stopped for them to get out of the wagon, they refused to leave our children. We had to put them out by force. They clung fast to our little girl, and screamed as loud as they could, and so did our own poor little girl. We had to tear them apart, and put them out of the wagon, and go off and leave them in this situation, which was a very hard trial to us.

"We confess that the gratitude so abundantly manifested by these poor souls toward us, and the consciousness of having done our duty, is a great, a rich, and lasting reward, which will console us now in our declining years, and, we hope, will continue to do so, till the end of our pilgrimage here."

No apology need be offered for presenting Harvey's ministrations among the Shawnees, as narrated by himself. His unassuming manner and simple language enlist our sympathies in his Christian work to which he devoted the best years of his life.

In the twenty-one years, dating from 1833, there was no occurrence of any kind to disturb the steady advancement of the Shawnees toward civilization. At the end of that time the work of the missions became perceptible in their manner of living and thought. The changes in their social conditions brought with them desires for a higher form of government. In 1850 they began to discuss the propriety of adopting a constitution and a code of laws for the government of themselves, and the protection of their persons and property. After discussing the subject for several months, it was referred to a council, consisting of Joseph Parks, the head chief, and eleven other influential men of the nation.

When the council convened, Parks in his opening address remarked that he should not say much to them on the purposes for which they were called together, but would leave the matter very much to them, as they knew he had urged them, for years, to make laws for their government, and in this way to alter their manner of getting along. He said he had been head chief now for several years, that strangers often visited the different missions among the Shawnees, and would ask him what kind of laws they had — the answer was, none; they would ask if they had any chiefs, and who was their head chief — the

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answer was that they had, and that Joseph Parks was their head chief. The reply, generally, was — "Well, he is a good chief." "Now," said he, "suppose I am a good chief, what can I do? How can I work without tools? You send me out to work without anything to work with. How can you expect me to accomplish anything without placing in my hands the tools to do the work with?" He said that our young men (some of them) go into the state, and get liquor, carry it out by him, hold up the bottle to his face, and say, "Here is my whiskey, spill it if you dare!" "Well," said Parks, "I have no authority to do anything, and these fellows know it. Now, you make laws, and I will very soon let these men see whether I will do anything with them or not."

The head chief was followed by Blackhoof, a son of the great Shawnee chief of that name, in a lengthy speech, in which he indorsed what had been said by the presiding officer, concerning drunkenness, and urged the enactment of a law, compelling men to pay their debts.

"Speeches of a like character followed in order until late in the afternoon, when the discussions were closed by George McDougal in an address, in which he compared their former nomadic life and hardships with their present condition, in which he was both eloquent and witty. He said, "he had tried both places — that he liked the ways of the white men much the best anyhow, he liked not only the ways of white people best, but he liked them the best anyhow, and if he knew he would live thirty years longer, that he would have a white wife if he could get one." This remark was followed by great laughter among the Indians.

"When the question was put to a vote, as to whether a constitution and a code of laws should be prepared for the government of the nation, there were ten votes for the measure and two against it. Accordingly, in the course of the next two years, a constitution was adopted, and a code of laws enacted, under which the nation lived until 1869.

The Shawnees at this time numbered about eight hundred, and owned a territory of six million, four hundred thousand acres, at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, and extending south and west. They had become cultivators and graziers. Hunting was still occasionally resorted to as a sport or

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amusement, but had been abandoned as a source of subsistence. The disappearance of game forced them to seek subsistence in some other manner, which ultimately overcame their aversion to labor. Schoolcraft, in describing their condition at this time says: "They drive oxen and horses trained to the plow. They split rails and build fences. They erect substantial cabins and barns. They have old corn in their cribs from year to year. They own good saddle-horses and saddles, and other articles of caparison, and a traveler or visitor will find a good meal, a clean bed, and kind treatment in their settlements."

Many of the Indians in 1854-5 held slaves who tilled their farms and performed such other manual labor as was required. While the agitation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was in progress, the slave-holding Indians became alarmed, and to secure themselves in the possession of their slaves, moved into Indian Territory and settled on unoccupied lands in the Cherokee Nation. The lands formerly occupied by them in Kansas, remained untenanted until 1869, and were known as "Abandoned Indian Lands." In that year the United States government purchased the entire Shawnee reservation in Kansas, and gave them lands in Indian Territory, in exchange for their Kansas property. The conditions of the sale and exchange can be readily understood from the following record of the "Articles of Agreement" taken from the Government Record of Indian Treaties:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SHAWNEES AND CHEROKEES CONCLUDED JUNE 7, 1869.

APPROVED AY THE PRESIDENT JUNE 9TH, 1869.

Articles of Agreement, made and entered into at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of June, A. D. 1869, by and between H. D. Reese and William P. Adair, duly authorized delegates, representing the Cherokee Nation of Indians, having been duly appointed by the National Council of said Cherokees, parties of the first part, and Graham Rogers and Charles Tucker, duly authorized delegates representing the Shawnee tribe of Indians, parties of the second part witnesseth:

Whereas, It is provided by the fifteenth article of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, concluded July 19th, 1866, that the United States may settle any civilized

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Indians, friendly with the Cherokees, and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands east of the ninety-sixth meridian, on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, which shall be consistent with certain provisions specified in said article; and whereas, The Shawnee tribe of Indians are civilized and friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, and desire to settle within the Cherokee country on lands east of the ninety-sixth meridian,

It is therefore agreed, by the parties hereto, that such settlement may be made upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

That the sum of five thousand dollars belonging to the Shawnee tribe of Indians, and arising under the provisions of treaties between the United States and said Shawnee Indians, as follows, viz: For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article of the treaty of August 3d, 1795, and the third article of the treaty of May 10th, 1854, one thousand dollars; for interest, at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for educational purposes, per third article of the treaty of the 10th of May, 1854, two thousand dollars; for interest, at five per centum, on four thousand dollars for educational purposes, per the third article of the treaty of the 10th of May, 1854, two thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817, and the third article of the 10th of May, 1854, two thousand dollars; shall be paid annually to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, the same as they have been the annuities and interest and investments of the Shawnee tribe of Indians. And that the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be paid to the said Cherokees, as soon as the same shall be received by the United States for the said Shawnees, from the sale of the lands in the State of Kansas, known as the Absentee Shawnee Lands in the State of Kansas, in accordance with the resolutions of Congress, approved, April 7th, 1869: entitled: "A resolution for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee Lands in Kansas," and the provisions of the treaty between the United States, and the Shawnee Indians, concluded, May 10th, 1854, and also that the said Shawnees shall abandon their tribal organization. And it is further agreed by the parties hereto that in consideration of the said payments

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and acts agreed upon, as hereinbefore stated, that the said Cherokees will receive the said Shawnees — referring to those now in Kansas, and also to such as properly belong to said tribe who may be at present elsewhere, and including those known as Absentee Shawnees, now residing in Indian Territory — into the country of the said Cherokees, upon unoccupied lands east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, and that the said Shawnees shall be incorporated into and ever after remain part of the Cherokee nation, on equal terms in every respect, and with all the privileges and immunities of native citizens of said Cherokee nation; provided that all of said Shawnees who elect to avail themselves of the provisions of this agreement, shall register their names, and permanently locate in the Cherokee country, as herein provided, within two years from the date hereof, otherwise they shall forfeit all rights under this agreement. In testimony whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, on the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] H. D. REESE,
[SEAL.] WM. P. ADAIR,
Delegates Representing the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

[SEAL.] GRAHAM ROGERS,
[SEAL.] CHARLES TUCKER,
Delegates Representing the Shawnee Tribe of Indians.

Attested by:

W. R. IRWIN,
H. E. MCKEE,
A. N. BLACKLEDGE,
JAMES B. ABBOTT.

In 1870, in compliance with the stipulations of the treaty made the previous year, the Shawnees moved from their Kansas reservation to Indian Territory, and settled on unoccupied lands east of the ninety-sixth meridian, in the Cherokee country, and thereby became a part of that nation.

Since their union with the Cherokees, they have not yet advanced beyond a semi-civilized state. It is an important truth to be borne in mind, that the civilization of these two tribes is due in a measure to the white and negro members who at one

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time or another have been admitted by adoption, rather than to the Indians themselves. Pure-blooded Indians form only a small per cent. of the population. It is estimated that about fifteen or, at most, twenty per cent. of the Shawnees and Cherokees are of pure Indian descent. Even among those claiming to be Indians are many quarter-breeds and half-breeds. "It is doubtful, therefore, whether the advancement made by these tribes proves anything as to the capacity of the genuine Indian for civilization." The agricultural work is done principally by negroes, as it was done before the Civil War, and the adoption of the Christian religion, the establishment of newspapers and schools is mainly due to the white element of the population. From the same cause, ninety per cent. attire themselves after the manner of American citizens. A few of the medicine men, and more turbulent characters, still adhere to their old heathenish faith and practices. The Cherokees have an alphabet in which their books and laws are printed. The Cherokee Advocate, the national organ, published at Tahlequah, is printed half in English, and half in Cherokee. The books used in all the public schools, however, are in the English language. The Cherokees expend half of the revenue received from the United States in the support of an orphan asylum, two seminaries, and one hundred primary schools. The number of children attending the public schools in 1890 was four thousand four hundred and thirty-nine. Separate schools are provided for negroes. The Cherokees have over fifty churches and about one hundred primary schools. The Methodist churches, followed in order by Baptists, Presbyterians, and Quakers.

The treaty of 1866 gives the Cherokee courts the authority to punish members of the tribe for violations of the criminal law. When an Indian is condemned to death, he is given a respite of thirty days, in which time he may go home and settle up his affairs. He is neither guarded nor watched, and when he has completed his business he bids his family good-by, returns at the date appointed, and is shot. There is no taxation, direct or indirect, the government revenue, and the interest on the funds held in trust by the United States, rents from leased lands, licenses to trade and "permits" given to intruders afford funds sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian government. Since the lands are held in common, only the improvements on

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them and personal property are subjects of sale and of levy for debt.

The story of the wrongs imposed upon the Cherokees and Shawnees, by the United States government is a melancholy one — they are wrongs of which every fair-minded American citizen should feel ashamed. A partial recital of the wrongs of the Shawnees has been given in the preceding pages. The history of the Cherokees is equally as sad to contemplate. "The Cherokees of Georgia were the most civilized and humane of all the Indian nations. They had, to a certain degree, adopted the manners of the whites. They had pleasant farms, prosperous towns, schools, printing-presses, and a written code of laws. The government of the United States had given to Georgia a pledge to purchase the Cherokee lands for the benefit of the State. The pledge was not fulfilled; the authorities of Georgia grew tired of waiting for the removal of the Indians; and the legislature passed a statute by which the government of the Cherokees was abrogated and the laws of the state extended over the Indian domain. At the same time it was enacted that the Cherokees should not have the use of the State courts or the protection of the laws. This statute, however, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Indians then appealed to the President for help; but he refused to interfere between them and the laws of Georgia. He also recommended the removal of the Cherokees to lands beyond the Mississippi; and with this end in view, Indian Territory was organized in 1834. The Indians yielded with great reluctance. More than five million dollars were paid them for their lands; but still they clung to their homes. At last General Scott was ordered to remove them to the new territory, using force if necessary to accomplish the work. The years 1837-8 were occupied with the transfer of the Cherokees to Indian Territory."

The swindling of the Indians which began two centuries ago, has continued uninterruptedly up to the present. The "Indian Ring" at Washington is, and has been, as corrupt a gang of miscreants as ever went unhanged. It has brought to naught all the attempts to better the condition of the red men. It provided the Indians with bones for meat, rotting rags for blankets, took away their cultivated lands and gave them des-

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erts, and one-tenth of the annuities and money due them, and stealing the other nine-tenths, as pay for having done so much.

It is to be regretted that the wrongs of the red men are not yet ended. At the present writing, the Dawes Commission is now engaged in surveying and allotting lands in Indian Territory, that have been guaranteed to the Indians by a score of solemn treaties made by the general government.

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CHAPTER XII.

INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

BLACKHOOF, OR QUASKEY.

Of the many distinguished chiefs in Indian history there are but few, who rank higher in prowess, bravery, and wisdom in council, than did Blackhoof, chief of the Shawnee tribes. He was born in Florida, in 1711, and afterward lived in the Carolinas until the Shawnees emigrated to the Cumberland Valley. In that valley he grew to manhood. When the tribes afterward obtained permission to occupy certain portions of the Ohio Territory, he accompanied them to the Miami Valley.

The cabin in which he lived for many years was located on the west bank of the Miami River, a short distance south of the mouth of Loramie creek near a spring, known at the present day as Blackhoof's spring. There he continued to reside until General Clark made his celebrated raid on the Mad river and Piqua towns. After the destruction of their villages, the Shawnees retreated to localities further north and west. The tribe to which Blackhoof was attached located at Wapakoneta.

Blackhoof, or Quaskey, was present with other tribes of Shawnees, at the defeat of General Braddock, near Pittsburgh in 1755. In that battle and other engagements that followed soon afterward, he so distinguished himself for his desperation, and military ability, that he became known far and wide. It was probably about this time, or soon afterward that he was proclaimed Head Chief of all the Shawnee tribes. "He was the inveterate foe of the white man, and held that no peace should be made nor negotiation attempted, except on the condition that the whites should repass the mountains, and leave the great plains of the West to the sole occupancy of the red men." He was one of the ablest orators of all the Indian nations. Tecumseh, no doubt, acquired much of his inspiration from listening to the oratory and conversation of Blackhoof. Colonel Johnston is the authority for the statement that Blackhoof had probably been in more battles than any living man of his day. As an evidence

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of his prowess, he had a hundred and twenty scalps on his string. He led war parties in their attacks on boats, descending the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, in which many lives were lost, and many captives were led to Shawnee towns, and put to death by torture. He commanded one hundred and fifty warriors at St. Clair's defeat, and participated in the battle of the Fallen Timbers.

After the defeat of the allied Indian nations by Wayne, Blackhoof and his band of Shawnee warriors returned to Wapakoneta. Later, Blackhoof and his trusted followers established



BLACKHOOF.

themselves at Blackhoof-Town, now the site of the flourishing village of St. Johns. There, on the summit of a mound that afforded an extensive view of the surrounding country, he built a cabin in which he lived until his death, in the summer of 1831.

After their galling defeat by Wayne, followed by a winter of suffering from the losses they had sustained, Blackhoof and his adherents decided to sue for peace along with the other tribes. It was with great reluctance that he made his melancholy journey to Greenville to sign away the domain of his countrymen. He did not appear at Greenville until the last days of the treaty. Having signed it he departed from the meeting with a resolution

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never again to take up arms against the white man. The resolution was adhered to, although, he was frequently importuned by Tecumseh, and numerous agents of the British army to join them in the war of 1812.

When General Harrison mobilized six thousand Indians around the Indian agency at Piqua, Blackhoof erected his tepee on the bank of the Miami river, near where he had formerly resided, and during the years of war that followed, gave valuable aid by his counsel, and by furnishing scouts and spies to the army.

The courtesies extended to Blackhoof by Colonel Johnston and other governmental officers, did much to soften the asperities of the final defeat of his nation.

His roving disposition would not permit him to remain quiet at his encampment. To relieve the monotony he made frequent visits to the different military posts. On the occasion of one of his visits to Fort McArthur in 1813, 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 several weeks."

At the close of the war Blackhoof returned to his former residence five miles east of Wapakoneta, and spent the remainder of his life in cultivating the acquaintance and friendship of the early pioneer white men, and such tribal duties as his age would permit him to perform. In his intercourse with the trading station and Quaker mission at Wapakoneta, a strong attachment was formed between him and Henry Harvey, that continued until the death of the old warrior. As their intimacy grew, they frequently exchanged visits, at which times the Christian religion was the principal subject of conversation.

Blackhoof is said to have been opposed to polygamy and the practice of burning prisoners (?) He lived forty years with one wife, raising a large family of children, who both loved and respected him. He was small in stature, not more than five feet eight inches in height. He was favored with good health and unimpaired eye-sight to the period of his death.

Quaskey, his eldest son, possessed many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He went west with his people in 1832, and died about 1869. He, like his father, was a good speaker.

The following description of the funeral ceremonies at the

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burial of Blackhoof is taken from "Harvey's History of the Shawnees." Harvey and his wife were present, by invitation. He says, "Being present upon that occasion, I was very much struck with the solemn and disconsolate appearance of all classes of the Shawnees. They had for many years looked to the experienced chief, in peace and war. He was of such an age that recollections carried him back to the men who had, in 1682, made the great treaty at Philadelphia, and with a clear recollection of these transactions, encouraged the people of his nation in becoming a civilized people.

"On arriving at the residence of the deceased chief, on the day the funeral was to take place, we found the corpse wrapped in a clean, new blanket, and a large quantity of fine new goods, such as calico, belts, ribbons, etc., around and about the corpse, which was laid upon a new, clean slab prepared for the purpose — his gun, tomahawk, knife, and pipe lying by his side. All the Indians present, and there was a large number of them, had their clothes hanging loose around them, their hair also down about their shoulders in the loosest manner — many of them having their faces painted in the ancient Indian style. All the men were smoking, all classes were seated near where their ancient beloved, and faithful chief was laid. He, who had been their leader and counselor in peace and war, was lying lifeless there before them. They had their eyes set on him in solemn silence — not one word was spoken for hours in that large concourse of people — all felt their bereavement in the loss of him — tears were to be seen in every eye. No one could distinguish between his own children (a number of them being present) and others; all grieved alike the departure of the great chief; no affectation, but real, heartfelt, grief; as of a group of children for the loss of an only parent, and no one left to look up to.

"In the yard, in front of the cabin of the deceased, was a very large quantity of meat from wild animals, such as deer, turkeys, etc., the spoil of a two days' hunt by young men selected for that express purpose. Twenty deer were killed; besides a large number of turkeys and what smaller wild animals they considered fit to eat — no tame animal or fowl was suffered to be eaten on that occasion, though there was a large quantity of bread prepared. All this vast amount of provisions lay in one pile, stacked up handsomely together, and carefully guarded by some

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boys, so nothing should molest it. Although the Indians, on ordinary occasions, always have a large number of dogs with them at their gatherings, here was scarcely one to be seen. At the arrival of the time to proceed to the grave with the corpse, a few of the choice young men, provided for deceased, arranged the clothing about the body, took four large straps, and placing them under it — one taking hold of each end — started off directly to the place of its final rest. No child was taken along in the procession; my wife had her babe with her; when about starting, an Indian woman offered to keep it for her, which she did, as they feared it might make a noise. The children of the deceased proceeded next the corpse, then the head chief, who was to succeed Blackhoof in that office, then the other chiefs in succession, then ourselves, and after us, came the whole company. On arriving at the grave they all gathered round in a group. The grave was about three and a half feet deep — at the bottom a split puncheon was placed, and one set on edge at each side, about ten inches wide; the corpse was let down, the clothing of the deceased, which he last wore when in health, laid on his body, when his old moccasins were cut in pieces and placed with the rest, but no weapon was put in; then another puncheon was laid over him. This being done, John Perry, head chief, took some small seeds from a cloth, and, commencing at the head of the grave, walked carefully around it, sprinkling them all over it as he went; this done, he set off on the path directly to the house, and in this was followed by all present, except three men, who remained to close the grave. After this was finished, the men went toward the creek, and in about half an hour returned to the house. On their return, the smoking and convesation commenced.

(The Indian cemetery in which the chief was buried was located on the summit of a gravel-mound, about eighty rods north-east of the village of St. Johns. — Editor.)

"When the company started from the grave, they moved in single file, one after another, not one looking back. On the arrival of those who had filled up the grave, I observed them to commence conversation. I inquired of Henry Clay, one of them, and also a chief, what they went to the water for. He replied, "that as I was their friend, he would tell me; it was to purify themselves by puking, and washing their bodies."

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"Soon after they had smoked around the company, they commenced their feast, but it being now late in the day, they pleaded with us to remain and partake with them — still we were compelled to leave for home, which was about ten miles distant.

"We attended on this occasion, at the particular request of the chiefs, and I can truly say, that this was altogether the most solemn and orderly funeral I have ever attended; and was said to be conducted entirely after their ancient Indian style. We were the only white people present."

TECUMSEH.

The name of this celebrated chief signifies "shooting star." The place of his birth and date are not known with certainty. Howe, in his History of Ohio, fixes the locality at Piqua, an Indian town, on Mad river. "His father's name was Pukeesheno, which means, I light from flying. He was killed in the battle of Kanhawa, in 1774. His mother's name was Meetheetashe, which signifies, a turtle laying her eggs in the sand. She died among the Cherokees. She had, at one birth, three sons: Ellskwatawa, which signifies, a door opened, was called the Prophet; Tecumseh, the orator; and Kumshaka, a tiger that flies in the air."

Tecumseh, like Napoleon, in his boyish pastimes exhibited a passion for war; he was the acknowledged leader among his companions, by whom he was loved and respected, and over whom he exercised an unbounded influence. "It is stated that the first battle in which he was engaged, occurred on the site of Dayton, between a party of Kentuckians under Colonel Benjamin Logan, and some Shawnees." At the age of seventeen he accompanied marauding bands of warriors along the Ohio. It is related of him, that at one time he participated in the capture of a number of boats near Limestone, when every person on board the vessels was killed, except one person, who was burnt alive. After witnessing the horrible torture, he expressed his abhorrence of the act, and by his eloquence persuaded his party never to burn any more prisoners." The story, if true, accords to him a humanity that was not practiced by any tribe or nation in the North-West Territory. If he did succeed in inducing his party to discontinue the practice, there is an abundance of evidence to show that many captives were tortured after that time.

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Tecumseh was inclined to stoutness, but possessed, withal, the agility, perseverance and endurance, peculiar to Indian character. In the early part of his life he became addicted to intemperance; but when he reached the age of manhood, he perceived the danger of the habit, and resolved to quit so vile a practice. "Beyond one or two glasses of wine he never afterwards indulged." That he was endowed with a genius that



TECUMSEH.

towered above his cotemporary chiefs, there is no doubt. It is believed by writers that he secretly admired the manhood and customs of white people.

All histories agree in the statement that Tecumseh led a wandering restless life. Drake, in his life of this celebrated chief, relates that for a time "he was established on Deer creek, near the site of Urbana, where he engaged in his favorite amusement of hunting. While residing on this creek, an incident occurred, which greatly enhanced his reputation as a hunter. A

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number of Shawnees of his own age proposed to bet with him, that they could each kill as many deer, in the space of three days, as he could. Tecumseh promptly accepted the overture. The parties took to the woods and at the end of the stipulated time, returned with the evidences of their success. None of the party, except Tecumseh, had more than twelve skins; he brought in over thirty — nearly three times as many as any of his competitors. From this time he was generally conceded to be the greatest hunter in the Shawnee nation." At later dates he resided at Greenville, at Wapakonetta, at the mouth of the Auglaize river, at Fort Wayne, and on the Wabash river.

Tecumseh became prominent as a warrior about 1804, and would probably have gained distinction in any nation in the world. The Indians generally regarded him as endowed with supernatural powers. He was entirely devoted to the interests of his countrymen, and, in the Indian wars, obtained great celebrity as one of the bravest and most sagacious of the warriors. He led in many of the terrible inroads which the savages made into the territory of Kentucky. And no one could boast of having plundered more houses, or having intercepted more boats on the Ohio river, than he. So much has been written in Chapter IX, concerning his military career, that it will not be necessary to make note of that part of his history.

The love of gain with the common Indian was the crowning motive. Tecumseh was an exception. Clothes and other valuables of spoil had often been his; yet he invariably wore a deerskin coat and pantaloons. He had frequently levied subsidies to a comparatively large amount; yet he preserved little or nothing for himself.

A military man, a Mr. James, in an article published in a London journal soon after the death of Tecumseh, states that, "He (Tecumseh) was an excellent judge of position, and not only knew, but could point out the localities of the whole country through which he had passed."

"His facility of communicating his information, was displayed in his description to General Brock of the country through which his army, after crossing the Detroit river, would necessarily pass to reach Detroit. Tecumseh, taking a roll of elm bark, and extending it on the ground, drew forth his scalping knife, and with the point etched upon the bark a plan of the country, its hills,

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woods, rivers, morasses, and roads; a plan which, if not as neat, was, for the purpose required, fully as intelligible, as if it had been drawn by a military draughtsman. Pleased with this unexpected talent in Tecumseh, General Brock took off his sash, and placed it around the body of the chief. Tecumseh received the honor with evident gratification, but was, the next day, seen without his sash. General Brock, fearing something had displeased the chief, sent his interpreter for an explanation. The latter soon returned with an account that Tecumseh, not wishing to wear such a mark of distinction, when an older, and, as he said, abler warrior than himself was present, had transferred the sash to the Wyandot chief, Round-Head."

"The life of Tecumseh, as an individual, at times 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 a matter of historic fairness, it should be stated that all the record we have of Tecumseh and his Indians has come to us from their enemies. The Indians have had no chance to tell their story. There are many indications that the narratives which have descended to us respecting the designs of Tecumseh, have not been given in entire impartiality.

In the death of Tecumseh "the hope of the prairie and lake tribes became extinct." The danger to the settlements was over. The calumet was again smoked, and friendly relations restored between the two races which were never again seriously interrupted in Ohio.

ELLSKWATAWA, THE PROPHET.

The name EllsKwatawa signifies, a door opened. He is often referred to as the "One Eyed Prophet," from his being blind in one eye. The brother of Tecumseh was an orator of great renown, and a religious teacher. Much has been said and written about this impostor that can not be relied upon by one, desiring to know the truth. Samuel G. Drake, in his "Aboriginal Races of North America," quotes from a well written article in a foreign periodical, (The New Monthly Magazine), in which the statement is made that, "during the first fifty years of EllsKwatawa's life he was remarkable for nothing except his stupidity and intoxication. In his fiftieth year, while in the act of lighting his pipe, he fell

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backward in his cabin, upon his bed; and, continuing for sometime lifeless, to all appearances, preparations were made for his interment; and it was not until the tribe was assembled, as usual on such occasions, and they were in the act of removing him, that he revived. His first words were, "Don't be alarmed. I have seen heaven. Call the nation together, that I may tell them what has appeared to me." When they were assembled, he told them that two beautiful young men had been sent from heaven by the



ELLSKWATAWA, THE PROPHET.

Great Spirit, who spoke thus to him: "The Great Spirit is angry with you, and will destroy all the red men unless you refrain from drunkenness, lying and stealing, and turn yourselves to him, you shall never enter the beautiful place which we will now show you." He was then conducted to the gates of heaven, from whence he could behold all its beauties, but was not permitted to enter. After undergoing several hours' tantalization, from extreme desire of participating in its indescribable joys and pleasures, he was dismissed. His conductors told him to tell all the Indians what he

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had seen; to repent of their ways, and they would visit him again. The same author states, that, on the Prophet's visiting the neighboring nations, his mission had a good effect on their morals.

This story is at variance with facts. The Prophet was born in 1768. If he received the revelation at the age of fifty years, the important event must have occurred about 1818. The author of the article quoted should have placed the date of the revelation about the year 1802.

Secondly, it is not true that his preaching had a good effect on the morals of the nations he addressed; for it is known to a certainty that none would hear him but the most abandoned young warriors of the tribes he visited, and their miserable condition in colonizing themselves upon the Wabash, in 1811, is well known.

It is reported, on the authority of a Mr. Chadbury, an English gentleman, at one time a resident of Quebec, that the Prophet, at the age of fifteen, disappeared from his relatives, and was considered as finally lost. That he strolled to Quebec, and from thence to Montreal, where he engaged to pilot a vessel to Halifax, at which point he remained for several years; and in this period of time received an education that enabled him to act the part of prophet and medicine man.

In his intercourse with the British he no doubt learned that a comet would appear in the year 1811,— a fact that he and Tecumseh used with considerable effect in their prophecies.

After five years of continuous effort, the Prophet, assisted by Tecumseh, collected a motley horde, of a thousand warriors, gathered from among the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandottes, Pottawottomies, Ottawas, Kickapoos, Chippewas and other nations, and located themselves on territory that had previously been ceded to the United States. Tecumseh and the Prophet sent messages to General Harrison, in which they asserted that the territory ceded to the United States at the treaty of Fort Wayne, was made by irresponsible parties — that the chiefs who negotiated the treaty had no authority to cede the lands of the nations. Tecumseh and the Prophet finally visited General Harrison at Vincennes to make known their grievances. The General received them and consented to discuss the questions at issue. The Prophet, however, instead of proceeding at once to set forth his complaints, indulged in many singular antics with the intention, as he expressed it, of conjuring the white man, after which strange

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exhibition he paused and made an imperious demand that the United States surrender the lands which had been ceded by treaty with the several separate tribes. At the conclusion of the Prophet's harangue, Tecumseh delivered his celebrated philippic, the substance of which, is given on page 136, of this work.

The alternative being war, General Harrison accepted the challenge and the council broke up with both parties resolved upon hostilities. Tecumseh departed to enlist the nations of the South, and the Prophet betook himself to Tippecanoe to hold the disputed territory until his brother should return.

While Tecumseh was in the South, the Indian aggressions still continuing, Governor Harrison decided to penetrate to the Prophet's town and bring about some adjustment of existing difficulties. Accordingly, on the 6th of November, 1811, he encamped with a force of nine hundred men, within a mile of the Prophet's headquarters. At four o'clock the next morning, the Indians attacked the American force, in which they suffered a signal defeat.

The defeated Indians were greatly exasperated with the Prophet, and reproached him in bitter terms for the calamity he had brought upon them, and accused him of the murder of their friends who had fallen in the action. It seems, that after pronouncing some incantations over a certain composition which he had prepared on the night preceding the action, he assured his followers that, by the power of his art, half of the invading army was already dead, and the other half in a state of distraction; and that the Indians would have little to do but rush into their camp, and complete the work of destruction with their tomahawks. "You are a liar," said one of the surviving Winnebagoes to him, after the action, "for you told us the white people were dead, or crazy, when they were all in their senses, and fought like the devil." The Prophet appeared dejected, and sought to excuse himself on the plea that the virtue of his composition had been lost by a circumstance of which he had no knowledge until after the battle. His sacred character was so far forfeited that the Indians bound him with cords, and threatened to put him to death.

With the battle of Tippecanoe the Prophet lost his popularity and power among the Indians. His magic wand was broken, and the mysterious charm by means of which he had, for years, played upon the superstitious minds of this wild people, scattered through a vast extent of country, was dissipated forever.

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The Prophet seems to have passed out of notice during the remainder of the war of 1812, as no mention is made of him by writers of those years. Drake, in his "History of the Aboriginal Races of North America," states, that "after the termination of the war of 1812, he received a pension from the government of Great Britain, and resided in Canada. In 1826, he was prevailed upon to leave that country, and went, with others, to settle beyond the Mississippi. At the same time also went the only surviving son of Tecumseh."

The date in the foregoing statement is incorrect. Henry Harvey in his history of the conviction of Polly Butler for witchcraft, states that the Prophet was a resident of Wapakoneta in June, 1823, and that he was instrumental in having her convicted. It is not known how long he resided in Wapakoneta. The Shawnees who adhered to Tecumseh until his defeat and death at the Thames, probably felt that they were outcasts in their own nation, as they had been barred from participating in the annuities and land grants bestowed upon their brethren for neutrality in the war of 1812; as a result of that feeling, it is probable that the Prophet, Bluejacket, and Tecumseh's only surviving son, departed for the "Far West," about 1824 or 1825.

It is not known with any degree of certainty, when or where the Prophet died.

BLUE JACKET.

It has been remarked by writers that the cruelty and bloodthirsty character of the Indians of the Northwest Territory, greatly exceeded their practices, prior to 1760. The intrusions of the English on their territory, and the harsh measures practiced against them, no doubt intensified an inborn spirit of retaliation that reached a climax in the Indian wars of Ohio. The premiums paid for American scalps did much to cultivate savage cruelty. It is no wonder, therefore, that wars continued through three generations should produce a race of Indians, whose bravery and skill in the defense of their rights, should baffle the efforts of the armies sent against them. And it is not surprising, that individuals should arise in the different tribes, noted for their desperate daring and bravery in their attacks on the common enemy. They had a long list of such warriors, who became leaders of the tribes.

Many chiefs are known, only, in history, for their prowess and bravery in the engagements in which they participated.

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Nothing is known of the earlier portion of their lives, and little of the latter part of them. This is especially true of Blue Jacket. There is nothing known of him with certainty until the defeats of Harmar and St. Clair. In those engagements he served as a subordinate officer under Little Turtle. In those two battles, he so distinguished himself, that he was made commander-in-chief at the Battle of the Fallen Timbers.

It is said that on the night preceding that battle a council was held in which seven Indian nations were represented. The expediency of attacking Wayne at Presque Isle was then considered. Blue Jacket warmly favored the proposition, and Little Turtle in a speech of much ability opposed it. Blue Jacket's advice and influence, however, prevailed. A battle was fought with desperation, and the Indians were disastrously defeated. (The details of the battle are given on pages 227-8).

The Indians were greatly discouraged after their defeat, and no one more so, than Blue Jacket. They were, indeed, in a pitiable condition. Many councils were held, resulting in a desire to treat for peace. Preparations were about completed in October, for Blue Jacket, at the head of a deputation of chiefs, to proceed to Greenville to sue for peace, when the mission was arrested by the receipt of a message from Governor Simcoe, inviting him to attend a meeting to be held at the mouth of the Detroit river, on the 10th of October. Blue Jacket consented, which caused a delay of the peace negotiations until the next year.

After the Detroit meeting, he moved to Wapakoneta, and attended the Greenville meeting the next fall. After moving to Wapakoneta, he engaged in the liquor traffic, in which business he continued until about 1825 or 1826, when he and the Prophet, and a few Shawnees from Indiana, emigrated to the West and joined the Shawnees in western Missouri. His history, after leaving Wapakoneta, and date of his death are unknown.

In the treaty made at Maumee Rapids in 1817, provision was made for his family at Wapakoneta, in which James, George and Charles Blue Jacket received, each, about one thousand acres in the reservation. James Blue Jacket engaged in the sale of whiskey at the time of his father's departure, and continued in the business until the emigration of the Indians to Kansas in 1832.

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CAPTAIN LOGAN, OR SPEMICA LAWBE.

This distinguished chief and Indian ally of the Americans, was born in Southern Ohio about the year 1774, and was taken prisoner along with the famed Grenadier Squaw and others, by Colonel Benjamin Logan, at a Macochee village in Logan county in 1786. The troops were wrought up to such a frenzy by the engagement that it was with much difficulty that the officers were able to save the life of the subject of this sketch. General Wil-



CAPTAIN LOGAN, OR SPEMICA LAWBE.

liam Lytle, who participated in the engagement, states that "a young man by the name of Curner had been to one of the springs to drink. He discovered the young savage by my side, and came running toward us. The young Indian supposed he was advancing to kill him. As I turned around, in the twinkling of an eye he let fly an arrow at Curner, for he was armed with a bow. I had just time to catch his arm, as he discharged the arrow. It passed through Curner's dress and grazed his side. The jerk I gave his arm undoubtedly prevented his killing

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Curner on the spot. I took away his arrows, and sternly reprimanded him."

General Logan took the boy home with him and sent him to school until "he acquired considerable education, when he gave him his liberty and his own name." His mother was a sister of Tecumseh and the Prophet. He was in no way related to Logan the Mingo chief, but was equally as great, and in the hands of a Jefferson would have been equally celebrated.

After the surrender of Detroit in 1812, it soon became apparent that an attack would be made on Fort Wayne. At that time there were many women and children in the garrison, who, in case of an attack, would have been detrimental to its defense, and it therefore became necessary to have them speedily removed to a place of safety. By order of the military authorities, Colonel Johnston of Piqua assembled the Shawnee chiefs, and stating the case requested volunteers to bring the women and children from Fort Wayne to Piqua. Logan immediately arose and offered his services, and soon started with a party of mounted Indians, all volunteers. They reached the post, received their interesting and helpless charge, and safely brought them to the settlement through a country infested with marauding bands of hostile savages. The women spoke in the highest terms of the vigilance, care and delicacy of their faithful conductors. It is said that Logan did not sleep from the time that he left Piqua until he returned.

When General Harrison reached Piqua, September 5th, 1812, he requested Colonel Johnston to furnish him a sufficient number of Indian spies to reconnoiter Forts Wayne and Defiance to ascertain the position and movements of the enemy. The spies detailed to go to Fort Wayne were placed under the command of Captain Logan. On the trip to Fort Wayne, he and his comrades eluded the vigilance of the enemy, got into the fort, and returned with the information of its being besieged. He also brought intelligence that Stephen Johnston, a brother of the Indian agent at Piqua, had been killed in sight of the fort, while attempting to escape as an express, and the Indians had tried every stratagem to get possession of the fort.

As soon as General Harrison received the information that the fort was besieged, he ordered a forced march of a sufficient number of troops for its relief. Logan and two other Shawnees

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acted as scouts, but before the relief reached the fort, the enemy beat a hasty retreat.

General Harrison, while at Fort Defiance in November, 1812, directed Logan to take a small party of his tribe, and reconnoiter the country in the direction of the rapids of the Maumee. The chief and his scouts met a body of the enemy, and were compelled to make a hasty retreat from the superior number of the enemy. They were so closely pursued that they were obliged to separate for safety in their retreat. Logan, Captain Johnny, and Bright-Horn, each succeeded in making his escape to General Winchester's command. On the occasion of his interview with General Harrison, concerning his escape, General Perkins, commander of the Kentucky troops, without the slightest ground for such a charge, accused Logan of treachery, and of giving intelligence to the enemy. Indignant at the unjust accusation, he resolved to distinguish himself in a manner that would leave no doubt as to his loyalty to the United States.

He, accordingly, on the 22d, proceeded down the Maumee in company with his faithful companions, Captain Johnny and Bright-Horn. After going about ten miles down the river, on the north side, they were surprised by a party of six Indians and a white man, named Elliott, the eldest son of Colonel Elliott of infamous memory. The Indians were commanded by Winnemac, a Potawatamie chief. Logan made no resistance, but, with great presence of mind, extended his hand to Winnemac, who was an old acquaintance, and proceeded to inform him that he (Logan) was going to the Rapids to give information to the British. That he was tired of the American service, and was just leaving Winchester's army to join the British. Winnemac was not satisfied with this declaration, and disarmed Logan and his companions. After marching several miles, Logan's address was such as to inspire confidence in his sincerity to a degree that Winnemac restored to them their arms. After marching a few miles further, Winnemac became suspicious again, and proposed to Elliott to seize and tie them. Elliott replied that it was unnecessary, that if they attempted to escape they could be shot down, or easily run down with their horses. This conversation was overheard by Logan, who had previously intended to go on peaceably till night, and then make his escape; but he now

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decided to make an attack on them at the first favorable opportunity. As they were marching along Logan succeeded in communicating his design to Captain Johnny and Bright-Horn. Their guns being loaded each put a bullet into his mouth to facilitate the reloading of his gun. Captain Johnny afterward related that fearing that the man at his side had observed his movement in putting the bullet into his mouth, adroitly dispelled the impression by remarking "Me chaw heap tobac."

Toward evening, the suspicions of their captors had become so far dispelled, that a part of them began to ramble about the place selected for their encampment, in search of haws. As soon as they were out of sight Logan gave the signal of attack upon those who remained behind; they fired, and two of the enemy fell dead — the third being only wounded, required a second shot to dispatch him. When they had all fired three rounds apiece, the advantage was in favor of the three; having driven their adversaries a considerable distance, and cut them off from their horses. By the first fire, both Winnemac and Elliott fell; by the second a young Ottawa chief lost his life; and another of the enemy was mortally wounded about the conclusion of the combat, at which time Logan himself as he was stooping down, received a ball just below the breast bone, which ranged downward and lodged under the skin on his back. In the mean time, Bright-Horn was also wounded, by a ball which passed through his thigh. As soon as Logan was shot, he ordered a retreat; himself and Bright-Horn, wounded as they were, jumped on the horses of the enemy and rode to Winchester's camp, a distance of twenty miles in five hours. Captain Johnny, after taking the scalp of the Ottawa chief, also retreated in safety and arrived at the camp on the morning following. It was afterward ascertained that the two Indians of the British party, who were last wounded, died of their wounds, making in all five out of the seven who were slain by Logan and his companions.

It is said that no one more deeply regretted the fatal catastrophe than the author of the charge upon Logan's integrity.

Logan was universally esteemed for his unquestioned bravery, his nobility of character, and his fidelity to the American cause. He lived two days after reaching camp, in extreme bodily pain. He was buried, with the honors of war, within the inclos-

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ure of Fort Winchester to prevent his enemies from disinterring the body to obtain his scalp.

Before his death he stated to his friend Mr. Oliver, that he prized his honor more than his life; and having now vindicated his reputation from the imputation cast upon it, he died satisfied. Logan's wife was taken prisoner by Colonel Hardin in 1789, and remained in his family until the treaty of Greenville. Her marriage to Logan occurred soon after the treaty. After his marriage, Logan formed a very strong attachment to Colonel Hardin, which continued unbroken until the time of his death. Logan upon his arrival at Fort Winchester sent for Colonel Hardin, whom he requested to see that what was due him for his services should be paid over to his family, which was done.

Howe, in his History of Ohio, says that Colonel Johnston, in a communication to him, said that "Logan left a dying request that his two sons be sent to Kentucky, and there educated and brought up under the care of Colonel Hardin. As soon as peace and tranquillity were restored among the Indians, application was made to the chiefs to fulfill the wish of their dead friend to deliver up the boys, for conveyance to Frankfort, the residence of Major Hardin. The chiefs were embarrassed, and manifested an unwillingness to comply, and in this they were warmly supported by the mother of the children. On no account would they consent to send them so far away as Kentucky, but agreed that Colonel Johnston should take them and have them schooled at Piqua; it being the best that could be done, in compliance with the dying words of Logan, they were taken to this point, put to school, and boarded in a religious, respectable family. The mother of the boys, who was a bad woman, thwarted all the plans for their improvement, frequently taking them off for weeks, giving them bad advice, and even, on one or two occasions, brought whiskey to the school-house and made them drunk. In this way she continued to annoy the school, and finally took them altogether to raise with herself among the Shawnees, at Wapakoneta. I made several other attempts, during my connection with the Indians, to educate and train up to civilized life many of their youth, without any encouraging results — all of them proved failures. The children of Logan, with their mother, emigrated to the West twenty years ago, and have there become some of the wildest of their race."

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BUCKONGAHELAS.

The name of this distinguished Delaware chief has been variously spelled by different writers. Taylor, in his History of Ohio, gives the following spelling, taken from different authorities: Bockengehelas, Bukongehelas, Shingess, Buckengilla, and Pachgantschihillas. We have adopted the spelling used by Judge Burnett in his "Notes on the North-West."

The first information we have of this chief is from Washington's diary. In his well known trip in 1753 across the Alleghanies to the forks of the Ohio, he records that "About two miles from this, on the south-east side of the river, at the place where the Ohio Company intended to erect a fort, lives Shingess, king of the Delawares." Washington called upon him to invite him to council at the Logtown. Shingess at first attended, but afterward made his wife's sickness an excuse for absence. He was probably in the French interest.

He was so active in the border war of 1755, that the Governor of Pennsylvania offered a reward of seven hundred dollars for his head, and that of Captain Jacobs.

Heckewelder says of Shingess, that he was "the greatest Delaware warrior of his time," and that were his war exploits on record, they would form an interesting document, though a shocking one. He gives him a good character and adds: "Passing a day with him in the summer of 1762, at Tuscarora, on the Muskingum, near by where his two prisoner boys (about twelve years of age) were amusing themselves with his own boys, and he observing me looking that way, inquired what I was looking at. On my replying that I was looking at his prisoners, he said, 'When I first took them they were such, but they are now my children; eat their victuals out of the same bowl,' which was saying as much as that they, in all respects, were on an equal footing with his own children."

Shortly before Bouquet's expedition to the Muskingum, Shingess, or Buckongahelas moved to the west, and settled on the Maumee river. Later he moved up the Auglaize river and located at the Ottawa towns near Fort Amanda.

He and his tribe of warriors participated in the battles of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne.

Buckongahelas was not only a great, but a noble warrior. He took no delight in shedding blood. He had been so much

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under the influence of the Moravian missionaries that he might be almost deemed a civilized man. His magnanimity of character was exhibited in 1792, when Colonel Hardin, Major Truman and several others, were sent, in May of that year, by President Washington, with a flag of truce, to the Indian nations of the west. The commissioners proceeded on their way to a point about five miles west of Sidney in Shelby county, where they were taken prisoners by a party of Indians who treated them well at first and made many professions of friendship, but in the end took advantage of them, while off their guard, and murdered all of them, except William Smalley, who was conducted to Buckongahelas. "The chief told those that committed the murder he was very sorry they had killed the men. That instead of so doing, they should have brought them to the Indian towns; and then, if what they had to say had not been liked, it would have been time enough to have killed them then." Nothing, he said, "could justify them for putting them to death, as there was no chance for them to escape." The truth was, they killed them to plunder their effects. Buckongahelas took Smalley into his cabin, and showed him great kindness. While here with the chief, which was near a month, Mr. Smalley said the chief would not permit him to go abroad alone, for fear, he said, that the young Indians would kill him.

It is said that the conduct of the British, at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, forever changed the mind of this chief, as it did that of others, in regard to them. Buckongahelas said he would trust them no more.

Howe, in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," (old edition, page 29,) states that Judge Burnett attended court regularly at Wapakoneta and Detroit, and that on one of these occasions, while halting at Wapakoneta, he witnessed a game of ball among the people. Following the statement, he gives Judge Burnett's description of the game.

All the statements given in Judge Burnett's Notes show that Howe is mistaken as to where the game of ball was played.

Judge Burnett says "they arrive at the Ottawa town," which by a surveyor's line is about ten miles down the river from Wapakoneta. He says further, "the party were received by Buckongahelas." All the authorities agree that Buckongahelas lived at that point and was buried there.

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In the second paragraph, following his description of the ball game Judge Burnett says, "On their outward trip they took the route by Dayton, Piqua, Loramie's, St. Mary's, and the Ottawa town, on the Auglaize, and from thence down that river to Defiance; thence to the foot of the Rapids, and thence by River Raisin to Detroit."

It is not probable that he ever held court at Wapakoneta.

Buckongahelas was one of the chiefs who signed the Greenville treaty in 1795. He also signed all subsequent treaties up to August 18th, 1804.

Upon his return from Vincennes, he became sick, and died late in the fall of 1804. He is supposed to have been over a hundred years old.

JOHN WOLF, OR LAWATUCHEH.

This chief was known to all the early traders and pioneers as one of the most upright and reliable of the Indians. He was often employed by the white people to transport goods from Piqua to Fort Wayne and other remote points. He frequently accompanied Colonel Johnston, at the times of his disbursements of annuities to the different tribes. His son Henry Clay was named after Henry Clay of Kentucky, and was educated at Upper Piqua, under the supervision of Colonel Johnston, at the expense of the Quakers. 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.

Henry Harvey states that the committee of Friends who made the disbursements to the Indians in payment for their lands, found that they still had twenty dollars remaining, which they proposed to give to the chiefs, as they had spent several days with the committee when they were viewing the improvements. "The twenty dollars was paid over to the chiefs, but in a short time they returned, and informed us that they had concluded, as John Wolf had been sick for a long time, and wished to purchase a wagon to move west in, and lacked twenty dollars to enable him to buy the wagon, they wanted us to give him the money we had just paid to them, if we were willing. We agreed to it at once, of course, and were much struck with the simple, straightforward honesty of this much-abused people, and could exclaim, how many of our own officers, after receiving only about fifty cents per day, and boarding themselves,

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would thus take their hard-earned wages and give it to a neighbor, in order to help him on account of being afflicted! I might remark that this John Wolf was a very industrious, hard working man, had good possessions in Ohio, and was very much grieved at leaving them. He never recovered from his affliction, but lived and died in Kansas, a poor, disheartened man. He



WAYWELEAPY.

realized what he told me on leaving Ohio, that he could never do any more good in this world."

WAYWELEAPY.

A state of barbarism is said to be especially favorable to the production of sublimity of thought. The traditions, history, and early philosophy of Scotland, rehearsed from century to century, by the clan seers, have furnished an inexhaustible fund for the poet and writer of romance. The poet and romancer cannot fail to find imaginative themes, in the rehearsals of the

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sachems, and the orations of such chiefs as Pontiac, Logan, Cornstalk, Brant, Tecumseh, and Wayweleapy.

For depth of reasoning, and sublime diction, no chief ranked higher in the councils of the Shawnees, than did Wayweleapy. There was a peculiarity in his eloquence that was difficult to describe. His graceful gestures, brilliant metaphors, musical voice, and with all, a countenance of varied expression, were such, 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 at Wapakoneta, he addressed his people and Mr. Gardner several times. His refutation of Gardner's assumed superiority over the Indian race was complete, and full of irony.

Henry Harvey, in his history of the Shawnees, states that "when the time for the removal of the Indians to the West arrived, Gardner desired to take them by way of Bellefontaine, Urbana, Xenia, Lebanon, and Lawrenceburgh — one hundred and fifty miles further than necessary. The chiefs notified him that they knew the road as well as he did, and would not go that way; that they would go by way of Greenville, Richmond, and Indianapolis. After their refusal to comply with Gardner's request, they were addressed by a disbursing agent, a young man from West Point, who urged them, in a speech of considerable length, to take Gardner's advice; that if it was further it would cost them nothing, as the government would pay all expense, and that by going this route they would see several fine towns, farms and many white people.

"At the conclusion of the speech Wayweleapy arose with great dignity and complimented the young man by saying that he was pleased with his speech, and now he hoped all would be done about right, and that they would have no more trouble. He then turned to Gardner and gravely remarked to him: 'My friend, we, the chiefs, are old men; have been in council with such men as Governor Cass and John Johnston: tell the President we don't do business with boys. Now, my friend, I have no more to say."

"When the speaker concluded his remarks, one general burst of laughter arose from the Indians, as well as the whites present."

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At the age of eighty years this grand old chief accompanied his nation to Kansas, where he died four years later.

PHT, OR FALLEN TIMBERS.

so named from his being the sole surviving chief of his tribe at the battle of Presque Isle. "He was as peculiar in many respects as his name — which, by the way, is pronounced Pe-aitch-ta. Under him the old Council House at Shawnee Town was built in 1831, but was not completed. His cabin stood but a few rods north-west of the council-house. Here the chief, after a long sickness, died and was buried a short time before the removal of the Hog Creek Indians to Kansas. He was buried near his cabin in his garden. John F. Cole, of Lima, states that he was present at the burial of the old chief. His grave was dug by his wife and daughter. Puncheons of proper size and thickness were split, and these substituted for a coffin. They were placed on their edges at the bottom of the grave, which was not over two feet deep, and a third one placed over the corpse, thus forming a rude coffin. There were many Shawnees present, and many little trinkets were deposited with the body. All seemed to be deeply affected. After the burial of the old chief, according to an old custom, the Shawnees slaughtered a beef, cooked and prepared the meat, and held a sort of feast. The old council-house was not fully completed until about 1832.

"Pht had a brother named Little Fox, who was an irreconcilable. Up to the departure of this Indian for Kansas he could not believe that he was doomed to leave Ohio."

TU-TAW.

This noted scout and mail carrier, during the campaigns of Wayne and Harrison was a half-breed Frenchman, a descendant of one of the early French traders. He did not accompany the Shawnees when they went West, preferring to live with more civilized people.

He had many hair-breadth escapes during the time that he was a carrier of dispatches between Cincinnati and Wayne's outposts. In one instance he was attacked by a single Indian in which scalping-knives were the instruments of offense and defense. In the encounter the Indian attempted to stab Tu-Taw. He parried the thrust of the Indian, with his left hand, grasp-

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ing the murderous arm at the wrist, and dispatched the would-be assassin with his right hand. In the scuffle, however, the Indian succeeded in drawing the knife through his left hand, severing the tendons of three fingers. When the wound healed the fingers remained, ever afterward, as stiff as sticks.

When intoxicated, he was quarrelsome — always ready for a fight. The pugilists of his time feared the stiff fingers of his left hand more than they did his clenched fist.

After the wars were over, he made his home with Peter Hammel for a number of years. John Craft remembers that Tu-Taw assisted in binding wheat in one of the harvests of the time when he resided with Hammel, and that the hands were startled by a shriek from Tu-Taw, followed by an exclamation that he had been bitten by a rattle-snake. Upon examination it was found that he was bitten between the knee and ankle. He moved hurriedly to the river, a short distance away, and cut a section from a crawfish chimney, and placed it over the wound, the wound being within the ring. He also chewed the stalk of a weed, growing in abundance around him, and filled the ring with the masticated vegetable. The narrator states that he experienced very little inconvenience from the bite.

The latter portion of Tu-Taw's life was spent in trapping, hunting, and fishing. When not engaged in those pursuits, his time was occupied in gardening for his neighbors, a species of labor in which he was an expert. The old patriot died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the old Duchouquet cemetery.

FRANCIS DUCHOUQUET.

This noted Indian interpreter was the son of a half-blood French trader, who was engaged in trade with the Indians of northern Ohio and Michigan during the occupancy of that region by the French. Francis Duchouquet was born near Presque Isle, in 1751. After reaching manhood, he engaged in the fur trade, in which business he visited nearly all the tribes of Ohio and Indiana territories. In his trips to central Ohio he wooed and married a beautiful Shawnee maiden. After his marriage he lived on Mad River until the Indians were driven from that locality by General Clark. When the Shawnees moved to Wapakoneta, he accompanied them, and erected a dwelling-house and other buildings, on the north bank of the Auglaize

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river, near what is known at the present day as the Joseph Neff residence. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1831.

His time was so engrossed with business that he did not participate in the wars of Western Ohio, further than to act as interpreter on important occasions.

While on a trading expedition among the Delaware Indians in 1782, he visited a village near the present site of Crawfordsville, and witnessed the torture and death of Colonel Crawford. It has been claimed that Duchouquet joined in the intercession made to save the life of Crawford. Duchouquet's description of the horrible scene agreed in every respect with the one given by Dr. Knight. He was never known, on any occasion, to participate in any of the savage cruelties practised by the Indians on their captives. Although so closely related by blood to the Indians, his sympathies were always with the captive, and where it was possible he rendered him assistance. As an example of his many noble acts, we cite the case of Charles Johnston, who was captured on the Ohio river in 1790, and taken to Upper Sandusky. At Sandusky Johnston became acquainted with Duchouquet, who was engaged in the purchase of furs. To him he recounted his adventures, and earnestly solicited his good offices in delivering him from the Indians. Duchouquet promptly assured him that every exertion should be used for that purpose, and lost no time in redeeming his pledge. That evening he spoke to Chickatommo, and offered a liberal ransom for the prisoner, but his efforts were fruitless. The Shawnee chief did not object to the price, but declared that no sum would induce him to give up the prisoner until they had first taken him to their towns. Soon afterward the Shawnee party engaged in a drinking bout. When their hearts were somewhat mellowed by rum, Duchouquet repeated his offer, and was again peremptorily refused. Duchouquet then inquired the name of the town to which he was to be taken, and the fate which was in reserve for him, upon his arrival there.

To the first question Chickatommo promptly replied that the prisoner was to be carried to the Miami villages, but to the second he gave no satisfactory answer. The mention of the Miami villages extinguished every spark of hope which still existed in Johnston's breast, as those towns had heretofore been

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the grave of every white prisoner who had visited them. At this juncture, fortune favored him. A Wyandot trader appeared, with several horses laden with kegs of rum, and in the course of two days completely stripped them of every skin, blanket and article of merchandise possessed by them.

On the morning of the third day, Chickatommo and his party awoke as from a dream and found themselves destitute, ragged, and poor. Ashamed of their condition, they appeared, of their own accord before Duchouquet, and declared that the scalp of the prisoner could be transported more easily than his person, but, if he still wished to purchase him, they would forego the expected entertainment of burning and scalping the prisoner, and would let him have the prisoner upon good terms. Duchouquet eagerly accepted the offer, and instantly counted down six hundred silver brooches, the ordinary price of a prisoner. The Indians lost no time in delivering him into the trader's hands, and having taken an affectionate leave of him, they instantly set out for the Ohio river.

After exposure to numerous dangers Johnston and Duchouquet succeeded in reaching Lower Sandusky, from which point, by the aid of traders, Johnston succeeded in making his escape.

The foregoing is one of many of Duchouquet's responses to the calls of distress.

When the Indian tribes of Ohio and Indiana began to assemble at Greenville in the fall of 1795, Duchouquet was summoned to act as one of the interpreters during the negotiations. Again, he was called in 1817, to serve as interpreter, in the treaty made by Duncan McArthur and Lewis Cass at the foot of the Rapids. The year following (1818) he, for the third time served as interpreter, at the treaties held at St. Marys. From the number of times he was employed, and the dependence placed upon his services, it is inferred that he possesed superior ability as a translator of Indian languages.

His residence on the north bank of Auglaize river became a house of entertainment, at an early date, where traveling traders and explorers of the western wilds were always sure of accommodations. His store and warehouse were located at the wharf in front of his residence. At the close of the fur season, his peltries were deposited on pirouges, and floated down to the mouth of the Auglaize, where they were either sold to

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traders at that point, or re-shipped to Detroit, where they were sold for cash or exchanged for goods. The goods, if bought at Detroit, were carried on vessels to the mouth of the Auglaize, from which point they were transported on pack-horses to Wapakoneta.

Duchouquet, in the early part of his life, acquired an appetite for intoxicating drink, which grew upon him to such an extent, that in his latter days he drank to excess. When under the influence of the liquid, he was talkative, and good humored. At such times he frequently amused himself by shooting at a mark. The few citizens in the village generally gave him a wide berth on such occasions.

As stated in the history of the treaty of Wapakoneta, he became intoxicated at the opening of the negotiations, and did not serve as interpreter on that important occasion.

When the committee proceeded to Washington to petition the President to order a new treaty, Duchouquet accompanied them as far as Cumberland, where he became sick, and was left in charge of attendants at a hotel, but died and was buried before the return of the committee.

BRIGHT HORN, OR WA-THE-THE-WE-LA.

The important services rendered by this chief have been noted in the sketches of other Shawnee Indians. He was one of the three noted chiefs selected by Colonel Johnston to act as scouts for General 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. At the close of the war he returned to Wapakoneta. His cabin stood on the north bank of Quaker Run, near the site of the Distlerath slaughter-house. He was a man of large stature and of commanding appearance. His fidelity to General Harrison and the American army was never questioned. He is said to have died at Wapakoneta in 1825 or '26.

BIG CAPTAIN JOHNNY.

Captain Johnny was chief of a tribe of Indians who lived on the west bank of Pusheta Creek at its junction with the Auglaize. Captain Johnny and his tribe were living at that point in 1812, and was employed by General Harrison in the

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capacities of scout and spy. He was with his old comrade Captain Logan at the time he was mortally wounded near the Maumee Rapids, in November, 1812. After the engagement he caught two of the enemy's horses, and after assisting his two wounded companions to mount them, he returned some distance to scalp his fallen enemies. After performing this act, he returned to Fort Winchester, reaching that point the next morning.

Francis Dunlevy, a member of Captain Craig Ritchie's company in "Crawford's Expedition," relates that he had, during the fight, been engaged with an Indian of huge dimensions. The latter, as evening approached, crept cautiously toward Dunlevy, through the top of a fallen tree, which was full of leaves, when getting near enough as he supposed, he threw his tomahawk, but missed his aim, and then escaped. This Indian was afterward recognized by Dunlevy, as he believed, in "Big Captain Johnny," who, in the war of 1812, was with the friendly Shawnees at Wapakoneta. "In a campaign in which I served," writes A. H. Dunlevy, "under General William Henry Harrison, in 1812-13, I frequently saw this Indian. He must have been seven feet in height. He was as frightfully ugly as he was large."

There is a tradition extant, that Captain Johnny died about the year 1819, and was buried in the Indian cemetery, located on the west bank of Pusheta Creek near the St. Mary's pike.

PETER CORNSTALK.

The Indian chieftain, Peter Cornstalk, was born at Old Chillicothe about 1751, and was the son of the celebrated chief of that name who was assassinated at Point Pleasant in 1774. Like his father, Peter Cornstalk was commanding in appearance, and had the lofty bearing of the true savage. He fought in the battles against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, hoping to retain his country; but when finally defeated in 1794, he decided that further resistance was useless, and signed the Treaty of Greenville in 1795.

"Peter was a man of honor, and a true friend of the settlers in the Auglaize country."

After the expulsion of the Indians from Piqua, by General Clark he and his tribe settled on the east bank of the Auglaize River about two miles below Wapakoneta, where he resided until

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he and his tribe moved to Kansas. Of the dozen or more chiefs of the Shawnees, Peter Cornstalk and John Wolf were the only ones who gave their attention to the cultivation of the soil. The corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons raised on the rich bottom lands of the Auglaize river yielded an abundant subsistence to the tribe during their residence in that locality.

At the age of eighty-two years, Cornstalk accompanied his tribe to Kansas, and settled on the Kansas river.

When the Wyandot Indians of Ohio sold their reservation to the United States, they demanded that the Shawnees should cede to them a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty square miles, lying at the east end of the Shawnee lands, claiming that that amount of land was due to them, for privileges that they had granted to the Shawnees in Ohio. The demand was met by violent opposition from the Shawnees. A meeting of the chiefs was held to discuss the unjust demand. "Among the most prominent speakers who opposed the measure was Peter Cornstalk, a very old man, and son of the celebrated chief Cornstalk, a conspicuous character in the Governor Dunmore War. He declared that he was as old a man as the commissioner was, and that he did not believe one word he said about the Wyandots' having done so much for the Shawnees. He thought it very strange that government could remember so much the Wyandots had done for them and he know so little about it.

"Strange," said he, "I must have been asleep a long time." "Well," he continued, "the Wyandots have given the United States a great deal of land; the United States have plenty — more, by far, than the Shawnees have — and he would propose that they just give the Wyandots a little, and not beg it of the Shawnees for them." (See Harvey's History of the Shawnee Indians, page 244.)

A tradition has been in circulation for many years in the county that Peter Cornstalk died, and was buried on the east side of the Auglaize river, about two miles below Wapakoneta.

Like many other traditions, it is at variance with well authenticated facts.

Cornstalk lived until about the year 1845. He was buried in the Quaker Mission cemetery near the Kansas river.

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WAPAKONETA IN 1831.

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PART II.

HISTORY OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

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New Court House.

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HISTORY OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

CHAPTER XIII.

The county of Auglaize was established by the following act:

AN ACT

To Erect the County of Auglaize.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That such parts of the counties of Allen and Mercer as are included within the boundaries hereinafter described, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Auglaize, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of Shelby county; thence west on the north line of Shelby county to the south-west corner of section thirty, in township number six, south, of range number five, east; thence south on the township line to the south-east corner of section thirty-six, in township number seven, south, of range number four, east; thence west on the township line to the south-east corner of section thirty-one, in said township; thence south on the section line to the Darke county line; thence westerly on said line to the south-west corner of section seven, in township number eight, south, of range number four, east; thence north on the township line to the north-west corner of section nineteen, in township number four, south, of range number four, east; thence east on the section line to the north-east corner of section thirty-four, in township number four, south, of range number five, east; thence south on the township line to the north-east corner of section thirty-six, in said township; thence east on the section line to the north-east corner of section thirty-six, in township number four, south, of range number six, east; thence south to the south-east corner of said section, thence east on the township line to the north-east corner of section one, in township number five, south, of range number eight, east; thence south

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on the Hardin county line to the north line of Logan county; thence west on the Logan county line to the north-west corner of said Logan county; thence south on the Logan county line to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. That townships number two, south of ranges number seven and eight, east; the south half of townships number two south of ranges number four and six east; and sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township number one south, of range number eight, east, in Putnam county; the east half of township number three, south, of range number four, east, in Van Wert county; and the north-east quarter of township number four, south, of range number four east, in Mercer county, be and the same are hereby attached to and made part of the county of Allen.

Sec. 3. That fractional townships number fifteen, ranges number one and two, east; and fractional townships number twelve and thirteen, of ranges number three and four, east, in Darke county, be and the same are hereby attached to and made part of the county of Mercer.

Sec. 4. That the east half of township number one, south, of range number four, east, in Van Wert county, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Putnam: and that the northwest quarter of township number four, south, of range number four, east, in Mercer county, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Van Wert.

Sec. 5. That all suits and prosecutions, civil or criminal, which shall be pending in those portions of Allen and Mercer counties, so set off and erected into the county of Auglaize, previous to the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and all like suits and prosecutions, pending within those parts of Darke, Van Wert, Mercer and Putnam counties, hereby attached to the counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam and Allen, previous to the same time, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the counties from which they are taken, in the same manner as if the said county of Auglaize had not been erected; and the sheriffs, coroners, and constables of the said counties respectively, shall serve all such processes as may be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions, and judgments; and the collectors of taxes for

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the said counties respectively, shall collect all taxes which shall be levied and unpaid, within the aforesaid portions of their respective counties, before and until the first Monday of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

SEC. 6. That all justices of the peace, constables, and other township officers within those parts of the counties of Allen and Mercer, which by this act are erected into the county of Auglaize, and also within those parts of the counties of Darke, Putnam, Mercer and Van Wert, which by this act are attached to the counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam and Allen, shall continue to exercise and discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their time of service shall expire, and their successors are elected and qualified, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 7. That all writs and other legal process, in the territory hereby erected into the new county of Auglaize, shall be styled of Auglaize county, after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and all writs and other legal process, within the territory hereby attached to the counties of Mercer, Allen, Putnam and Van Wert, shall be styled of the county of Mercer, Allen, Putnam and Van Wert, respectively.

SEC. 8. That the said county of Auglaize shall be attached to and form part of the sixteenth judicial circuit.

SEC. 9. That the legal voters residing within the limits of the county of Auglaize, shall, on the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections, and proceed to elect the different county officers, in the manner prescribed in the act to regulate elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election and until their successors are chosen and qualified; and at such election the electors of those parts of townships in the county of Auglaize which have not the legal number of square miles for a township shall vote in the township immediately south of such parts, respectively.

SEC. 10. That the county commissioners of each of the counties affected by the passage of this act, shall have power, immediately upon the passage thereof, to attach such townships or parts of townships as shall, by reason of the passage of this act, fall below the legal number of square miles, to any adjacent township in their respective counties, or to organize said

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parts of townships into separate townships and add any adjacent territory to the same that they may deem expedient.

Sec. 11. That the seat of justice for said county of Auglaize shall be and hereby is permanently established at Wapaukonnetta: Provided, the citizens thereof, or any number of them shall, within sixty days after the election of county officers for said county, to be held on the first Monday of April next, enter into bond to the commissioners of said county, with good and sufficient security to be approved by said commissioners, for the payment of five thousand dollars to said commissioners, in such payments as they shall require, to be applied to the erection of public buildings for said county, or the purchase of proper sites therefor, or for both said purposes; and if the said five thousand dollars be not paid in accordance with the conditions of said bond, then this section to be null and void: Provided also, that the right of appeal on behalf of the obligors in the bond from the decision of the board of county commissioners upon the sufficiency of such bond shall exist, to the court of common pleas as in other cases when appeals are allowed to said court from the action of the board of commissioners.

Sec. 12. That the commissioners of the counties of Allen and Putnam shall meet on or before the first Monday of April next, or within sixty days thereafter, and ascertain and determine the amount of the public debt of Putnam county, exclusive of that for the surplus revenue loaned to said county, and the proportion which the value of the taxable lands set off by this act to the county of Allen from the county of Putnam bears to the value of the taxable lands by this act remaining in Putnam county; and hereafter, each year, until the public debt aforesaid shall be paid off and discharged, there shall be paid out of the treasury of Allen county, upon the order of the auditor thereof, to the treasurer of Putnam county, a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the amount raised in that year by Putnam county for the payment of the debt aforesaid, as the value of the taxable lands so set off as aforesaid bears to that of those so as aforesaid remaining in Putnam county; and the same shall be applied to extinguishment of said debt and to no other purpose: and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of Allen county to levy a sufficient tax to raise said sum.

Sec. 13. Should the provisions of the eleventh section of

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this act be not complied with, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of Auglaize county to notify the qualified electors of said county, by publication in some newspaper published in said county, and if there be no newspaper published in said county, then in some newspaper of general circulation in said county, to establish the county seat in the manner prescribed in the following sections.

SEC. 14. The seat of justice within and for said county of Auglaize, shall be fixed and permanently established at the town of Wapaukonnetta, or at the town of St. Marys, as the qualified electors of said county prefer; and said electors are authorized to express that preference by indorsing on their tickets at the next annual October election after said noncompliance, the words "seat of justice at Wapaukonnetta," or "seat of justice at St. Marys," as their choice may be: it shall be the duty of the trustees or judges of the election in the several townships of said county, to make return of votes in regard to the seat of justice, within three days thereafter, to the clerk of the court of common pleas of said county, at the town of Wapaukonnetta in said county, and on the fourth day after said election, it shall be the duty of said clerk, in the presence of the associate judges or a majority of them, or, in the absence of the associate judges, then in the presence of two justices of the peace of said county, to canvass said votes, in the same manner that by law is required to canvass votes for State and county officers: and the town receiving a majority of the votes given, shall, thereafter, be the permanent seat of justice for said county of Auglaize.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of said clerk to return to the court of common pleas of said county, next to be held after the said election, an abstract of said votes duly certified, that the same may be entered upon the journal of said court.

JOSEPH S. HAWKINS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES B. GODDARD,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 14, 1848.

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TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Auglaize county contains three hundred and ninety-four square miles, comprised in fourteen townships, as follows: Wayne, Moulton, and Logan twenty-seven, Union and St. Marys thirty-six; Goshen and German eighteen; Pusheta, Noble, Washington, and Clay thirty; Jackson twenty; Duchouquet forty-two; and Salem twenty-four square miles. The general outline of the county is somewhat irregular. Its greatest length from east to west is about thirty-nine miles, and its width varies from seven and a half to twenty-three miles.

It lies at the southern extremity of the region commonly known as the "Black Swamp." It is only the north-western portion of the county, however, that possesses the characteristics peculiar to that noted region. It is situated on the watershed sloping toward Lake Erie, except a small portion in the eastern and south-eastern sections, drained by the Scioto river. The situation of the county being near the summit of the great divide in Ohio, it necessarily contains no large streams. The Auglaize river rises in the north-eastern portion of the county, and flows in a south-western direction through Union and Duchouquet townships to Wapakoneta, and from thence in a northerly direction, through the townships of Moulton and Logan. The St. Mary's river rises in Washington township, and flows north through the townships of St. Mary's and Noble to section thirty-five in Salem township, from which point it flows west until it joins the St. Joseph river. Springs flowing from the gravelly deposits in the ridges, afford a sufficient amount of water for stock, and the irrigation of the low lands along the streams. With the disappearance of the forests, the volume of the streams has diminished so much that there is not sufficient water power for mill purposes.

There are three main ridges extending through portions of the county, each having its lateral gravelly moraines and knolls. The older one crosses German township, the north-west corner of Shelby county, Pusheta, Clay and Union townships. The villages of New Bremen and St. Johns are situated upon it. Owing to its remarkable development at St. Johns, it has been named St. John's ridge. Black Hoof Mound, in the southern part

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of the village, is a huge pile of well washed gravel. The second ridge, called the Wabash Ridge, enters the county west of the village of St. Marys, passing through St. Marys, Moulton and Duchouquet townships. The Auglaize river cuts through this ridge at Wapakoneta. The third passes through the northern part of Salem township. This is simply a broad undulation, or thickening of the Drift, and is composed of a coarse heavy clay.

The details of the geology of Auglaize county have become better known since the discovery of petroleum. The rock exposures are confined to the bed and banks of the Auglaize river, in sections twenty-two, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in Logan township. With these exceptions, the rock underlying the county is covered by heavy beds of drift, varying in thickness from a few feet on the sections noted, to a hundred and fifty feet in other localities. The waterlime formation underlies nearly the whole county. If the drift deposits were removed the rock would exhibit ridges, hills, gorges, glacial scratches, boulders and other glacial debris scattered over its surface.

The pre-glacial drainage of the county is represented by a deep gorge, commencing on the county line in section thirty-four, Duchouquet township, and extends in a south-westerly direction, through Wapakoneta to section twelve in Washington township. From that point it extends near a forty-five degree line to section thirty-four in St. Mary's township; from thence it takes a more southerly direction to section twenty-eight in Jackson township. From that point the gorge has been traced through Mercer county and for a considerable distance into the State of Indiana.

The direction of the glacial striæ, direction of pre-glacial drainage and arrangement of drift deposits are so striking in Auglaize county as to add weight to the glacial theory advanced by the State geologists, namely:

That at some period in geologic time, the northern half of North America was subjected to an elevation of many hundred feet above its present level. The elevation is believed to have been followed by an arctic climate reaching as far south as the fortieth parallel of latitude. During the prevalence of the long arctic winter, vast deposits of ice and snow accumulated on the long inclined plane, extending southward from the arctic circle. When the accumulation became sufficiently great a movement

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down the plane commenced, and extended as far south as the Ohio river.

The history of the movements and effects of modern glaciers go far toward establishing the theory of an ancient glacial period.

The ice period, or coldest epoch, was followed by a period of higher temperature and a subsidence of the rocky floor south of the Great Lakes. During this period of warmth, the glacier retreated to the northern line of the Great Lakes, and was replaced by an inland sea of fresh water. As the glacier melted, the boulders imbedded in it sank to the rock floor. The waters, discharged at the base of the glacial wall, carried with them a fine material, composed principally of pulverized shales and limestone, that settled, and covered the bottom of the inland sea. This deposit, called boulder clay, or blue clay, varies in thickness, from five to forty feet in different sections of the county. The blue clay encountered in digging wells belongs to this deposit. The flour ground by the glacier was held longer in suspension, but in time settled in laminated layers on the boulder clay. This upper strata is called the Erie clay. This division contains no boulders.

At some time in this long period of warmth, portions of the submerged floor were elevated above water. The surface exposures in the course of time were overgrown with forests, which continued long enough to form a carbonaceous soil, and in many places beds of peat many feet in thickness. The mammoth, mastodon, and great beaver came in from the south and east and fed on the exuberant vegetation of the forests and grassy plains. Nine specimens of the mastodon, and two of Castoroides Ohioensis have been found in the county. The varieties of timber found in the forest bed of Muchinippe flats are willow, aspen, elm, red cedar, and sycamore.

After a period of perhaps thousands of years, a subsidence of the area south of the Great Lakes took place, submerging the forest beds and destroying the animal and vegetable life of the era.

During this period of submergence the forest beds were covered with clay, sand and gravel, carried and distributed by icebergs, from the retreating glacier on the north. The great moraines and their laterals exhibited in the county mark the

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direction of the ocean currents of that period. The well washed condition of the gravel in the Auglaize ridges may be attributed to the strength of the currents carrying the icebergs. The finely ground materials floated away, and were discharged into waters having less motion, and deposited as beds of clay, whereas the gravel and larger fragments of detritus sank rapidly to the bottom of the current line.

Along the summit of the watershed extending through the county, accumulations of drift material occur, which are peculiar in character and position. The deposits consist of sand, gravel and boulders, with a little admixture of clay.

During the period of greatest submergence the larger part of the summit of the watershed was under water, and was swept by breakers and shore waves, by which some of the beds of sand and gravel were formed. Along this line of shallows numerous icebergs stranded, and as they melted away, deposited their cargoes of debris, in the form of mounds, banks and circular inclosures, or "kettles." Currents cut through the watershed at St. Marys, and near the south-eastern corner of the county. All the lines of drainage leading to the south from these passes are marked by deeply excavated channels, now more or less perfectly filled by accumulations of rolled and transported material. The surface indications at the source of the Scioto river exhibit the magnitude of the strait or channel, connecting the glacial waters of the North with the warmer waters of the South.

In the course of time the Scioto channel filled to such an extent that icebergs stranded on the submarine ridges and mounds, where they melted away, depositing their clay, sand, gravel and boulders around their circumferences.

The numerous circular, bowl shaped ponds on the summits of ridges and mounds in different sections of the county, mark the localities of stranded icebergs. They constitute one of the most noticeable features of the eastern portion of the county, and vary in depth from ten to sixty feet. The deeper ones are filled with water the year around. A number of them of late years have been converted into fish ponds. A second surprising feature is the large number of boulders located on the summits of the highest ridges in the county. These boulders vary much in composition. Specimens of gray granite, diorite, trachite and carbonate of lime are most common. In a ridge near Freyburg

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in Pusheta township, boulders of bituminous coal are found. Specimens of quartz boulders containing copper and iron are common in certain localities.

GRAVEL RIDGES.

The gravel ridges of the county yield an abundance of material for road making. Over three hundred and sixty miles of graveled pike have been constructed since 1880.



The Newburgh Mastodon.

Mixed with the gravel, fossils, representing many geological periods are found. Of trilobites, the following have been found: Phacops Bufo, Dalmanities Ohioensis, Calymene Senaria, Conocardium Trigonale, and Asaphus Gigas. The gravel in the bed of Pusheta creek is stored with many varieties of these interesting crustaceans.

As stated on a preceding page of this chapter, the fossil remains of the mastodon have been found in nine localities in the county.

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The first skeleton was discovered in the fall of 1870 in Clay township, two and a half miles east of the village of St. Johns, by some laborers engaged in excavating a ditch through Muchinippe swamp. The depth of the swamp at the point at which the discovery was made, is about eight feet, of which the upper third is of peat, and the remainder of marl. The bones were found in a posture natural to a quadruped when sinking in the mire. The head and tusks were thrown upward and the right forefoot thrown forward, as in the act of walking.

The writer visited the locality two days after the discovery, and before the removal of the bones of the lower extremities from the ground. A careful examination was made of the position of the animal, and measurements taken of the length of the body, neck, head, and circumference of the tusks. The accompanying engraving represents the entire skeleton of the mastodon discovered in 1845, in a marsh near Newburgh, New York, and now in possession of Dr. J. C. Warren of Boston. The parts lettered in the engraving represent the parts of the Clay township mastodon, and now in the writer's possession. The body as it lay in the ground was seventeen and one-half feet long, from where the tusks entered the skull to the base of the tail; and the head, as near as could be ascertained, was between four and five feet long.

"Dr. Warren's specimen is eleven feet high, and seventeen feet long to the base of the tail. The length of the tusks is twelve feet, of which two and one-half feet are inserted in the sockets. The estimated height of the animal, when living, was between twelve and thirteen feet, and the whole length, adding seven feet for the horizontal projection of the tusks, from twenty-four to twenty-five feet."

A comparison of the length of the Clay township mastodon with the Newburgh specimen shows the former to be the larger of the two. It was probably a foot higher, and from one to two feet longer.

The tusks and most of the vertebrae, ribs, and pelvis, were decayed so much that they crumbled to pieces upon exposure to the air. The following are the portions of the skeleton found:

Lower Jaw (t).— The anterior portion of the lower jaw has the form of a V, and is about eighteen inches long, terminating anteriorly in a horn five inches in length.

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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.

Mastodon No. 12. — Part of the bones of another mastodon was found in section four, Clay township, in December, 1874, by some men engaged in digging a ditch. The ravine in which the animal was found 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.

Vertebra.— Six cervical (k), and two dorsal.

Extremities.— One each of the following bones: Humerus, femur, tibia, ulna, radius; two patellae, and three bones of the feet.

The bones of this specimen are much larger than the corresponding bones of specimen No. 1, 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 Heidelberg College of this State.

No. 3.— A third mastodon was discovered by Mr. Samuel Craig in section nineteen of Washington township, in January, 1878, whilst engaged in surveying in that 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.

No. 4.— The remains of a fourth mastodon was discovered about fifteen years ago in a ditch excavation, in section thirty-three in Duchouquet township. The remains were so badly decayed that they crumbled upon exposure to the air.

No. 5.— About eighteen years ago, a mastodon was discovered in digging a ditch in Wayne township. The writer saw the

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terminal portion of one of the tusks a few years after it was found.

No. 6.— In 1881 a mastodon was unearthed in digging a ditch in Union township. It, too, fell to pieces upon exposure to the air.

No. 7.—A report of the discovery of a mastodon in Salem township has been reported to the writer. The particulars of the find have not been reported.

No. 8.— In 1891 a mastodon was discovered by some laborers, engaged in deepening and widening the bed of a creek, extending through section twenty-two, in Duchouquet township. The tusks projected across the ditch, and were severed by the workmen, and carried to Logan county. No attempt has yet been made to recover the body of the animal.

No. 9.— In 1894, a mastodon calf was discovered by J. Nuss, in section twenty-nine, Pusheta township, imbedded in a layer of muck at the bottom of a circular pond. For the first time in many years the pond became dry, when the owner decided to deepen it and convert it into a fish-pond. In removing the humus the skeleton was uncovered. It was the most complete skeleton that has been found in this or adjoining counties. It was about three feet in height and about four feet in length. Its tusks were about one foot in length. The discoverer of the specimen held it for two or three years, expecting to receive a high price for it. At the end of that time it was worthless from its long exposure to the air.

"Of the recent existence of the mastodon, there seems to be no doubt, the marl-beds and muck swamps, in which the Auglaize county skeletons have been found are the most recent of all superficial accumulations.

"We have no evidence that the animal was clothed with hair save the discovery of a few dun-brown tufts, two to seven inches long, in conjunction with the Shawangunk skeleton found in a bog near Redbridge, New York.

"The great mastodon which roamed over North America is known as the American mastodon. It seems to have been the dominant proboscidian of the New World. Evidence exists that the American mastodon continued in America to as late a date as the primeval mammoth in Europe, and was, like that, con-

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temporary with the human species. Barton and Kalm both give accounts of discoveries in which some outline of the soft parts of the animal are still preserved. The Indians, moreover, retained very positive and vivid traditions of the mastodon, calling it "the bison's grandfather," and related that they had all been slain by the Great Man because they were destroying the Indians' "game."

CASTOROIDES OHIOENSIS.

A head of this great Rodent, with the exception of the lower jaw, was found buried at the margin of a bog in section



Castoroides Ohioensis.

twenty-nine, Washington township, in 1889. An investigation disclosed a bed of humus, resting on a bed of gravel, of excellent quality for road-making. Soon after the discovery, the gravel-bed was purchased by the village council of New Knoxville for graveling the streets of that corporation. In removing the carbonaceous deposit near the margin of the pond, on the south side, the habitation of the Rodent was uncovered. The house was about eight feet square, and between three and four feet in height. The poles of which the pen was constructed, were

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about three inches in diameter and were laid in the manner in which beaver houses are constructed at the present time. Within this house the great beaver died. After his death, his domicile was tenanted by wolves or other carnivorous animals, as was shown by the bones of deer and other animals strewn over the floor.

The body of the modern beaver is about three feet long, exclusive of the tail; whilst Castoroides Ohioensis was over five feet in length.

This animal surpassed in magnitude all the animals included in the order Rodentia. The length of the upper incisor from the tip of the base, around the outer curve, is eleven and a half inches. The distance between the extremities of the premaxilla and supraoccipital bones is thirteen inches. The orbital cavities are four and a half inches in length by two and a half inches in width. The two maxila bones are five inches long, and the right and left divisions of the frontal bone are each six inches long. The grinders, four in number on each side, are obliquely traversed by six ridges or folds of enamel.

From the details given above, it would seem that Castoroides Ohioensis was closely allied to the beaver, but far surpassing it in magnitude. "Its life was probably aquatic, and its food consisted of vegetable substances, which it gnawed off with its powerful incisors. The jaw was incapable of horizontal motion, except from back to front, and the transverse arrangement of the enamel is such as to have enabled the animal to gnaw the hardest ligneous substances. Viewed in this light, there is a mutual correspondence in the various organs, and an admirable adaptation to the offices which they were designed to discharge."

ROCK STRUCTURE UNDERLYING AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

The county rests upon what is known in geology as the Silurean Age. This age is generally regarded as the lowest system of fossiliferous rocks, and is named from that part of England and Wales which was inhabited by the ancient Silures, where this system is well exhibited, and where it was first carefully studied.

Were we to descend deep enough below the surface we should reach the limit of the stratified deposits of this age. At

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this point the great foundations of the continent are reached. The thickness of this underlying floor is unknown. "The drill has never yet hewed its way down to this firm and massive bed within our boundaries."

The Silurean age consists of two great divisions, the Upper and the Lower, and each of these is divided into well-marked formations of rocks, as seen by the following tables:

Upper Silurean.	Lower Helderberg. Niagara Series. Clinton Series. Medina Shales.
Lower Silurean.	Hudson River Series. Utica Shales. Trenton Limestone. Potsdam.

1. POTSDAM PERIOD.

This period is supposed to underlie the Trenton limestone, but has not yet been reached by oil drills.

2. THE TRENTON PERIOD.

The Trenton limestone is one of the most important of the older formations of the continent. It extends from New England to the Rocky Mountains, and from the islands north of Hudson's Bay to the southern extremity of the Allegheny Mountains in Alabama and Georgia.

The depth of this period, below the drift surface, is generally from one thousand to fifteen hundreed feet.

The seas of the Trenton period were densely populated with animal life. Many of the beds are made of the shells, corals, and crinoids, packed down in bulk. The writer has seen many fossils characteristic of the period, that have been lifted to the surface by the sand-pump. We shall have occasion to again refer to the immense animal deposits of this period.

An analysis of fragments of Trenton stone thrown from a well near Cridersville yielded the following results:

Carbonate of lime	92.88
Carbonate of magnesia	3.90
Insoluble matter	3.22
Total	100.00

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3. UTICA SHALE.

The immediate cover of the Trenton limestone is a well-known stratum of black shale three hundred feet in thickness, which, from its abundant outcrops in the vicinity of Utica, New York, received from the geologists the name of Utica shale.

The rock is a crumbling shale, mostly of a dark blue-black or brownish-black color, and frequently bituminous or carbonaceous, — so much so, in certain places, as to serve as a black pigment. It sometimes contains thin coaly seams; and much money has been foolishly spent in searching for coal in this deposit.

This stratum is sparingly fossiliferous, but several of the forms it contains have been identified by Prof. Orton.

4. HUDSON RIVER SERIES.

This series is so named from the Hudson River, along which there are outcrops of it. The formation in Auglaize county consists of a soft blue shale, becoming darker as it approaches the Utica shale. In the southern part of the state it becomes a hard blue limestone. The thickness of the formation varies from five hundred to six hundred feet in different localities in the county.

This period is of special interest to paleontologists, from the great variety of fossils which it contains.

5. MEDINA GROUP.

This group is named from the locality in western New York where the rock is extensively quarried for building purposes. In that locality it is a thickly laminated sandstone, of red, gray, and beautifully mottled colors. In Auglaize county the group is represented by a strata of red shale or red clay from two to ten feet in thickness. It is represented in the northern part of Duchouquet township.

6. CLINTON GROUP.

This group is so called from a village in central New York, where it is a shaly sandstone. It is a highly crystalline limestone in Ohio, and is susceptible of a good polish. In some localities it is known as a marble. In its most characteristic forms it varies in composition from eighty-four per cent. to

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ninety-three per cent. of carbonate of lime. The carbonate of magnesia never exceeds, and seldom reaches, twelve per cent. The group varies in thickness, from fifty to one hundred feet in Auglaize county.

7. NIAGARA GROUP.

This formation, called the Niagara limestone, is so named from the Niagara River, whose channel is cut deep in the rocks of the period, forming its celebrated gorges below Niagara Falls. The rock varies from two to three hundred feet in thickness in different localities in the county.

The Niagara limestone is known to underlie the drift of the townships of Wayne, Goshen, Clay, Pusheta, Washington, Jackson, German and St. Mary's.

A chemical analysis of the Niagara stone at Sidney, the nearest outcrop to Auglaize county, shows the following composition:

Carbonate of lime	55.00
Carbonate of magnesia	42.92
Alumina and oxide of iron	1.60
Silicious matter	trace
Total	99.52

The Niagara series is exceedingly rich in fossils, containing a large number that are characteristic of the formation. Wherever the rock surface is covered by drift in southwestern Ohio, it has been planed and striated by glacial action. Large quantities of striated Dayton stone are shipped to this county and used for building purposes.

8. LOWER HELDERBERG.

The exposures of the Lower Helderberg rocks (called Water Lime group by the State geologists) is thin bedded, of a dark blue color, and contains a large percentage of organic matter. Specimens have been received by the writer, containing as high as thirty per cent. of asphaltum. The stone is not well adapted to lime-burning, and shales too much, when exposed to the air, to be of much value as a building-stone. The fossils common to the Lower Helderberg are not abundant in the outcrops. Lepperditia alta and Pentamerous galeatus are the only characteristic fossils found.

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PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

The discoveries of gas and petroleum in the Findlay and Lima territories aroused as great an interest and inquiry as that that followed the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania. The interest, up to the present, has been so great and so wide-spread that discoveries of gas and oil, in widely separated localities, have followed in rapid succession. Every township in Auglaize county has been tested by the drilling of one or more deep wells.

Rock-oil is no new thing under the sun. More than two hundred years ago it was known in Italy and used to light the houses of Parma and Modena. Taken from the wells of Rangoon, it was used as a medicine in Burmah more than two thousand years ago. "The eternal fire of Bakou" burned in the days of Zoroaster, and excited such wonder among the people that they became fire-worshipers.

The existence of petroleum and natural gas were known long before the first well was drilled in Pennsylvania. The Indians sold Seneca oil to the New England and Pennsylvania pioneers, as a sure cure for rheumatism. At Watertown, New York, petroleum trickled from the pores of coral in the Trenton limestone. In the same stone, cropping out in Canada, it was found filling the chambers of the orthocerata. On the shores of Lake Erie it was also found, filling the pores of Trenton coral.

The petroleum springs of Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, attracted attention at an early date. Mention was made of them in letters and reports directed to the old world more than a hundred years ago.

Natural gas and petroleum belong to a line of products in the earth to which we give the name of bitumens. Other bodies in the same list are the extremely volatile naphtha, and the semi-fluid maltha, or mineral tar, and solid asphalt. Other gradations are also recognized as mineral pitch and ozokorite. These substances are found under the same general conditons, and all the steps of the transformation of one to the other, as from petroleum to asphalt, are often noted. They are all technically known as hydro-carbons, and belong to the methane series. Their general composition consists of carbon eighty-five per cent., and hydrogen about thirteen per cent. Small variable amounts of oxygen and nitrogen are also found. When the gas or oil is impregnated

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with sulphur in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen, it gives to them an offensive odor which must be removed in the case of oil before it can be utilized. Asphaltum has been found mixed with petroleum in variable quantities wherever found, except in a few of the shale oils.

THEORIES CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

Numerous theories, chemical and geological, have been advanced within the last eighty years to account for the origin of petroleum. We shall limit ourself to a notice of four of the principal ones.

(a) Berthelot published in 1866 a theory, which, in his view, was adequate to account for all natural hydro-carbons by the action of chemical force on inorganic matter. That superheated steam along with superheated carbonic acid, acting upon the alkali metals, would produce in oil. Repeated experiments made since the publication of his theory show that oil may be produced in that manner.

This theory, however, has been criticized on the postulate that the alkali metals exist in an uncombined state in the interior of the earth. In any case, it is unverifiable, and can only rank as a hypothesis.

(b) The second chemical theory is the one advanced by Dr. Mendeljeff. "He assumes that the crust of the earth is very thin in comparison with the diameter of the latter, and that this crust encloses soft or fluid substances, among which the carbides of iron and other metals find a place. When, in consequence of cooling or some other cause, a fissure takes place through which a mountain-range is produced, the crust of the earth is bent, and at the foot of the hills fissures are formed; or, at any rate, the continuity of the rocky layers is disturbed, and they are rendered more or less porous, so that surface waters are able to make their way deep into the bowels of the earth, and to reach occasionally the heated deposits of metallic carbides, which may exist either in a separated condition, or blended with other matter. Under such circumstances, it is easy to see what must take place. Iron, or whatever other metal may be present, forms an oxide with the oxygen of the water. Hydrogen is either set free or combines with the carbon which was associated with the

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metal, and becomes a volatile substance, that is, naphtha. The water which had penetrated down to the incandescent mass was changed into steam, a portion of which found its way to the porous substances with which the fissures were filled, and carried with it the vapors of the newly formed hydro-carbons; and this mixture of vapors was condensed wholly or in part as soon as it reached the cooler strata. The chemical composition of the hydro-carbon produced will depend upon the conditons of temperature and pressure under which they are formed. It is obvious that these may vary between very wide limits; and hence it is that mineral oils, mineral pitch, ozokorite, and similar products differ so greatly from each other in the relative proportions of hydrogen and carbon. I may mention that artificial petroleum has been frequently prepared by a process analogous to that described above."

Prof. Orton, in his comments on the theory of Dr. Mendeljeff, remarks that his speculations with regard to the production of gas and oil "are wide of the mark, so far, at least, as they relate to the production of these substances in Ohio."

Dr. Newberry's Theory. One of the most lucid and widely accepted theories as to the origin of petroleum and gas is that of Dr. J. S. Newberry, formerly State Geologist of Ohio. In Vol. I, Geology of Ohio, he says:

(a) "I have already referred to the Huron shale as a probable source of the greater part of the petroleum obtained in this country. The considerations which have led me to adopt this view are briefly these:

"First. We have in the Huron shale a vast repository of solid hydro-carbonaceous matter which may be made to yield ten to twenty gallons of oil to the ton by artificial distillation. Like all other organic matter, this is constantly undergoing spontaneous distillation, except where hermetically sealed deep under rock and water. This results in the formation of oil and gas, closely resembling those which we make artificially from the same substance, the manufactured differing from the natural products only because we can not imitate accurately the process of nature.

"Second. A line of oil and gas springs marks the outcrop of the Huron shale from New York to Tennessee. The rock itself

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is frequently found saturated with petroleum, and the overlying strata, if porous, are sure to be more or less impregnated with it.

"Third. The wells of Oil Creek penetrate the strata immediately overlying the Huron shale, and the oil is obtained from the fissured and porous sheets of sandstone of the Portage and Chemung groups, which lie just above the Huron, and offer convenient reservoirs for the oil it furnishes."

There are several methods in which vegetable and animal substances can be resolved into compounds of a simpler order than those that are formed in the living world. One of these methods is known as decay. When the vital force is withdrawn from the organic substance, chemical affinity asserts itself and a rearrangement of the elements composing the bodies is effected. Destructive distillation is at the present time a process of immense practical value. The temperature, however, at which it can be effected is never less than 180 F.

Prof. Orton disposes of Dr. Newberry's theory by saying, "The rocks show no trace of even the lowest degree of heat necessary to effect distillation."

(b) *Dr. Hunt's Theory.* "As the chief petroleum bearing strata are composed of the shells and corals and stems and cups and flinty spiculæ of the low and early forms of life, the oil which represents the tissue of the vegetable and animal should be in some sense commensurate with the strata, which represent their skeletons. An analysis of the oil-bearing limestone underlying Chicago shows that, although the rock does not yield oil in quantities sufficient to pay for working it, each square mile of it contains seven and three-quarter millions of barrels. The same generalization is true of the Ohio shales.

"The essential point in Hunt's theory of the origin of petroleum is, not that it was produced cotemporaneously with the rock, nor that it is especially a product of limestones, but that it results from the primary decomposition of organic substances. The shales which constitute its chief source were accumulated in a tropical sea. The Devonian limestone which immediately preceded them bears witness to most genial conditions of climate. Its massive corals required at least as high an annual temperature as is found in any part of the Gulf of Mexico to-day.

"The sedimentary deposits that were laid down on the floor of this Devonian sea consisted of clay and sand, with occasional

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gravel bars, the sources of which must be sought in the rising Atlantic border or in the Canadian highlands, as is proved by all the deposits thickening and growing coarser in those directions. To the western limit of this sea, along the shores of the emerging Cincinnati axis, only fine clay was borne, and this fine and homogenous material accumulated very slowly, one foot requiring as much time as ten or twelve feet of the coarser and more varied series to the eastward.

"In these seas, as we know, there was a vast development of marine vegetation. Some plants with rhizocarpean affinities were especially abundant, and their resinous spores and spore cases, which constitute by far the most durable portions of the plants, were set free in enormous quantities. Even now, in some parts of the series, the spores constitute a notable percentage of the shale. In structure and composition, they are but little changed from their original condition. Other portions of this and like vegetation may have been carried to the sea-floor in a macerated condition and have there passed through the coaly transformation, resulting in the structureless, carbonaceous matter that constantly characterizes the black shales. This carbonaceous substance can still be made to yield the members of the bitumen series through the agency of destructive distillation, and, doubtless, so also can the spores that remain unaltered in the shales, both leaving a carbon residue thereafter.

"The shales that were slowly accumulating on the floor of this tropical gulf, thus charged with vegetable remains, must have behaved as similar shales do around the border of the present. The vegetable matter was turned into petroleum as it is in Trinidad and the West Indies now. The petroleum would have been absorbed by the particles of clay in contact with which it was originated, or if liberated in the water it would there have been laid hold of by like floating particles of clay, to be carried with them in due time to the sea-floor, and the work would have gone on until the material was exhausted or the requisite conditions were lost.

"Such would appear to be some of the steps in the production of petroleum, if Hunt's view of its origin by the primary decomposition of organic tissue is adopted. The result would correspond fairly well with those of the spontaneous distillation theory already described. Both would find petroleum distributed

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through the substance of the shales, and both would expect its constant escape from outcrops of shale or sandstone. Continuous origination is by no means a necessary conclusion from continuous outflow."

In commenting on these theories, Dr. Orton observes that "the discussions assume that the history of oil covers the history of gas also. There are, however, speculations which dissociate them in origin. By some, gas is counted the first and original product, and it is supposed to be converted into petroleum in the sandstone reservoirs by some unknown process of condensation.

"This question, like those that have preceded it, does not admit of a final and definite answer at the present time, but the chemical probabilities do not seem to favor this view. Petroleum is more composite and unstable than gas, and in these respects it seems to stand at less remove from the organic world than the latter. A large percentage of natural gas is light carburetted hydrogen, one of the simplest and most stable products of decomposition. Petroleum readily gives rise to marsh gas when subjected to destructive agencies, but we have no known experience in which the higher compound results from synthesis of the lower. It seems, therefore, safe to consider petroleum first in the order of nature.

"While, therefore, we can confidently assert that petroleum is derived from organic matter, we are obliged to confess that we do not know the exact steps of the transformation.

"The discussion of this class of theories can be concluded with the following summary:

1. Most geologists hold that petroleum is derived from organic substances that were incorporated with the strata when the latter were formed. There is substantial harmony among the entire class of geologists as to this point.

2. The majority incline to the opinion that vegetable substances have supplied the chief sources, but some count animal remains as also an important source. There are a few authorities upon the subject, chiefly foreign, who consider animal remains the chief, or, perhaps, the sole, source of petroleum.

3. Many hold that it is the result of destructive distillation of the organic matter of the rocks. They rely upon such facts as have been already adduced, that certain shales, for example, contain a considerable percentage of hydro-carbonaceous material

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that is easily transformed by heat into the several products of the bituminous theory.

4. In accounting for the origin of oil and gas by destructive distillation of the shale, the advocates of the theory seem bound to furnish an adequate source of heat required, and also to show what has become of the carbon residue that is inseparably connected with the process of destructive distillation. Real difficulties beset this theory in these regards. The view that destructive distillation is accomplished at ordinary temperatures would relieve the first difficulty, if such process could be substantiated, but at present it only stands as an entirely unsupported suggestion.

5. According to one phase of this theory, petroleum is constantly forming in the rocks; though, of course, as the world is old, the great stocks were formed thousands and millions of years ago. According to a second phase of the theory, the oil of the Allegheny field was formed at the time when the Appalachian Mountains were elevated.

6. A small number of geologists hold to the view that petroleum results from the primary decomposition of organic matter; that the production is not a lost art of nature, but is in actual, though perhaps feeble, operation at the present time, its chief seats being in tropical or sub-tropical regions. According to this view, the disseminated petroleum that the rocks contain was formed when the rocks themselves were formed. Organic matter which is notoriously unstable reaches in the bituminous series its stage of rest, and we may, therefore, truly speak of Silurean oil, Devonian oil, Tertiary oil, and the like, the several stocks really having the age of the beds that hold them. The process of oil formation, according to this theory, ceased long ago in the older rocks.

7. The facts upon which the last theory must rest are not well enough substantiated to allow us to build upon them with full confidence, but we are justified in looking upon it with great interest, as it furnishes on the whole the best explanation of the facts for which we are to account.

NATURAL STORAGE OF GAS AND PETROLEUM.

Rocks of all stratified series may be divided into two classes, viz., permeable and porous strata. The permeable strata are

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close grained and resist the passage of water or gas through them, hence the name permeable.

Strata composed of coarser grained material, such as sandstone and conglomerates, are of the second class or porous rock. Wherever the Trenton limestone is of this porous character, and is not over four hundred feet below sea-level, it is never found empty. It is either filled with gas, oil, or water from the old Silurean sea. If the porous rocks be found within four or five hundred feet of the surface, the water is usually fresh. If found at a greater depth it is brackish.

The porous oil and gas bearing rock of Ohio is overlaid by several hundred feet of impermeable shale. The underlying porous strata may be composed of undulations and troughs, or in geological language, of anticlines and synclines; the gas occupying the summits of the arches, and the oil filling troughs. An arch of the kind described extends through the southern part of St. Mary's township, with valuable oil troughs or pools on either side of it. The gas pressure above and around these pools varies in new fields, from fifty to three hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. When the drill touches the oil pool the pressure of the gas forces the oil to the surface, producing a flowing well. It is seldom the case that a flow of oil continues for any considerable length of time. Usually it is intermittent. Ordinarily each flow of oil is followed by an escape of the gas that lifts the column of oil from the well. After the force of the gas is spent, the oil is again forced forward by another volume of gas of high tension, when a second flow occurs. Each flow of oil diminishes the gas tension, until in time the well ceases to flow, when it must be pumped.

The life of an oil well in the Auglaize territory varies from a few months to fifteen years, depending upon the amount and extent of oil in the pool, the number of wells tapping it, and the gas pressure. There are wells in the Allen county and Cridersville field that were drilled in 1886, that are still (1901) yielding paying quantities of oil.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY GAS AND OIL WELLS.

In 1885 a stock company was organized at Wapakoneta, and a test well was drilled for gas in the southern part of the village. Great delays were experienced in driving casing through a con-

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tinuous bed of gravel. Two attempts were made that failed. In the first well the pipe was driven one hundred and fifty feet, when a boulder was encountered, preventing further progress. The derrick was then moved a few feet to the west, where a second attempt was made. At a depth of one hundred and eighty feet at this location the casing collapsed, and the attempt in this locality was abandoned. Since that time it has been discovered that a great gorge in the rock passes through the southern part of the village, filled with a drift deposit to the depth of nearly four hundred feet.

A third location was selected half a mile north of the first ones. Here the drift was found to be ninety-six feet deep. The upper limestones were one hundred and ninety-two feet thick. The red Medina shale was fifteen feet thick and possessed all the characteristics peculiar to that formation. Trenton rock was reached after passing through six hundred and thirty-two feet of Hudson shale and three hundred feet of Utica shale. The total depth of the well to Trenton limestone, therefore, was 1,235 feet, or three hundred and forty-eight feet below tide. The drilling was continued to a depth of 1,600 feet without finding either gas or oil. Salt water was found at that depth, which ended the search. A fourth location was selected two miles north of number three, where a well was drilled, which repeated the history of the first three. The stockholders of the company became so much discouraged that nothing further was done in the way of drilling until 1888.

The next well drilled in the county was located at St. Mary's. Early in the year 1886 a company was organized, consisting of a hundred stockholders. The shares were twenty dollars, each member holding a single share. A well was drilled and completed July 24th. The well-head was 883 feet above tide, and the surface of the Trenton, 313 feet below.

The following is the drillers' record:

Drift	121 feet.
Upper limestones	194 feet.
Shales	880 feet.
Trenton struck at	1,195 feet.
The well was cased at	310 feet.

"The Trenton was found hard and dry when struck. Under

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a cap of one and a half feet, a flow of gas was reached, which was presently followed by oil. The gas was in force sufficient to lift the oil. A production of several barrels per day was delivered from the well, with some salt water. On August 5th the gas escaping from the separator was measured, and the volume was found to be 58,080 cubic feet per day. The well was torpedoed in October with forty quarts of nitro-glycerine, when the flow of gas was increased two hundred per cent. The oil had a gravity of 35° B. The fact that there was a sufficient amount of gas pressure to lift the oil from the well had its natural effect on the oil speculators of the new field, and land was largely leased, in consequence, for drilling purposes."

Two other wells were drilled the same fall; one, known as the Hopkins well, was brought in on October 9th, and the other, known as the Hopkins and Gordon's well, was brought in November 24th.

A state of great activity prevailed in St. Mary's township during the following winter and summer.

On the 23d of March, 1887, a great gas well was drilled in section thirty. The elevation of the well-head was 900 feet above tide. The Trenton limestone was reached at a depth of 1,138 feet below the surface, or 238 feet below tide. The volume of the well was measured, April 14th, showing a production of 2,042,864 cubic feet per day.

The Kellermeyer well, located in section 22, was drilled in soon after the well in section thirty. In August of the same year, the Hauss well, located a half mile east of St. Mary's, was drilled in, and is still (1905) a paying well.

In the fall of 1887, a natural gas company was organized at St. Mary's. Soon afterward a gas main was laid along the principal street, and extended to the Hauss well east of the village. A year later the plant was placed under the control of the village council, when bonds were issued to the amount of $100,000. In the summer and fall of 1888, gas mains were laid in all parts of the village. In October of the same year eight hundred stoves and the mills were using the new fuel. The consumption of gas soon became general, necessitating the drilling of additional wells.

The gas territory secured by the village corporation consisted of 1,100 acres lying to the south and east of the village

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in an almost unbroken tract. The annual rentals of the land did not exceed a dollar per acre.

The drilling of oil wells in close proximity to the arch on which the gas wells were located diminished the gas pressure to such an extent that at the end of four years it became necessary to drill an additional number of gas wells. Two years later (1894) the plant was sold to the "Indiana Gas and Fuel Company" for $50,000. Since that time the village has been supplied from the Indiana gas fields.

THE WAPAKONETA NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

This company was organized in the fall of 1887. The capital stock was $100,000, on which an assessment of sixty per cent. was made preparatory to the establishment of the plant. Two hundred and eight acres of land in sections 14, 15 and 22 in St. Mary's township were leased, and three wells were drilled the same fall. The following spring and summer, a pipe line was laid consisting of eleven miles of six-inch pipe, expanding into eight-inch pipe within the village limits, July 19th, 1888. A stand-pipe was erected, and preparations made for lighting the gas the same evening. A thousand or more of the citizens assembled at eight o'clock in the evening to witness the illumination. At the time appointed the valve was thrown open, which was followed by a deafening roar of high-pressure gas. Amid the roar and confusion that ensued a sky-rocket was shot through the escaping gas, which was followed by a terrific explosion, and an illumination of all that portion of the village. The first thought that occurred to the spectators was that a great accident had taken place. The crowd became panic-stricken and fled in every direction. Mr. Weber, the blacksmith, in his alarm, fell over a baby-wagon, and the frightened mother fled, leaving the baby to take care of itself. A tall school teacher and her companion are said to have broken the record on a rapid retreat. When they recovered from their panic they found that they were on the margin of the river.

The merriment that followed the incidents of the evening will long be remembered by the participants.

The gas plant at Wapakoneta was completed in the fall of 1888. Eight hundred stoves and two flouring mills were fur-

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nished with fuel the following winter. The business of the company was well managed during the six years that the plant was operated. At the expiration of that time the entire property of the company was sold to the Indiana Gas and Fuel Company for $40,000. During the twelve years that have elapsed since the installment of the plant, Wapakoneta has never had reason to complain of the gas supply. The income to the two companies has been remunerative, in the main, averaging about $16,000 per year.

THE NEW BREMEN NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

This company was organized in the fall of 1888. Gas territory was secured in the southern part of St. Mary's township, from which gas was piped into the village in the summer of 1889. The plant, up to the present time, has proved to be the most remunerative one in the county.

In 1899 the company sold their interests to the Kerline Brothers, of Toledo, who have been furnishing the village with fuel since that time. The gas supply at the present time is obtained from the gas and oil territory of Mercer county.

THE LIMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

This company leased gas lands in the eastern part of St. Mary's township in the summer of 1888. A pipe line was laid the same summer, connnecting the city of Lima with the gas field. This gas field furnished the city with fuel for a number of years. In 1894 a second line was laid, connnecting the city with the Indiana gas field. The gas service in Lima has never been so satisfactory as in the smaller towns along the line.

OIL WELLS OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

The public interest, aroused by the discovery of gas at Findlay, induced some drillers engaged in drilling for water at the Lima paper-mill in 1885, to continue their work until they should reach Trenton rock. They were rewarded by a flow of oil and a small amount of gas.

The news that Lima had "struck oil" attracted speculators and oil operators from all the oil producing centers of the country.

Soon after the Farout well was drilled, an organization was

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effected at Lima under the name of the Citizens' Gas Company, the specific object of which was to ascertain the actual facts as to the existence of gas and oil in Trenton rock. A well was sunk near the Ottawa river in the city of Lima, which served the purpose for which it was drilled. It was the second pioneer well in the territory, and began its course as a forty-five barrel pumping well. Other wells were drilled in rapid succession. In December, 1886, the daily oil production was 9,500 barrels. In 1886 the great oil pools in the vicinity of Cridersville were tapped on the Delong and Sellers farms. The Duchouquet township pools are a continuation of the Allen county field. The oil bearing rock of Auglaize county underlies portions of Duchouquet, Logan, Salem, Noble, St. Mary's, Washington, Moulton, German and Jackson townships.

The oil bearing rock attains a maximum thickness of twelve feet, and an average thickness of eight to ten feet. It is generally covered by a hard, non-productive cap, previously described in the first well drilled at St. Mary's. Salt water is found at a depth of from fifteen to seventeen feet in the Trenton rock. If the quantity of salt water is not excessive, it does not detract much from the value of the well. There have been numerous instances in which the salt water has been temporarily exhausted, and followed by copious flows of oil. Ultimately, however, as a rule, it gains upon the oil in the wells in which it originally appeared, and finally overcomes it.

The maximum output of a well occurs, as a rule, soon after it is drilled in. If the yield of oil is great nothing further is done with it except to convey the product through pipes into receiving tanks. If the product of oil should be small, the well is shot, to open up fissures in the oil or gas bearing rock, and thereby increase the flow. "For this purpose nitro-glycerine is used in quantity, varying from thirty to eighty quarts. The amount used is governed largely by the capacity of the shells; that is, the torpedo case is as long as the good oil-sand is thick, and usually as large as can be safely inserted.

"The torpedo consists usully of one or more tin shells filled with nitro-glycerine, and provided with suitable firing-head. For a large shot several shells are used, one resting on top of another. The top shell has in its upper part a small perforated tin tube containing three or four little anvils, one above the other, each

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carrying a water-proof percussion cap. The nitro-glycerine, when the shell is full, flows in around these caps through perforations in the small tube. On the upper cap rests an iron rod, fastened to a flat plate above the shell. After the shells are in place, an iron casting called the "go-devil" is dropped into the well. This missile strikes upon the iron plate, the shock sets off the percussion caps, exploding the nitro-glycerine.

"The explosion takes place at such great depth that at the surface of the ground only a slight jarring is felt, accompanied by a report about as loud as a pistol shot.

"A good flow does not always follow a shot. Sometimes the shattered fragments, instead of being thrown out, become wedged and jammed together, completely choking up the hole and forming a 'bridge.' In this case the drilling tools must be put in and the bridge cut out. This is a disagreeable undertaking, since the well is full of foul oil and poisonous burnt products of nitro-glycerine, which are occasionally thrown out, covering men and machinery.

"The handling of the cans containing the nitro-glycerine is attended with great danger. Many fatal accidents have occurred from empty cans having been left hidden in the underbrush near a well in which nitro-glycerine has been used, and being carelessly handled by boys or ignorant and reckless persons who have found them. In some cases it is found necessary to shoot a well several times to reopen the fissures leading to it.

"As soon as a new well has been shot, preparations are begun to put in the tubing. A few of the largest wells will flow for a time through the casing; usually, however, there is not sufficient gas and oil to do this, excepting just after a shot. The tubing is then inserted, extending from the top to the bottom of the well, to diminish the area which the gas and oil must fill. The customary size of tubing, both for flowing and pumping wells, is two inches internal diameter.

"To prevent the oil from flowing up around the tubing, a device called a packer is used for filling the space around the tubing at a point above the oil-sand to confine the oil and gas so that it can escape only through the tubing. The packer consists of a hollow cylinder of rubber, smooth or ribbed on the outside and as large as can be put into the well between two flanges connected by a slip-joint. When the tubing rests upon

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the bottom of the well, the weight of its upper part forces the top flange upon, or if conical, into, the rubber, distending it horizontally against the sides of the well, making a gas and water-proof joint.

"On account of the sudden expansion of high-pressure gas at the bottom of the tubing, an intense degree of cold is produced, which diminishes the solvent power of crude oil, causing a precipitation of paraffine on the inside of the tubing, gradually filling it up and preventing the flow.

"To remove the paraffine, the simplest plan employed is to shut in the well; that is, to turn a stop-cock on the tubing so that no gas can escape for twenty minutes or an hour, or as long as it is thought safe, there being danger of too great pressure lifting the tubing and unseating the packer. When it is judged that sufficient pressure has been obtained, the cock is quickly opened and the rush of gas which follows will usually throw out much of the paraffine. Sometimes it is shot out in lengths of a few feet, looking like huge candles, and again it is pushed out, falling in long coils upon the derrick floor or into the tank.

"If the gas pressure fails to expel the paraffine, the tubing must be withdrawn and disjointed. Steam is then blown through the joints until they are thoroughly cleaned, when the tubing is returned to the well.

"No care is taken to save or utilize this crude paraffine. Usually it is shoveled out of the derrick, and finally, softened by the sun, it soaks into the ground.

"After the tubing is all in, the sucker rods, with working-valves on lower end, are lowered into it. The sucker rods are of hard wood, octagonal or round, with a cross section one and one-eighth inch in diameter, and are twenty-or twenty-five feet in length. On each end iron joints are riveted to the wooden rods, and steel joints welded on the iron by which the rods are screwed together.

"On the upper end of the sucker rod is put the polished rod which passes through a stuffing box screwed into the top of the tubing. The pipe leading to the tank is screwed into a T, just below the stuffing box. The top of the polished rod is fastened to the end of the walking beam by an adjuster, by which the rod can be lowered or taken up, bringing the working valve to its proper position."

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The total cost of a pumping well, 1,200 feet deep, is estimated as follows:

Rig, complete	$350
Boiler, 20 horse-power	450
Engine, 15 horse-power	210
Drilling, 1,200 feet, at 75 cents per foot	900
Casing, head, etc	250
Tubing and pipe to tank, 1,300 feet, at 13 cents	169
Shot, 80 quarts, at $2.00 per quart	160
Tank, 250 barrels	100
Teaming, connections, tank-cover, etc	59
Sucker-rods, pump, polished rod, stuffing box	100
Total	$2,748
Engine and boiler can be sold at	500
Net cost	$2,248

PRODUCTION.

In the Auglaize county fields a well is rated large which starts to flow at 200 to 250 barrels per day, and at the end of a month or so has only settled to fifty or seventy-five barrels.

TANKS AT WELLS.

"Each well is provided with one or two 250-barrel wooden tanks. The tanks are circular, and a little smaller at the top than at the bottom, so that the iron hoops can be driven down as the wood shrinks, and the joints begin to loosen. These receptacles are eight feet high and sixteen feet in diameter at the bottom.

"The oil flows into the tank through the cover from the pipe leading from the well. Ten inches above the bottom is inserted the two-inch pipe through which the oil is pumped into the line of the transportation company. Close to the bottom is a wooden plug to let out any water coming in with the oil from a pumping well.

"In cold weather the oil becomes thick, and to thin it and allow the water and sediment to settle out, it must be heated before it can be run into the line. This is done by steaming, best by a steam coil; sometimes, however, by blowing steam directly into the oil and drawing off the condensed water below.

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"When a tank is connected to the pipe-line of the transportation company, and each time afterward that the hoops are driven, it is carefully measured and its capacity computed for each one-eighth inch in depth. Then at any time, by measuring with a stick marked off into feet, inches and fractions, called the gauge-pole, the contents of the tank can be known.

"From this way of measurement, it has become customery to speak of a well's production in inches. In ordinary conversation a man will say that his well does three, five, or eight inches, as the case may be, the inch being understood, unless otherwise stated, to mean one inch in depth in a 250-barrel tank, which is about two and one-half barrels, or more exactly, two and three-quarters barrels at bottom of tank, and two and one-quarter at top.

"When the oil has been run into the lines of the Standard Oil Company, the exact amount is calculated from the gauger's memorandum, allowance being made for sediment and temperature, if necessary, and the amount is credited on the books of the company to each person having an ownership in the oil; that is, the royalty, usually one-eighth, is first taken out and placed to the credit of the owner of the mineral right, then the balance is distributed in the designated proportion to each individual, if several parties are operating together, or to the firm as a whole, according to the wishes of the persons interested."

IRON OIL TANKS.

"The large iron tanks of the Standard Oil Company into which the Auglaize county oil flows are called working tanks. They are usually in pairs; when one is full the new oil is turned into the other, the first being meanwhile gauged and then emptied. From the working tanks the oil goes to the storage tanks, located within two or three miles of the Standard Oil Refinery, located near the city of Lima. The storage tanks vary in capacity from 22,000 to 37,000 barrels."

REFINING THE OIL.

Trenton oil is dark in color, from the amount of asphaltum that it holds in solution. It is low in gravity, and contains variable amounts of sulphuretted hydrogen, which give to the oil

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an offensive odor, that resists expulsion with great stubbornness. For a time the skill of the chemists was baffled in their efforts to find an economical method of eliminating it. In the course of six months after the discovery of Trenton oil, however, Prof. W. H. Pitt, of Buffalo High School, worked out a process for the removal of the offensive odor. By his method, called the Paragon process, the heated oil in a state of vapor is passed through cylinders filled with heated iron filings. After the process was perfected, refineries were erected at Toledo, where the practicability of deodorizing the new oil was established beyond question.

A second method, known as the Lead process, was put into operation soon afterward, by the Eagle Refinery at Lima. In this process the oil is agitated for ten or twelve hours with a solution of caustic soda and oxide of lead. At the expiration of that time it is found that the oil has lost its odor, the sulphur having combined with the lead.

To the solution of caustic soda and lead, chloride of copper is added by some refineries.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

It will be proper in dismissing the history of oil and gas wells, to notice briefly the numerous artesian wells of the county.

They are confined mainly to localities through which preglacial gorges extend. Nearly every deep well drilled in the gorge extending from Wapakoneta to the southwestern part of the county was a fountain well until the water was shut off by casing. The immense volumes of water, sand and gravel that flow from the wells in St. Mary's township are impediments encountered by drillers in the gas and oil fields of that township.

The wells differ much in depth. The water supply at Wapakoneta is derived from fourteen artesian wells having a depth of forty feet. The same is true of the wells at St. Mary's. In both villages, the water from the wells is piped into receiving wells, and is pumped from there into stand-pipes.

The flow from wells having a depth of forty or fifty feet does not rise above two or three feet above ground. In most instances the water rises from a bed of gravel lying between two beds of impermeable blue clay.

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The great underground reservoir tapped by oil drillers varies in depth from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet. The underlying bed of the shallower wells rests upon a bed of hard-pan usually two hundred feet in thickness, underneath which there is a second bed of gravel, forty or fifty feet in thickness, resting on a bed of impervious blue clay. The location of the fountain-head of these great wells is unknown. It is a well-known fact that the water in artesian wells may come to the surface scores of miles from the place where it is entered. In this county the flow is in a southerly direction. If, therefore, we desire to locate the fountain-head, search must be made for it in the Canadian highlands, at a distance of several hundred miles from Auglaize county. The long distance that the subterranean current must traverse has led many people to doubt the truth of the general hypothesis. The theory has been advanced, that the flow is produced by a high pressure of carbonic acid and other carbonaceous gases. The water from these wells is highly charged with carbonic acid; which, by its solvent power, holds lime, gypsum, magnesium and iron in solution. Soon after exposure to the air the water loses its acid, which is immediately followed by a deposit of a portion of the minerals held in solution.

The large flowing wells of the county are not wholly confined to the gorges passing through it. Many wells have been drilled on each side of the great gorge that have tapped the same reservoir. The following altitudes above sea level, of wells located from half a mile to a mile back from the gorge present data of much interest to students of this subject:

The John Mosler well, one mile east of Wapakoneta.	926 feet.
The Chas. Shafer well, S. E. qr. of Sec. 26, Washington Tp.	1,025 feet.
The M. Walter wells, S. E. qr. of Sec. 26, St. Marys Tp.	885 feet.
The W. H. Koop wells, S. E. qr. of Sec. 15, St. Marys Tp.	887 feet.
The L. Doenges wells, S. W. qr. of Sec. 30, St. Marys Tp.	880 feet.

It will be observed that the water is lifted ninety-nine feet higher in the Charles Shafer well than in the Mosler well; and that the difference between it and the wells in St. Mary's township are 140, 130, and 145 feet, respectively. It is difficult to

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account for the difference of hydrostatic force exerted, except upon the hypothesis that each well has a source differing correspondingly in elevation. The differences in the chemical character of the water flowing from different wells are evidences in favor of the latter view of the problem. The water flowing from the Mosler well contains a small percentage of magnesium and iron, whereas the Shafer well yields water heavily charged with lime, iron, and much carbonic acid. Differences of a similar character, also, occur in the wells of St. Mary's township. In considering the difference of hydrostatic pressure in the different wells, it is reasonable to suppose that it is augmented by the accumulation of gases along the flowing lines. The accumulations may result from decomposition of the sulphate and sulphide of iron. There are, also, reasons for belief that the pressure is augmented at points along the line by hydro-carbon gas from the Hudson shales, that has forced its way upward through fissures in the overlying rocks. It is no uncommon thing for farm wells, when dug, to fill with carburetted hydrogen. When the ordinary lamp test for carbonic acid (commonly called damps) is applied, the gas takes fire. It is frequently the case that the well is abandoned and a new location selected. Such instances were of frequent occurrence in localities in which oil and gas have since been discovered. Many wells have been dug in Auglaize county that have yielded large volumes of carbonic acid. Within the last thirty years seven persons have been asphyxiated in wells of this class. In 1869 a well was dug on the lot of the Freyman school-house, located two miles north of Wapakoneta, that yielded copious volumes of this gas. The water in the well was kept in a state of great agitation for several weeks. When the writer visited the well the noise of the agitated water was plainly audible at a distance of twenty rods from the well.

CLIMATE AND FLORA.

"From its geographical position, the climate of Auglaize county is necessarily one of extremes. Its surface is swept alternately by southwest return trade winds and north and northwest polar winds — the alternates succeeding each other in quick returning cycles. There is scarcely a week in the year in which examples of these currents do not occur." The return trades or

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southwest winds are usually attended by a rise of temperature and a depression of the barometer. The rains of the county, in the main, are brought in by the southwestern winds, having their origin in the Gulf of Mexico. A few rains having their origin in the Great Lakes are floated into the county by the northwest and polar currents.

The annual average temperature of the county is fifty degrees, and the annual average rainfall is about thirty-two inches. Between the average summer and winter temperatures there is a difference of forty degrees. The extreme of the heat of summer frequently rises to one hundred degrees in the shade, while the "cold waves" of winter have been known to depress the mercury to twenty-four degrees below zero.

The winters are very changeable. Snow seldom remains more than twenty days at a time. The distribution of precipitation in any year is about as follows: in spring, nine to eleven inches; in summer, eleven to thirteen inches; in autumn, five to seven inches; and in winter, three to five inches. The spring rains are distributed through the months of March, April and May, and are followed by a period of dry weather often extending into July, and at times as late as August.

Storms.—This county has never been visited by a violent storm either from the northeast or southeast; nor do the clouds from any eastern point between north and south often exhibit many electrical phenomena. But from every direction on the opposite side of the meridian they come charged with lightning, and are driven by impetuous winds. Of these thunder-gusts, those from the northwest are by far the most destructive. They occur at any time during the day or night, but most frequently in the afternoon. Of the more destructive type of storms, only two have passed through the county within the last twenty-one years. A revolving storm of this character passed through the townships of St. Mary's, Moulton, Duchouquet and Union in 1884. Houses were blown down, barns unroofed, and forest trees up-rooted. Much damage was sustained from the destruction of growing crops. A second tornado occurred in May, 1886, that passed through the townships of St. Mary's, Washington, Duchouquet, to Union township, where it changed to a northeast direction. All buildings in its track were destroyed. Forest trees were uprooted and carried long distances, and the

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leaves of trees near the track had the appearance of being scorched. This storm was also accompanied by violent electrical discharges, resembling the rapid firing of heavy artillery. In this storm the electrical discharges were from the earth upward, presenting the appearance of tongues of fire. As the storm passed over forests the electrical tongues shot upward to a considerable distance above the tree-tops, presenting a scene of great sublimity.

Revolving storms of a less violent character occur in the months of July and August, and in some years as late as the first of October. The diameter of these storms is much greater than it is in the more destructive tornadoes. They come, usually, from the southwest or west, and are characterized by a greater precipitation of rain and hail, than other storms. The amount of rainfall at times is very great, amounting, in some instances, to as much as six inches in the course of an hour. Such rains are usually called cloudbursts. Such a cloudburst occurred at Wapakoneta in 1894, when four inches of rain fell within a period of twenty minutes.

The latter class of revolving storms are generally designated as general and local storms; the term general being applied to storms having a diameter of many miles, whereas a local thunder-storm is supposed to have a diameter of only a few miles. In this county they are usually from one to three miles in diameter. The occurrence and distribution of local showers is irregular. It is not unusual for a section of the county to receive a succession of local showers, while other sections are suffering from want of rain.

For several years past the summit ridge has been a dividing line between two drifts of local rains. A belt of from one to four miles in width receives but little rain during the summer months.

Winter Storms.—As winter approaches the rains become more general, and are usually unattended by such violent winds and electrical phenomena as accompany the summer rains. About the first of December the northwest and polar winds begin to blow, and continue with but few irregularities until the first of March. Within the last thirty years our winter storms have gradually assumed the character of the storms peculiar to the western plains. We now have many blizzards in the course of

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a winter. Our blizzards, however, differ from the western storms in the amount of snow precipitation. In our county it rarely amounts to more than two or three inches. As the blizzards have increased in number, the annual amount of snowfall in Auglaize county has diminished.

The quantity of snow that falls in the county is inconsiderable. Our deepest snows are not more than twelve inches in depth, while the ordinary depth is two or three inches. This being the case, and periods of mild weather occurring frequently in every winter month, the ground seldom remains covered longer than a week or two at a time. The cold, dry winds blowing over the uncovered fields of wheat, barley, rye and clover are very destructive to such crops.

Climatic Changes in Progress.—The productive character of the soil varies much at the present time from what it was in the early settlement of the county. At that time the ponds and swails were filled with water during the greater part of the year. From these reservoirs vapors were constantly ascending through the dense foliage of the forest, saturating the air to a degree most favorable to the growth of vegetation. All varieties of fruit-trees flourished at that time and bore fruit in abundance. The temperature, too, ranged higher, and was more equable during the spring and summer months. The winter temperature was not so low — rarely falling below zero — and the precipitation of snow was greater, and lay on the ground for greater lengths of time. Such were the conditions of climate from 1845 to the winter of 1855-6, within which time large areas of forest were cleared away, and the surface partially drained. Following the changed conditions, the atmosphere became dryer, and the temperature lower. In the winter of 1855-6 the temperature sank to fifteen degrees below zero, thereby killing all the peach trees in central and northern Ohio. Fifteen years later the climate became so dry as to affect the apple crop. Since that time there has been a gradual decrease in the amount of humidity during the summer season, and a corresponding diminution in the amount of snow in winter. With the increased dryness of the atmosphere, certain varieties of timber began to die. About 1855 the shellbark hickory began to exhibit signs of decay, which continued until the quantity of that variety of timber was greatly

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reduced. The decay of hard maple, beech and oak commenced soon afterward and is still in progress.

THE FLORA OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

Up to 1845, Auglaize county was unsurpassed for its stately trees of many valuable varieties. The splendor of its flora was displayed in its oaks, black walnut, butternut, poplar, hickory, ash, wild cherry, linden, tulip tree, with almost endless varieties of trees of minor values. Underneath these monarchs of the forest, varieties of smaller growthed timber grew in great abundance. Many species of plants once common in the county have disappeared, or are found at rare intervals. The yellow lady's slipper and showy orchis, the wild orange red and Turk's cup lilies, the yellow puccoon and blue cohosh, the ginseng and squill, the white water lily, and yellow poplar, will in a few years be stricken from the flora of the county.

A general treatise on the vegetable productions of the county would exceed the limits of this work. Nothing will be attempted, therefore, beyond a catalogue of the principal forest trees, and such herbaceous plants as are of general interest. Many species must necessarily be omitted; but enough will be given to show that the botanical resources of the county are not inferior to any part of northwestern Ohio.

FOREST TREES.

OAKS.

Quercus rubra L.	Red oak.
Quercus palustris Mx.	Swamp oak.
Quercus coccinea L.	Scarlet oak.
Quercus velutinea L.	Black oak.
Quercus alba L.	White oak.
Quercus minor Mx.	Post or Iron Oak.
Quercus macrocarpa Mx.	Burr oak.
Quercus platanoides Mx.	Swamp white oak.
Quercus prinus Willd.	Rock chestnut oak.
Quercus acuminata Willd.	Chestnut or yellow oak.

ASH.

Fraxinus Americana L.	White ash.
Fraxinus pubescens Walt.	Red ash.
Fraxinus quadrangulata Mx.	Blue ash.
Fraxinus sambucifolia Lam.	Black ash. Water ash.

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WALNUT.

Juglans cinerea L..... White walnut. Butternut.
Juglans nigra L..... Black walnut.

HICKORY.

Carya amara Nutt ..... Bitternut.
Carya alba Nutt..... Shagbark hickory.
Carya sulcata Nutt..... Thick-shellbark hickory.
Carya glabra Torp..... Pignut.
Carya microcarpa Nutt..... Thin-shelled hickory nut.

BEECH.

Fagus atropunicea Sudw..... American beech.

Of this variety of timber, woodmen recognize three species —Red Beech, White Beech and Yellow Beech—all growing on dry upland soil.

Carpinus Caroliniana Walt..... Water beech. Hornbeam.

SYCAMORE.

Platanus occidentalis L..... Planetree. Buttonwood.

MAPLE.

Acer rubrum L..... Red maple. Swamp maple.
Acer dasycarpum Ehr..... White maple.
Acer sacharinum L..... Sugar maple. Rock maple.
Acer nigrum Mx..... Black maple. Sugar tree.

POPLAR.

Populus grandidentata Mx..... Large poplar. Yellow poplar.
Populus alba L..... White poplar.
Populus monilifera Ait..... Cotton-wood.
Populus tremuloides Michx..... American aspen.

ELM.

Ulmus Americana L..... White elm.
Ulmus racemosa Thomas..... Cork elm.
Ulmus fulva L..... Slippery elm. Red elm.
Ulmus alata Michx..... Hickory elm.

LINDEN.

Tilia Americana L..... Basswood.
Tilia heterophylla Ait..... White basswood.

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BUCKEYE.

Aesculus glabra Willd	Ohio buckeye.

In addition to the foregoing list, the following trees, not so common, are added:

Celtis occidentalis L	Hackberry. Sugar-berry.
Moras rubra L	Red mulberry.
Gleditschia triacanthus L	Honey locust.
Cerasus serotina Dc	Black wild cherry.
Cerasus Pennsylvanica Ait	Wild red cherry.
Gymnocladus Canedensis Lom	Coffee tree.
Magnolia acuminata L	Cucumber tree.

TREES OF SMALLER SIZE AND BUSHES.

Ostrya Virginica Willd	Iron-wood.
Cercis Canedensis L	Red-bud. Judas tree.
Amelanchier Canadensis Gray	Service berry.
Rhammus catharticus L	Common buckthorn.
Prunus rubra L	Wild red plum.
Staphylea trifolia L	Bladder-nut.
Negundo — Moench	Box-elder.
Cornus florida L	Flowering dogwood.
Cornus alternifolia L	
Cornus stolenifera Mx	Red osier.
Dirca palustrus L	Leatherwood.
Sambucus Canadensis L	Common elder.
Sambucus pubens Michx	Red-berried elder.
Zanthoxylum Americanum Mill	Prickly ash.
Crataegus tomentosa L	Black thorn.
Crataegus punctata Jaeq	Red thorn-apple.
Viburnum prunifolium L	Black haw.
Viburnum rubra L	Red haw.
Benzoin odoriferum Nees	Spice wood.
Ribes cynosbati L	Wild gooseberry.
Ribes hirtellum Michx	Smooth wild gooseberry.
Ribesia prostratum L'Her	Fetid currant.
Ribesia floridum L	Wild black currant.
Asimina triloba Dunal	Common pawpaw.
Corylus Americana Walt	Hazel-nut.
Rhus glabra L	Smooth sumac.
Rhus toxicodendron L	Poison ivy. Poison oak.
Malus coronaria L	American crab-apple.
Salix condida Willd	Hoary willow.
Salix tristis Ait	Dwarf gray willow.
Salix humilis Marshall	Low bush willow.
Salix nigra Marshall	Black willow.

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FLOWERING PLANTS.

The following flowering plants have been identified in Auglaize county within the last thirty years:

Erythronium Americanum Smith	Dog's-tooth violet.
Cardamine purpura Torr	Rose-colored cress.
Sanguinaria Canadensis L	Blood-root.
Iris versicolor L	Blue flag.
Eupatorium sessilifolium L	Boneset.
Campanula Americana L	Bluebell.
Cichorium intybus L	Cichory.
Lilium Canadense L	Yellow lily.
Liatris odoratissima Willd	Deer's tongue.
Phlox maculata L. Willd	Sweet William.
Viola lanceolata L	White violet.
Viola hastata Mx	Yellow violet.
Viola Canadensis L	Blue violet.
Viola grandiflorea L	Violet.
Nuphar advena Ait	Yellow pond lily.
Hydrastis Canadensis L	Yellow puccoon.
Uvularia grandiflora Smith	Large flowered bellwort.
Uvularia perfoliata L	Small flowered bellwort.
Thalictrum anemoides Michx	Rose anemone.
Dentara diphylla L	Pepper-root.
Waldsteinia fragarioides Tratt	Barren strawberry.
Fragaria vesca L	Wild strawberry.
Helianthus rigidus Desf	Wild sunflower.
Imla helenium L	Elecampane.
Thalictrum cornuti L	Meadow rue.
Cynoglossum Virginicum L	Hound's tongue.
Aralia racemosa L	Spikenard.
Antennaria margaritacea Brown	Everlasting flower.
Ipmoea pandurata Meyer	Wild potato-vine.
Polemonium reptans L	Jacob's ladder.
Heracleum lanatum Michx	Cow parsnip.
Primula officinalis L	Cowslip.
Taraxacum dens-leonis Desf	Dandelion.
Dicentra cucularia DC	Dutchman's breeches.
Primula grandiflora Lam	Wild primrose.
Solidago squarrosa Muhl	Golden rod.
Hepatica triloba Chaix	Liver-wort.
Monandra punctata L	Horse-mint.
Vernonia noveboracensis Willd	Iron-weed.
Arisaema triphyllum Torr	Jack-in-the-pulpit.
Datura stramonium L	Jamestown weed.
Jeffersonia diphylla Pers	Twin-leaf.

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Cypripedium pubescens Willd	Lady's slipper.
Convallaria majalis L	Lily of the valley.
Silene Virginica L	
Lobelia cardinalis L	Cardinal flower.
Lobelia ayphilitica L	Great lobelia.
Podophyllum peltatum L	May apple. Mandrake.
Oxalis stricta L	Yellow wood sorrel.
Claytonia Virginica L	Spring beauty.
Dicentra cucullaria DC	White ear-drop.
Symplocarpus foetidus Salish	Skunk cabbage.
Impatiens pallida Nutt	Touch-me-not.
Trillium cernuum L	Wake-robin.
Trillium sessile L	
Trillium erectum L	Birthroot.
Trillium grandiflora Salsb	Large white trillium.

PESTIFEROUS WEEDS.

The following list includes nearly all of the worst weeds growing in the county, and the original home of each:

Ambrosia artemisiafolia L	Ragweed, United States.
Setaria glauca Beauv	Foxtail, Europe.
Ambrosia trifida L	Great ragweed, United States.
Vernonia fasciculata Mich	Ironweed, United States.
Amaranthus retrofflexus L	Pigweed, Tropical America.
Erigeron Canadense L	Horseweed, United States.
Convolvulus sepium L	Bracted bindweed, U. S.
Xanthium Canadensis Mill	Cocklebur, United States.
Erigeron annus L	White-top, United States.
Chenopodium album L	Lamb's quarters, Europe.
Conicus lanceolatus Hoffm	Common thistle, Europe.
Portulaca oleracea L	Purslane, Europe.
Cenchrus tribuloides L	Burr-grass, United States.
Bidens fondosa L	Beggar's ticks, United States.
Panicum sanguinale L	Crab-grass, Europe.
Polygonum persicaria L	Smartweed, Europe.
Aretium lappa L	Burdock, Europe.
Lactuca elongata Muhl	Wild lettuce.
Lithospermum avense L	Wheat-thief, Europe.
Aselepias Sullivantii Eng	Milk-weed, United States.

FERNS.

The following catalogue, prepared by Prof. James E. Yarnell, principal of the Wapakoneta High School, contains the names of all the ferns discovered within the county:

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Asplenium acrostichoides Michx.....	Silvery spleenwort.
Cystopteris fragilis Bernhardi.....	Bladder fern.
Adiantum pedatum Linn.....	Maiden-hair fern.
Asplenium augustifolium Michx.....	Narrow-leaved spleenwort.
Asplenium Felix-foemina Bernh.....	Lady fern.
Cystopteris fragilis Bernh.....	Bladder fern.
Pteris aquilina Linn.....	Brake.
Osmunda cinnamomea Linn.....	Cinnamon fern.
Onoelea sensibilis Linn.....	Sensitive fern.
Osmunda regalis Linn.....	Royal fern.
Phegopteris polypodioides Fee.....	Beech fern.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera Fee.....	Long beech fern.
Dryopterus thelypteris Fee.....	Marsh fern.
Dryopteris novaboracensis Fee.....	New York fern.
Dryopteris critata Fee.....	Crested fern.
Dryopteris goldieana Fee.....	Goldie's fern.
Dryopteris spinulosa Fee.....	Spinulosa Shield fern.
Dryopteris achrostichoides Swartz.....	Christmas fern.
Botrychium ternatum Milde.....	Moonwort fern.
Botrychium ternatum Swartz.....	Ternate grape fern.
Botrychium Virginianum Swartz.....	Rattlesnake fern.
Ophioglossum vulgatum Linn.....	Adder's tongue.

ZOOLOGY.

The dense wilderness of Auglaize county, like the other counties of northern Ohio, was stocked with all the animals, reptiles and birds peculiar to the western wilderness. So numerous were the deer, elk, bear, turkey and ducks, that they constituted the main part of the sustenance of the Indians. Up to the time of the departure of the Shawnee Indians, the larger animals were so numerous that deer, bear and wolves were killed within half a mile of Wapakoneta.

The principal animals, reptiles, and birds of the county will be described under the orders to which they belong.

ORDER OF CARNIVORA.

Ursus Americanus, Linn. The American black bear was an inhabitant of the county as late as 1850. No other species is known to have inhabited this section of the state. The black bear under ordinary circumstances is not very ferocious, seldom attacking man, unless wounded or much excited by hunger. The female, however, is fierce and aggressive when accompanied by her young.

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The size of the black bear is small, as compared with other species of the order.

"The fur of the black bear is not so rough and shaggy as that of other species, but is smooth and glossy in its appearance, so that it presents a very handsome aspect to the eye, while its texture is thick and warm as that of its rougher-furred relatives." The skin of the animal was highly prized by the Indians and pioneers for robes and wearing apparel. We have stated that the animal is small as compared with other species of the order, yet his average weight is about two hundred pounds. His flesh was considered a great delicacy by the pioneers and Indians. When cooked it has the flavor of fresh pork.

Wood, in his Natural History, states that "The number of cubs which the female bear produces is from one to four, and that they are very small during the first few days of their existence. They make their appearance at the end of January or beginning of February.

CANDIDAE.

The *Genus Canis*—Wolf—was very common in Auglaize and adjoining counties at an early day. So annoying were they that a bounty was paid by the State for their scalps. The bounty paid and the desire of the early settlers to rid themselves of the depredations of the animal, led to its extermination. The bounty at different times varied from three to six dollars. Until the bears and wolves were exterminated, the pioneers found it very difficult to raise either sheep or hogs.

So far as known, but one variety of wolf infested Auglaize county. The animal disappeared from Shelby and Auglaize counties about the year 1854.

VULPES—FOXES.

Two varieties of the fox still inhabit the county. The common American Red Fox, *Vulpus fulvus,* Desm., is notorious for his nocturnal depredations upon farm-yards, carrying away chickens, geese and turkeys to dense thickets, where he spends most of the daytime. His color is a reddish-yellow, with black and white hairs. The hair is long and thick, being doubly thick during the colder months of the year, so that the fur of the fox which is killed in the winter is more valuable than if the animal had been slain in the hot months. The tail, which is technically

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termed the "brush," is remarkably bushy, and partakes of the tints which predominate over the body, except at the tip, which is white. The height of the animal is about a foot, and its length about two feet and a half, exclusive of the tail.

Vulpes Virginianus, Rich. The gray fox, a near relative of the red fox, is still quite numerous in the county. Like the red fox, it is also nocturnal, springing upon its prey as it passes by, or stealing upon it while asleep. Its dentition is calculated for a mixed diet, so that mammals, birds, molluscs, and even grapes, furnish a dainty meal. Its characteristic is craftiness. For many years past fox-hunting has been a favorite sport with huntsmen.

GENUS FELIS.

Felis concolor, Linn., variously called puma, catamount, cougar, American lion, mountain lion, and panther or painter, was an inhabitant of Auglaize county as late as 1850. It was the largest of the American cats except the jaguar, being larger than the largest dog, and weighing in some cases a hundred and fifty pounds. The color along the back is of a uniform pale brownish-yellow, finely mottled by dark tips to all the hairs. Beneath, it is of a dingy white. In its general outline, it resembles an African lioness, from which it has probably been named American lion. It was greatly feared by the Indians and pioneers. Unlike the roar of the lion at night, its cry resembled the tones of a human being in distress.

Such creatures as are unfortunate enough to please the taste of the panther are nearly always taken by surprise, and stricken down before they are even aware of the vicinity of their tawny foe. It loves to hide upon the branches of trees, and from that eminence to launch itself upon the doomed animal that may pass within reach of its active leap and its death-dealing paw.

The panther or puma was never so numerous as other wild animals, and when known to have its haunt in any portion of the county, was pursued by hunters until it was slain. Two panthers were killed in Pusheta township in 1833; one in Wayne township in 1833, and one in Salem township in 1835.

CANADA LYNX.

Lynx Canadensis, Raf., was numerous in the county up to 1845. The animal is about forty inches in length, of a grayish

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color, having ears with a narrow black margin on the convexity, and tipped with a black pencil, and the end of the tail terminating in a black brush.

The limbs of the lynx are very powerful, and the thick, heavily made feet are furnished with strong, white claws that are not seen unless the fur be put aside. It is not a dangerous animal except when attacked, when it is a match for more than half a dozen dogs.

While running at speed it presents a singular appearance, owing to its peculiar mode of leaping in successive bounds, with its back slightly arched, and all the feet coming to the ground nearly at the same time.

The fur of the lynx is valuable for the purposes to which the feline skin is usually destined, and commands a high price in the market. Those who hunt the lynx for the purpose of obtaining its fur choose the winter months for the time of their operations, as during the cold season it possesses a richer and a warmer fur than is found upon it during the warm summer months.

The last Canada lynx was killed by some coon-hunters in Washington township near the Shelby county line in 1867. After it had whipped all the dogs, it was shot by Meridith Hardin. The writer saw the stuffed skin on exhibition in Wapakoneta in 1868.

WILD CAT.

Lynx Rufus, Raf., was an inhabitant of Auglaize and adjoining counties until within a few years past. The animal is about thirty inches long to the tail, which is about five inches in length. The fur is thick and soft, and the color on the back and sides is a pale yellow overlaid with gray; beneath it is spotted with white. The tail has a small black patch above at the end, and the inner surface of the ear is black, with a white patch. It is more slender in build than the Canada lynx, lighter in color, and does not have the long pencil tips possessed by its relative. Large numbers of the wild cat were killed from 1832 to 1850.

MUSTALIDAE OR WEASEL FAMILY.

This family comprises elongated and slender-bodied animals, with five-toed plantigrade or digitigrade feet, and with a single

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tubercular molar tooth on either side of each jaw. Of this family, the weasel and mink continue to be represented in the county.

THE WEASEL.

Putorius fuscus, Aud. and Bach., or small brown weasel, continues to inhabit the streams and marshes of the county. In its destructive habits and its thirst for blood it is unsurpassed by any of the smaller animals. It conceals itself in barns and outhouses for the purpose of gaining access to poultry.

It is a terrible foe to many of the smaller rodents, such as rats and mice, and is specially dreaded by them, because there is no hole through which either of these animals can pass which will not quite as readily suffer the passage of the weasel. Like the polecat and mink, the weasel is very destructive in its nature, killing more animals or birds than it can devour.

THE MINK.

Putorius vison, Rich., is about seventeen inches long to the tail, which is about half the length of the body; the general color, dark brownish-chestnut. The tail is nearly black, and the end of the chin is white.

On account of its water-loving propensities, the mink is called by various names. By some persons it is called the smaller otter, or sometimes the musk otter, while it is known to others as the water polecat.

It frequents the banks of ponds, rivers, and marshes, seeming to prefer still water in the autumn, and the rapidly flowing currents in spring. Its food consists almost wholly of fish, frogs, crawfish, aquatic insects, and other creatures that are to be found either in the waters or in close proximity to it. Its fur is of excellent quality, and is valued very highly. As it bears a great resemblance to the sable, it is often fraudulently substituted for that article.

THE OTTER.

Lentra Canadensis, Sab., or American otter, ceased to inhabit the county about 1870. In 1872 Gilbert Kennedy killed an otter near the Auglaize River, two miles below Wapakoneta. The otter is about four and a half feet long, including the tail, which is eighteen inches in length. The color is liver-brown

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above, slightly lighter beneath. The sides of the head and neck are of a dirty whitish color.

The fur of the otter is so warm and handsome that it is in great demand in cold climates for wearing apparel. Its webbed feet exhibit an approach to the amphibious mammals. The peculiar position of its eye enables it, with a slight motion of the head, to see fish on which it preys, whether swimming above, below, beside, behind, or before. It burrows in the banks of streams, making the entrance under water, and providing numerous cells to occupy, according to the height of the stream.

THE SKUNK.

Mephites Chinga, Tied., or skunk, is still an inhabitant of certain localities of the country. It has obtained the unenviable reputation of being literally in worse odor than any other known animal. All the weasels and minks are notable for a certain odor emanating from their bodies, but the skunk is pre-eminent in the noisomeness of the stench which it exhales when annoyed or alarmed. The scent proceeds from a liquid secretion which is formed in some glands near the insertion of the tail.

There is nothing in nature that is wholly evil; even this terrible fluid is proved to be possessed of medicinal virtues, being sometimes used for the purpose of giving relief to asthmatic patients.

In its fur, the skunk is extremely variable, but the general markings of its coat are as follows: The fur is of a brown tint, washed with black, and variegated by white streaks and spots along its back. The tail is long and extremely bushy, being covered with long hairs of a creamy-white hue. Its habitation is commonly in burrows, which it scratches in the ground by means of its powerful claws. The creature is about the size of a cat, being about fifteen inches in length from the nose to the root of the tail, which measures twelve or fourteen inches. The legs are short, and the animal is not endowed with any great activity.

ORDER RODENTIA — THE BEAVER.

Castoroides Canadensis, Kuhl., or beaver, became extinct in the county about 1833. Remains of their dams and houses are found at the present day in excavating ditches.

The social character of the beaver renders it one of the

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most interesting of animals. They live in communities and display a singular mixture of reason and intellect. Their societies vary considerably in number. They prefer to make their habitations by small, clear rivers and creeks, or close to large springs, although they sometimes take up their abode on the banks of lakes and ponds.

Lest they should not have a sufficient depth of water at all seasons, they are in the habit of building dams, for the purpose of raising the water to the required level. These dams are composed of tree-branches, mud, and stones, and to effectually resist the water, are about ten or twelve feet thick at the bottom. Near the dams are built the beaver-houses, or "lodges." The writer saw beaver-houses in northern Michigan in 1880, that were six feet square, having an upper story or lodging-room. The walls were thick, and the whole building was covered with poles, sticks, moss and mud. The logs of which the dams and houses are constructed are generally six or seven inches in diameter.

The castoreum, from which the animal receives its name, is produced by a secretion which is found in two membranous follicles located near the tail. Castoreum was formerly used by physicians as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

In order to secure a store of winter food, the beavers take a vast number of small logs, and carefully fasten them under water in the vicinity of their lodges. When a beaver feels hungry he dives to the store heap, drags out a suitable log, carries it to a sheltered and dry spot, nibbles the bark away, and then either permits the stripped log to float down the stream or applies it to the dam.

The color of the long, shining hairs which cover the back of the beaver is a light chestnut, and the fine wool that lies next to the skin is a soft grayish-brown. The total length of the animal is about three feet and a half; the flat, paddle-shaped, scale-covered tail being about one foot in length. The flesh of the beaver is eaten by the trappers, who compare it to flabby pork. The tail is something like beef marrow, when properly cooked, but it is too rich and oily to suit the taste of most persons.

The female beaver produces about three or four young at a litter, and the little creatures are born with open eyes.

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THE PORCUPINE.

Hystricidae, or American porcupine, has its sides, back and tail covered with spines three to five inches long. The spines, or quills, vary considerably in length, the longest being flexible, and not capable of doing much harm to an opponent. Beneath these there is a plentiful supply of shorter spines, from five to ten inches in length, which are the effective weapons of the animal. The quill is so constructed that it gradually bores its way into the flesh, burrowing deeper at every movement, and sometimes even causing the death of the wounded creature. The quills were used by the Indians for ornamenting their moccasins, blankets and wearing apparel.

Its food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches of trees as cleanly as if it had been provided with a sharp knife.

The total length of the common porcupine is about three feet six inches, the tail being about six inches long. Its gait is slow and clumsy, and as it walks its long quills shake and rattle in a very curious manner. Its muzzle is thick and heavy, and its eyes small and pig-like.

This animal, formerly very numerous in the county, has, of late years, become extinct.

THE GROUND HOG.

Arctomy's monax, Linn. The length of the ground hog or woodchuck to the base of the tail varies from thirteen to fifteen inches; the tail to the end of the hairs is about seven inches. The color along the back is a brownish-black, mixed with gray; below, the color is yellowish-rufus, varying to brownish-rufus.

The fur is of no value; the hide is tough, and used for lashes, pouches and thongs among woodmen.

The woodchuck is a strictly herbiverous animal. It is particularly fond of peas and clover, sometimes making its burrow in a clover field. Although burrowing at times in open fields, its favorite resort is in wooded rocky bluffs along the banks of streams. It produces from four to six young in the early part of summer; these leave the mother before fall, dig burrows, and shift for themselves.

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The ground hog is still an inhabitant of Auglaize county. Its burrows may be seen along the banks of most of our streams.

THE WOOD HARE, OR GRAY RABBIT.

Lepus sylvatieus, Linn., or wood hare, improperly called rabbit, is common in every county of the State. "In its wild state, the rabbit is an intelligent and amusing creature, full of odd little tricks, and given to playing the most ludicrous antics as it gambols about the warren in all the unrestrained joyousness of habitual freedom. To see rabbits at their best it is necessary to be closely concealed in their immediate vicinity, and to watch them in the early morning or at the fall of evening. No one can form any true conception of the rabbit nature until he has observed the little creatures in their native home; and when he has once done so, he will seize the earliest opportunity of resuming his acquaintance with the droll little creatures."

In the settled country, the hare takes shelter about fences and stacks. In open lands it is preyed upon by rapacious birds; large snakes often get the young. Among mammals the weasel is the worst of its enemies; the weasel and mink follow them under logs, into trees and burrows, and often into cultivated regions, and drive them from under barns and stacks. The hare is very prolific, producing four to six young at a birth, and having three to four litters each year. They sometimes girdle young trees, although no doubt much of the injury to trees charged to the hares is the work of field mice. As the flesh is good in winter, the most natural method of exterminating them is to encourage hunting them for market.

As to the common name, rabbit, so often given to the species, it is not properly applicable to any of the American hares. *Lepus cuniculus,* the burrowing rabbit of Europe, is the rabbit proper, differing from other Old World, and from American, forms in the shortness of its hind legs.

THE MUSKRAT.

Ondatra Musquash, Linn., or musk rat, an animal as large as a rabbit, is still quite numerous along the Auglaize River and around the St. Mary's reservoir. Its fur is a reddish gray, resembling that of the beaver. The body is thick and clumsy, and the tail flattened vertically, a form useful to the animal in

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sculling. Its home is constructed of reeds, with one entrance above and another below. In summer they dig burrows of great extent along the banks of streams, in which they bring forth their young.

MICE.

Arvicola riparia, Linn., or meadow mouse, dwells in the woods and meadows during summer, and in barns and granaries in winter. A detailed description of so familiar an animal would be quite unnecessary.

Mus musculus, Linn., or house mouse, originally from Europe and Asia, but now found all over the world, is grayish-brown, finely lined with darker, passing into ashy plumbeous, with reddish tinge on the belly. The feet are ashy brown.

RATS.

Mus rattus, Linn., or black rat, at an early date was numerous in the county, but has almost entirely disappeared before its more formidable rival, the brown rat.

THE NORWAY OR BROWN RAT.

Mus decumanus, Pallas. Few animals are so well known or so thoroughly detested as the common brown rat, or Norway rat. It has spread itself over almost every portion of the globe, taking passage in almost every ship that traverses the ocean, and landing on almost every shore which the vessel may touch. Wherever they set their feet, they take up their abode; and, being singularly prolific animals, soon establish themselves in perpetuity. They are marvelous exterminators of other "vermin," and permit none but themselves to be in the domain which they have chosen. Some of these animals were purposely introduced into Jamaica, in order to extirpate the plantation rats, which did such damage to the growing crops. They soon drove away the original "vermin," but, like the Saxons when invited to help the Britons, were found to be more dangerous foes than the enemy whom they had overcome.

THE COMMON MOLE.

Scalops aquaticus, Cuv., or common mole, is common in Auglaize county, and is in some instances destructive to lawns

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and vegetable gardens. The most notable feature of the animal is its fore feet, short legs, and robust shoulders, adapting it to plough through the soil.

In motion the fore feet are thrust forward at the sides, with the edges answering to the thumb of a man's hand, placed downward, and the nails taking hold in the earth; the body is drawn along with ease and rapidity, as a row-boat is propelled by oars, the hind legs carrying the posterior parts.

The mole constantly burrows the ground in search of insects, which it usually finds within two or three inches of the surface.

THE OPOSSUM.

Didelphys Virgianus, Shaw, or oppossum, is the only member of the order of *Marsupalia* found in North America. The animal was formerly very numerous, and is still to be found in the woodland districts of the county. It is twenty inches long to the tail, which is about fifteen inches. The hair is whitish, with brown tips, imparting a dusky shade. It lives upon trees and feeds upon fruits, eggs, and small animals. In its omniverous character, the opossum may be compared to the raccoon. In the summer and autumn it breaks down the corn, especially sweet corn, of which, like the raccoon, it is very fond.

The nest or den of the opossum is variously situated. Sometimes they occupy the hollow of a fallen tree, but oftener under the roots of trees or stumps.

Its movements are not rapid, and it often lies motionless for hours in the warm sunshine. When captured or slightly wounded, it has the habit of feigning itself dead, and by this artifice often escapes from the inexperienced hunter. The young, which at birth weigh only three or four grains, are placed in the pouch, where they remain growing very rapidly till four or five weeks old, when they begin to venture forth, but for a long time keep close to the mother, generally clinging to her by their tails.

The meat of the opossum is too fat and rank to suit a refined, or, at least, an uneducated, taste; yet they readily sell for from fifty to seventy-five cents to the negroes and white people of the Southern States.

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THE FOX SQUIRREL.

Sciurus ludovicianus, Custis, or fox squqirrel, is undergoing a rapid extermination in the county, as are all other species of squirrels. The animal is about twelve inches long to the tail, which is fourteen inches; the body is heavy, and the color varies from a light gray above to a reddish-brown below. It is the largest of the squirrel family, and twenty-five years ago was very numerous in this county. It is easily tamed, and is in great request as a domestic pet.

The food of the fox squirrel is usually of a vegetable nature, and consists of nuts, acorns, wheat, and other fruits and seeds. Being a hibernating animal, it is in the habit of laying up a winter store of provisions, and toward the end of autumn, while acorns and other nuts are in their prime, becomes very busy in gathering certain little treasures, which it hides in all kinds of nooks, crevices and holes near the tree in which it lives.

GRAY AND BLACK SQUIRRELS.

Sciurus Caroliensis, Gm., or gray and black squirrels of Ohio and adjoining States, is nine to eleven inches long to the tail, which is about an inch longer than the head and body; the color in the gray variety is a light yellowish-gray above, and grayish-white beneath; but it also occurs of every shade from gray to jet black; and the black and dusky varieties have also been regarded by some as a species distinct from the gray.

The county, as late as 1850, literally swarmed with different varieties of this rodent. It was one of the duties of the writer, when ten years of age, to arise early of May mornings and walk around the cornfield beating a tin pan to frighten the squirrels from the cornfield. No crop could have been raised if that precaution had not been taken.

The flesh of the squirrel is considered a great delicacy by epicures. In localities where they still abound, large numbers are killed for the markets in the large cities.

At an early day, when squirrels were so numerous as to annoy the pioneer farmers, squirrel hunts were organized to exterminate the "pest." On such occasions large numbers of the animals were killed. Henry Howe, in his History of Ohio, gives an account of a squirrel hunt in Franklin county in August, 1822,

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in which he states that "The hunt was conducted in accordance with the arrangements previously made. On counting the scalps, it appeared that 19,660 scalps were produced. It is impossible to say what number in all were killed, as a great many of the hunters did not come in."

THE RED SQUIRREL, OR CHICKAREE.

Sciurus Hudsonius, Pallas. The red squirrel inhabits the United States east of the Missouri River, and north to Hudson's Bay. It is seven to eight inches long to the tail, which is about six inches long. It is of a reddish color along the back and sides, and of a dingy white beneath. This squirrel is seen at all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of weather. The deepest snows of winter are soon covered with their tracks, and penetrated by holes bored to find the nuts scattered beneath, or which they had hidden in the previous autumn. The chickaree continues to exist in the county in greater numbers than the other varieties of squirrels.

THE GROUND SQUIRREL.

Tamias striatus, Linn. The ground squirrel, or chipmunk, is one of the liveliest and briskest of quadrupeds, and by reason of its quick and rapid movements, has not inaptly been compared to the wren. It is usually seen among brushwood and small timber; and as it whisks about the branches, or shoots through the interstices, with its peculiar quick, jerking movements, and its odd, quaint, little clucking cry, like the chipping of newly-hatched chickens, the analogy between itself and the bird is very apparent. As it is found in such plenty, and is a bold little creature, it is much persecuted by small boys.

The animal is about five inches long to the tail, which is about four inches in length. The general color above is a yellowish-gray and brown, with five longitudinal black stripes. It makes its hole near the roots of a stump or tree, into which it carries its stores for the winter, and where it stays, without once coming out so long as the cold weather lasts. In autumn it may be seen hurrying toward its hole, with cheek-pouches distended to the utmost capacity with nuts and grain.

THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

Pteromys volucella, Desm. The flying squirrel is characterized by a densely furred membrane extending laterally from

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the sides between the fore and hind feet, by means of which the animal is enabled to glide from one tree to another, supported as by a parachute. There are long, bony appendages to the feet, which support a part of this lateral membrane. It is about five inches long to the tail, which is a little less in length than the head and body. The fur is very soft and silky, the color light yellowish-brown above and creamy white beneath.

The habitat of the animal is strictly among the trees, issuing forth late in the evening, and sailing from one trunk to the base of another, but never on the ground. It is gregarious, assembling in hollow trees, from which as many as a dozen will dart when the sides of their retreat is thoroughly thumped. Their food is similar to that of other squirrels.

THE BUFFALO.

Bos Americanus, Gm., or American buffalo, once so numerous in all parts of Ohio, has become decimated, except in the far Northwest. It is the largest of American quadrupeds, being of the size of a large domestic ox, and characterized by a large head, which is carried low; broad forehead, broad, full chest, large lump between the shoulders, narrow loins, and comparatively slender legs.

There is ample evidence of the former existence and abundance of the buffalo in northern Ohio. Atwater, in his History of Ohio, says, "We had once the bison and elk in vast numbers all over Ohio."

Wood, in his Natural History, states that, "The flesh of the fat cow bison is in great repute, being juicy, tender, and well-savored, and possesses the invaluable quality of not cloying the appetite, even though it be eaten with the fierce hunger that is generated by a day's hunting. The fat is peculiarly excellent, and is said to bear some resemblance to the celebrated green fat of the turtle. The most delicate portion of the bison is the flesh that composes the hump, which gives to the animal's back so strange an aspect. The pieces of hump-flesh that are stripped from the shoulders are technically called 'fleeces,' and sometimes weigh as much as a hundred pounds. 'Jerked' beef is also made from this animal, the meat being cut into long, thin strips, and hung in the sunshine until black, dry, and almost as hard as leather."

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THE AMERICAN ELK.

Cervus Canadensis, Erxl., or American Elk, sometimes called Wapiti, roamed over Ohio in great numbers. Atwater is authority for the statement that, "When Circleville was first settled, the carcasses, or rather skeletons, of fifty individuals of the elk family lay scattered about on the surface, which the Indians had left here."

Many specimens of elk horns have been discovered in excavating ditches in the county. Walker, in his History of Athens County, states that, "The buffalo and elk were not exterminated until about the year 1800."

Dr. Kirtland, in his report of mammals, in the Geological Survey of Ohio, of 1838, reports, "The elk was frequently to be met with in Ashtabula county until within the last six years. I learn from Col. Harper, of that county, that one was killed there as recently as October of the present season."

THE RED DEER.

Cervus Virginianus, Boddaert, or red deer, is one of the most beautiful and graceful of the animals that inhabited the county up to 1860. The weight of an adult varies from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds. The color of the animal is a light fawn in summer, and of a reddish-gray in winter. The under part of the throat and tail are always white.

Deer were so numerous in the county at an early date that the flesh of the animal constituted a large part of the sustenance of the Indians and pioneers.

A further description of this well-known animal seems unnecessary, as much has been written concerning it in the history of the Shawnee Indians.

REPTILIA.

The reptiles of Auglaize county at the present time are not nearly so numerous as they were in 1830. Many species have entirely disappeared since that time.

This class comprises cool-blooded, oviperous vertebrates, which are covered with scales, and which lay their eggs upon the land, and whose young closely resemble the parents from the time they leave the shell.

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The reptiles of the county are comprised under four orders, namely: *Testudinata* or turtles, *Sauria* or lizards, *Ophidia* or serpents, and *Batrachians* or frogs.

SNAPPING TURTLE.

Chelydra serpentina, Schw., or snapping turtle, is the largest of the three species, and is still to be found around ponds and along streams. It is a ferocious animal, and when annoyed assumes an attitude of defense, snaps violently, and will not let go its hold even after the cutting off of its head. They deposit sixty or seventy eggs in a hole scooped out in the sand, in the month of June. These eggs, as well as the turtles, are by some esteemed a luxury for food. In advanced life the meat of the turtle becomes rank, and at times emits a musky odor, rendering it unpalatable.

Thyrosternum Pennsylvanicum, Ag., or mud tortoise, has a flat, circular, elongated shield, more or less flexible, and inhabits the muddy bottoms of shallow waters; often burying themselves in the soft mud, leaving only the head exposed. They take breath from time to time by carrying the snout above the water without even moving the body.

They are found in great numbers along the Miami Canal, and around the two reservoirs of the county. They are frequently observed sitting upon the edges of ponds and upon logs, but in all cases plunge into the water when approached. They go into winter quarters in the fall by burying themselves in mud.

Cistudo Virginea, Ag., or box turtle, is quite common in the eastern and western portions of the county. In this animal, the plastron is composed of two parts that are movable upon one axis, and which can be brought into close contact with the carapace, and thus completely conceal all the extremities of the animal. It is about six inches in length, and is ornamented with red and yellow spots around the edges of the upper shell. Their favorite resorts are dry uplands. They attain a great age; a specimen mentioned by Allen must have been at least sixty years old. They do not migrate to any great distance from their birthplace, and go into winter quarters by burrowing into the ground in September.

Trionychidae platypeltis, or soft-shelled turtle, is occasionally found in the streams and reservoirs of the county. This

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species attains a length of sixteen inches, and in color is umber-brown above, with dusky blotches; below it is white, marked by red blood vessels.

This species of *Testudinata* is said to be the most delicious and nourishing of the fresh-water varieties.

ORDER OPHIDIA.

Reptiles are always repugnant, and Auglaize county has had her share in the past. The number of species of snakes did not exceed eight, but each species was so numerous as to be very annoying to the early pioneers. Their numbers began to decrease as the forest was cleared away and the lands were brought under cultivation.

Crotalus durissus, Linn., or common rattlesnake, and *Crotalus tergeminus*, Holbr., are the only venomous snakes infesting the county.

The common rattlesnake is three or four feet long, sulphur-brown above, with two rows of confluent, lozenge-shaped brown spots. It is generally sluggish, and never attacks animals unless disturbed or hungry. But the slightest noise will arouse it, when it immediately coils, moves its rattles violently and strikes at whatever comes within reach. It never pursues the object of its anger, but strikes on the spot, and, recoiling, repeats the blow as often as it can. It feeds on frogs, mice, young rabbits, and birds, which it secures by lying in wait for them. Its reported charming power is probably a mere notion which has no foundation in fact. It was formerly supposed that the number of rattles indicates the age,— one rattle being added each year; but this is not true. In some cases there are more than one added in a year, and in others, one or two more are lost.

Crotalus tergeminus, Holbr., or massassauga, lives in marshes, and on lands adjoining them. Its bite is justly dreaded by persons compelled to frequent such places. It rarely, if ever, strikes without warning, and never unless disturbed. It has a broader head than the common rattlesnake, and is from twenty to thirty inches in length, and is of a grayish-brown above, interspersed with brownish spots. Below it is of a lighter color.

In habitat and venom it resembles the common rattlesnake. This reptile is still quite common in the Muchinippe country.

Bascanion constrictor, or racer, was a common serpent in

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Auglaize county. It is three to five feet in length, dark black above, and of a greenish black beneath. The chin and throat are white. Its bite is no more poisonous than that of the squirrel or rabbit.

It is fond of climbing trees in search of young birds, eggs, and similar dainties. The haunts of this snake are usually along the edges of streams and ponds, and may be seen in shady spots, well sheltered by brushwood. It often happens that the locality of the blacksnake is indicated by the proceedings of the little birds, which collect above their hated enemy, scold with harsh cries, flutter their wings noisily, and by dint of continual annoyance drive the reptile from the locality.

This reptile, once so numerous in the county, is seldom seen at the present day.

Coluber triangululum, Boie., or milk snake, is a harmless reptile, and is found in dry woods, and frequently in outhouses and dairies, which it is said to visit in order to get at the milk. It probably enters such places in quest of mice. The reptile is from three to four feet in length, and in color is of a grayish-white, interspersed with brown blotches extending from the neck to the tail; there are also lateral spots of the same color in two rows on each side. The reptile is not so numerous as it was in the early settling of the county.

Eutaenia proxima, Say., or common gray garter snake, is a harmless reptile, and is a valuable agent in the destruction of slugs, grubs and insects.

Its general color is dark gray above, and white, shading to green, below. Its length is from two to three feet.

Eutaenia sirialis, Linn., or striped garter snake, is one of our commonest snakes. Its color is light brown to gray, with two lateral stripes of yellow, and is from two to three feet in length. When irritated it elevates its scales, giving it a roughened appearance, and also at the same time exudes a very disagreeable odor.

They are gregarious, and go into winter quarters in October and issue forth again the following spring, in May. In early spring they are frequently ploughed up in bunches.

Regina Grahamii, Baird, or Graham's snake, is found along the streams and around the ponds and reservoirs of the county. The color above is brown, and the abdomen yellowish without

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spots. This aquatic snake is from two to three feet in length. Although a formidable looking reptile, it is perfectly harmless, as it is destitute of poison fangs.

ORDER SAURIA. OR LIZARDS,

The lizards of Auglaize county are not as numerous as they are in counties further south. The few species of the county are small, inoffensive animals, that are useful as destroyers of noxious insects.

Lygosoma laterale, Say., or ground lizard,— sometimes called ground puppy, is found underneath rotten logs and bark, in the months of May and June. The general color is bluish above, and gray, shading into green, below. It varies from six to eight inches in length.

Laerta faciata, Linn., or blue-tailed skink, is occasionally seen around old buildings and under the bark of dead trees. It is very active in its movements, and hard to capture. It is about seven inches in length; the upper portion of the body is bluish-black, with light yellow lines along the sides.

Menobranchus lateralis, Say., or water dog, is occasionally found in the Auglaize River, and in the reservoirs. The body is cylindrical, smooth, gray, with darker spots, and often a lateral line; head broad, depressed; nostrils small; teeth large and conical; three gills on each side. Length, eighteen inches.

Their motions are very active when in water, and are performed by the body and tail. They eat a number of worms a day. At times they are found with parasitic worms near their gills. The flesh of this animal is said to be excellent eating.

ORDER BATRACHEA.

Rana catesbyana, Shaw, the bull frog, called also by the boys cow frog, is very common in the reservoirs and ponds of the county. Its hoarse voice, low bass notes, supposed by some to be its love song or call of the male to the female, have been compared to the roaring of a bull, hence the common name.

The bull frog is the one more commonly eaten, though any of them may be used as articles of food. Generally the hams only are taken, and when fried are said to resemble young chicken.

The color of the bull frog is brown, mottled with black

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above, and taking a greener hue upon the head. The abdomen is grayish-white, and the throat is white, dotted with green. Some of the larger ones attain a length of six inches.

Rana clamata, of Daudon, or green spring frog, is common along brooks and around ponds, sitting upon the banks, and plunging at the approach of danger. They are the earliest to awaken from their winter sleep. This species of frog is intermediate between the bull frog and the common small spring frog.

This species of frog is the one taken from the reservoirs to supply the markets.

Rana palustris, LeConte, or common spring frog, appears in countless numbers in early spring in wet places, in marshes and upon the borders of streams. They are active animals, very difficult to capture, leaping from eight to ten feet. The noise produced by thousands of them in a pond at night is almost deafening.

Rana sylvatica, of LeConte, or wood frog, is very abundant in the woods of Auglaize county, where it is found among damp, fallen leaves, which it resembles so closely as to be overlooked. They appear in March or April, and go into winter quarters the last of October. They prefer thick oak or maple forests for their habitation. Their color is quite variable, being darker in spring, but becoming lighter after exposure to the summer's sunlight. Its length is about two inches.

Hila versicolor, LeConte, the common tree toad. The color of this animal above varies from green to brown, with irregular dark blotches; skin above, rough, with numerous small elevations. The length is one and a half inches. This toad is common to all parts of the county. Dr. W. H. Smith states that, "It has ventriloqual powers, and is especially clamorous in damp weather and towards evening. It is found on trees and old fences, to the color of which it assimilates itself in a striking degree. It has an acrid secretion. In fine weather it climbs the highest trees after insects.

Bufo lentiginosus, Shaw, or American toad, is about three and one-half inches long by two inches in width. The color above is a dark slate, speckled with whitish gray and brown; beneath it is a yellowish or dirty white.

During the day it remains in concealment, crouched in cavities under stones, dead or decaying trees, or stumps. They are

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mild and timid animals, and, like the frogs, repair to ponds and hibernate in mud, where they have been found a foot below the surface.

FISHES.

The following catalogue of the fishes of Auglaize county has been compiled from the report of David L. Jordon, M. D., in the Zoology of Ohio:

Seolecosoma argentura	Mud-eel.
Lepidosteus osseus	Gar Pike.
Amiurus natalus	Yellow Cat-Fish.
Silurus cerulescens	Blue Cat-Fish.
Erimyzon trisignatus	White Sucker.
Erimyzon sucetta	Club Sucker.
Campastoma anomalum	Stone Roller.
Hyborhynchus notatus	Blunt Nosed Minnow.
Minnilus scabriceps	
Cyprinus carpio	Carp. (German).
Dorosoma Cepedianum	Hickory Shad.
Eupomotis Gibbosus	Common Sun-Fish.
Lepomis Pallidus	Blue Sun-Fish.
Amplophtes Rupestris	Rock Bass; Goggle Eye.
Micropterus Salmoides	Large-Mouthed Black Bass.
Perea Americana	Yellow Perch.
Bodianus Flavescens	Ringed Perch.
Perea Salmonea	Blue Pike.

BIRDS.

The following catalogue contains the name of nearly every resident or migratory bird of the county:

Tardus migratorus	Robin.
Turdus mustelinus	Wood Thrush.
Turdus swsinsoni	Olive-Backed Thrush.
Mimus Carolinensis	Catbird.
Harporhynchus rufus	Brown Thrush.
Sialia sialis	Bluebird.
Polioptila caculea	Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher.
Lophophanes bicolor	Tufted Titmouse or Chick.
Sitta Carolineensis	White-Bellied Nuthatch (Sapsucker).
Certhia familiaris	Brown Creeper.
Talmatodytes palustris	Long-Billed Marsh Wren.
Anthus ludovicianus	Brown Lark.
Prothonotaria citraea	Prothonotery Warbler.
Dendroeca arstiva	Summer Warbler.
Dendroeca virens	Black-Throated Green Warbler.
Dendroeca caerulea	Caerulean Warbler.

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Dendroeca Blackburniae	Blackburnian Warbler.
Dendroeca Palmarum	Yellow Red-Poll Warbler.
Siurus naevius	Water Wagtail.
Setophaga ruticilla	Redstart.
Pyranga rubra	Scarlet Tanager.
Pyranga aestiva	Summer Redbird.
Hirundo erythrogastra	Barn Swallow.
Petrochelidon lunifrons	Eave Swallow.
Progne subis	Martin.
Vireo olivaceous	Red-Eyed Vireo.
Vireo flavifrons	Yellow-throated Vireo.
Lanius borealis	Butcher Bird.
Melospiz melodia	Song Sparrow.
Junco hyemalis	Snowbird.
Spizella monticola	Tree Sparrow.
Spizella socialis	Chipping Sparrow.
Spizella pusilla	Field Sparrow.
Passer domesticus	English Sparrow.
Passerella iliaea	Fox Sparrow.
Gyanospiza cyanea	Indigo Bird.
Cardinalis Virginianus	Cardinal Redbird.
Pipilo erythropthalmus	Chewink.
Agelaeus phoeniceus	Red-Winged Blackbird.
Icterus spurious	Orchard Oriole.
Icterus Baltimore	Baltimore Oriole.
Quiscalus purpureus	Crow Blackbird.
Corvus corax	Raven.
Corvus Americanus	Common Crow.
Cyanurus christatus	Blue Jay.
Tyrannus Carolinensis	Kingbird; Bee-Martin.
Myiaarchus crinitus	Great Crested Flycatcher.
Sayornis fuscus	Pewee.
Contopus virens	Wood Pewee.
Antrostomus vociferus	Whippoorwill.
Chordeiles Virginianus	Nighthawk.
Chaetura pelagica	Chimney Swift.
Trochilus colubris	Ruby-Throated Hummingbird.
Ceryle alcyon	Belted Kingfisher.
Coccyzus erythrophtholmus	Black-Billed Cuckoo.
Picus villosus	Hairy Woodpecker.
Picus pubescens	Downy Woodpecker.
Sphyrapicus varius	Yellow-Bellied Woodpecker.
Melanerpes erythrocephalus	Red-Headed Woodpecker.
Calaptes auratus	Flicker.
Strix flammea	Barn Owl.
Bubo Virginianus	Great Horned Owl.
Scops asio	Screech Owl.
Otus vulgaris	Long-Eared Owl.

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Brachyotus palustris	Short-Eared Owl.
Syrnium cinereum	Great Gray Owl.
Syrnium nebulosum	Barred Owl.
Nyctea scandiaca	Snowy Owl.
Nyctale acadica	Saw-Whet Owl.
Accipiter fuscus	Pigeon Hawk.
Accipiter cooperi	Chicken Hawk.
Falco columbarius	Pigeon Hawk.
Falco sparverius	Sparrow Hawk.
Haliaetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle.
Cathartes aura	Turkey Buzzard.
Ectopistes macrura	Wild Pigeon.
Zenaedura Caroliensis	Carolina Dove.
Meleagris gallopava	Common Wild Turkey.
Bonasa umbellus	Pheasant.
Ortyx Virginianus	Quail; Bob-White.
Aegialitis vocifera	Kildeer Plover.
Phiohela minor	American Woodcock.
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron.
Grus Americana	White Crane.
Fulica Americana	Coot.
Anser Albifrons	American White-Fronted Goose.
Branta Canadensis	Canada Goose; Wild Goose.
Anas boschas	Mallard.
Dafila acuta	Pintail.
Maeca Americana	American Widgeon.
Querquedula discors	Blue-Winged Teal.
Aix sponsa	Wood Duck.
Fuligula ferina	Red-Head; Pochard.
Fuligulavallisneria	Canvas-Back Duck.
Bucephala albeola	Dipper Duck.
Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-Billed Dabchick.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The natural history of the county would be incomplete without some notice of its entomology. The number of its species is so great, however, that a description of each one would be too voluminous for a work of this character.

By permission of Mr. William Kayser, the entomologist, we give his extensive catalogue of the insects of Auglaize county:

HYMENOPTERA.

Pompilius formosus,	Urocerus sp.,
Sphex tibialis,	Urocerus albicornis,
Sphex ichneumon,	Pimpla atrata,
Polistes annularis,	Pimpla lunator,

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Polistes rebiginosus,
Monobia quadridens,
Polistes pallipes,
Priocnemis unifascitus,
Ammophila gryphus,
Pelopaeus cementarius,
Vespa maculata,
Odynerus sp.,
Epeolus sp.,
Tremex columba,
Ophion bilineatus,
Ophion macrurum,
Arotes amoenus,
Peleinus policerator,
Ichneumon unifasciatus,
Ichneumon centratus,
Amblyteles saturalis,
Dolerus arvensis,
Sciapteryx sp.

LEPIDOPTERA.

NYMPHALIDAE.

Danais archippus,
Euptoieta claudia,
Argynnis idalia,
Argynnis idalia,
Argynnis bellona,
Phyciodes nycteis,
Phyciodes tharos,
Grapta interrogationis,
Grapta comma,
Grapta progne,
Grapta j-album,
Vanessa antiopa,
Pyrameis atalanta,
Pyrameis huntera,
Pyrameis cardui,
Limenitis ursula,
Limenitis disippus,
Apatura celtis,
Apatura clyton,
Debis portlandia,
Neonympha eurytris,
Libythea bachmani.

LYCAENIDAE.

Thecla favonius,
Thecla calanus,
Chrysophanus thoe,
Lycaena pseudargiolus,
Lycaena comyntas.

PAPILIONIDAE.

Pieris protodice,
Pieris rapae,
Colias eurytheme,
Coliasphilodice,
Colias albinic,
Terias nicippe,
Papillio ajax,
Papilio marcellus,
Papilio telamonides,
Papilio turnus,
Papilio glaucus,
Papilio asterias,
Papilio troilus,
Papilio philenor,
Papilio cresphontes.

HESPERIDAE.

Ancyloxypha numitor,
Pamphila hobomok,
Pamphila nevada,
Pamphila campestris,
Pamphila peckius,
Pamphila mystic,
Pamphila cernes,
Pamphila accius,
Pyrgus tesselata,
Nisoniades icelus,
Pholisora catullus,
Endamus bathyllus,
Endamus tityrus,

SPHINGIDAE.

Hemaris diffinis,
Hemaris thyshe,
Amphion nessus,
Thyreus abbotii,
Deilephila lineata,

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Choerocampa tersa,
Ampelophaga myron,
Philampelus pandorus,
Philampelus achemon,
Protoparce celeus,
Protoparce Carolina,
Sphinx drupiferarum,
Sphinx chersis,
Sphinx insolita,
Dolba hylaeus,
Chlaenogramma jasminearum,
Ceratomia amyntor,
Ceratomia catalpae,
Triptogon occidentalis,
Smerinthus geminatus,
Paonias excaecatus,
Paonias myops,
Cressonia juglandis,

SESIIDAE.

Melittia ceto,
Podosesia syringae,
Sannina exitiosa,
Sesia acerni,
Sesia tipuliformis.

AGARISTIDAE.

Eadryas unio,
Eadryas grata.

SYNTOMIDAE.

Lycomorpha pholus.

PYROMORPHIDAE.

Harrisina Americana.

CTENUCHIDAE.

Scepsis fulvicollis.

LITHOSIIDAE.

Hypoprepia fucosa,
Euphanessa mendica,
Clemensia albata.

ARETIIDAE.

Crocota lacta,
Utetheisa bella,
Callimorpha clymene,
Callimorpha Lecontei,
Arctia virgo,
Arctia nais,
Pyrrharctia isabella,
Lecaretia acraea,
Spilosoma Virginica,
Spilosoma latipennis,
Hyphantria cunea,
Euchaetes collaris,
Ecpantheria scribonia,
Halisidota tessellata,
Halisidota caryae.

LIPARIDAE.

Orgyia leucosigma.

LIMACODIDAE.

Isa inornata,
Limacodes scapha.

PSYCHIDAE.

Lacosoma chiridota.

NOTODONTIDAE.

Ichthyura inclusa,
Ichthyura albosigma,
Apatelodes torrefacta,
Datana ministra,
Nadata gibbosa,
Notodonta stragula,
Pheosia rimosa,
Nerice bidentata,
Edema albifrons,
Heterocampa cinerea,
Cerura cinerea,
Odenasia concinna.

PLATYPTERYGIDAE.

Dryopteris rosea.

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CERATOÇAMPIDAE.

Eacles imperialis,
Citheronia regalis,
Sphingicampa bicolor,
Sphingicampa bisecta,
Anisota stigma,
Anisota senatoria,
Dryocampa rubicunda.

BOMYCIDAE.

Hemileuca maia,
Clisiocampa Americana,
Tolype velleda,
Sericaria mori,
Gastropacha Americana.

COSSIDAE.

Prionoxustus robiniae.

NOCTUIDAE.

Arsilonche albovenosa,
Acronycta occidentalis,
Acronycta lobeliae,
Acryonycta vinnula,
Acronycta acericola,
Acronycta oblinita,
Microcoelia diptheroides,
Agrotis ypsilon,
Peridroma saucia,
Noctua c-nigrum,
Noctua clandestina,
Chorizagrotis agrestis,
Feltia subgothica,
Mamestra grandis,
Mamestra trifolii,
Mamestra longiclava,
Hadena stipata,
Hadena arctica,
Hadena lignicolor,
Hadena modica,
Hyppa xylinoides,
Hydroecia nictitans,
Hydroecia erythrostigma,
Hydroecia nitela,
Arzama obliquata,
Monodes nucicolora,
Leucania pallens,
Leucania albilinea,
Leucania phragmatidicola,
Leucania commoides,
Leucania unipuncta,
Leucania pseudargyria,
Scolecocampa liburna,
Nolophana zelleri,
Pyrophila pyramidoides,
Stretchia variabilis,
Pyrrhia umbra,
Orthosia helva,
Orthosia lutosa,
Scoliopteryx libatrix,
Xylina antennata,
Xylina laticinerea,
Cucullia asteroides,
Aletia argilacea,
Ogdoconta cinereola,
Ambrestola urentis,
Plusia aerea,
Plusia biloba,
Plusia precationis,
Plusia brassicae,
Plusia simplex,
Plusiodonta compressipalpis,
Plagiomimicus pitychromus,
Heliothis armiger,
Schinia arcifera,
Schinia rivulosa,
Acontia crastrioides,
Acontia candefacta,
Chamyris cerintha,
Erastria muscosula,
Erastria apicosa,
Erastria carneola,
Galgula subpartita,
Drasteria erechtea,
Drasteria erichto,
Catocala nubilis,
Catocala coccinata,
Catocala ilia,
Catocala parta,
Catocala unijuga,
Catocala cara,
Catocala amatrix,

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Catocala innubens,
Catocala paleogama,
Catocala neogama,
Catocala retecta,
Catocala vidua,
Catocala epione,
Catocala robinsonii,
Catocala insolabalis,
Catocala amica,
Catocala grynea,
Catocala micronympha,
Catocala amasia,
Catocala crataegi,
Catocala blandula,
Catocala illecta,
Strenoloma lunilinea,
Parallelia bistriaris,
Homoptera edusa,
Homopteralunata,
Spargaloma umbrifascia,
Palthis angulalis,
Heterogramma rurigena,
Hormisa absorptalis,

GEOMETRIDAE.

Prochoerodes transversata,
Tetracis lorata,
Tetracis crocallata,
Metanema quercivoraria,
Metanema carnaria,
Ennomos magnarius,
Ennomos subsignarius,
Azelina hubnerata,
Endropia effectaria,
Endropia hypochraria,
Therina fervidaria,
Therina seminudaria,
Metrocampa margaritata,
Sicya macularia,
Angerona crocataria,
Microgonia limbaria,
Plagodis serinaria,
Plagodis keutzingaria,
Probole amicaria,
Synchlora rubrifrontaria,
Dyspteris abortivaria,
Acidalia inductata,
Acidalia quadrilineata,
Acidalia ennucleata,
Calothysanis amaturaria,
Calledapteryx dryopterata,
Stegania pustularia,
Corycia vestaliata,
Semiothisa praeatomata,
Lythria snoviaria,
Lythria chamaehrysaria,
Haematopis grataria,
Caterva catenaria,
Boarmia pampinaria,
Boarmia larvaria,
Tephrosia anticaria,
Paraphia subatomaria,
Eubyia cognitaria,
Eubyia quernaria,
Hybernia tiliaria,
Philagia strigataria,
Paleacrita vernata,
Heterophleps triguttata,
Phibalapteryx latirupta,
Pelrophora diversilineta,
Rheumaptera lacustrata,
Ochyria designata,
Epirrita dilutata,
Plemyria fluviata,
Eupithecia implicata.

PYRAUSTIDAE.

Hymenia perspectalis,
Desmia funeralis,
Phlyctaenia tertialis,
Nomophila noctuella,
Pyrausta octomaculata,
Pyrausta thestialis,
Pyrausta ranalis,
Pyrausta pertextalis,
Pyrausta theseusalis,
Pantographa limata,
Loxostege chortalis,
Loxostege obliteralis,
Eustixia pupula,
Evergestis straminalis,
Evergestis unimacula,
Hydrocampa obscuralis,
Hydrocampa albalis,
Hydrocampa icciusalis.

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PYRALIDIDAE.

Pyralis farinalis,
Pyralis costalis.

PHYCITIDAE.

Plodia interpunctella,
Peoria haematica.

CRAMBIDAE.

Argyria nivilis,
Crambus laqueatellus,
Crambus agitatellus,
Crambus vulgivagellus,
Crambus interminellus.

PTEROPHORIDAE.

Oxyptilus periscelidactylus,
Oxyptilus tenuidactylus.

TORTRICINA.

Cacoecia rosaceana.
Cacoecia rileyana,
Cacoecia argyrospila,
Cacoecia fervidana,
Ptycholoma melaleucana,
Tortrix albicomana,
Cenopis pettitana,
Cenopsis groteana,
Dichelia sulfureana.

GRAPHOLITHIDAE.

Paedisca otiosana,
Carpocapsa pomonella,

ANAPHORIDAE.

Acrolophus confusellus,
Otholophus variabilis,
Pseudanaphora arcanella.

GELECHIIDAE.

Depressaria atrodorsella.

DIPTERA.

TABANUS.

Tabanus atratus,
Bombiliomyia abrupta,
Tabanus lineola,
Midas clavatus,
Laphria thoracica,
Trapanea avipora,
Dasyllis flavicollis,
Merodon bardus,
Eristalis tenax,
Asilus sericeus,
Sphecomyia undata,
Tamnostema excentrica,
Argyromoeba simson,
Argyromoeba sinuosa,
Exoprosopa fasciata,
Laphria sericea,
Chrysops plangens,
Systoechus vulgaris,
Systoechus aequalis,

TAMNOSTOM.

Chrysopila thoracica,
Gastrophilus equi,
Stratiomyia norma,
Chrysops univittatus,
Trichopada pennipes,
Sargus decorus,
Syrphus Americanus,
Scatophaga furcata,
Syrphus gibesii,
Trypeta longicornis,
Allograpta obliqua,
Camptoneura picta,
Trixota flexa,
Callopistria annulipes,
Chaetopsis aenea,
Strictocephala vau,
Hippobosca bubonis,
Melophagus ovinus,
Chrysops sp.

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COLEOPTERA.

CICINDELIDAE.

Cincindela 12 guttata,
Cincindela 6 guttata,
Cincindela punctulata.

CARABIDAE.

Calosoma externum,
Calosoma scrutator,
Calosoma calidum,
Elaphrus pallipes,
Elaphrus ruscarius,
Scarites subterraneus,
Clivina bibustulata,
Bembidium paludosum,
Patrobus langicornis,
Pterostichus herculeanus,
Pterostichus adoxus,
Pterostichus permundus,
Pterostichus lustrans,
Evarthrus sodalis,
Amara fallax,
Diplochila laticollis,
Badister pulchellus,
Calathus gregarious,
Platynus hypolithus,
Platynus sordens,
Platynus cupripennis,
Platynus punctiformis,
Casnonia Pennsylvanica,
Galerita janus,
Lebia grandis,
Lebia striventris,
Lebia fuscata,
Lebia guttula,
Dromius piceus,
Chlaenius erythropus,
Chlaenius sericeus,
Chlaenius tricolor,
Chlaenius Pennsylvanicus,
Agonoderus lineola,
Agonoderus pallipes,
Harpalus caliginosus,
Harpalus Pennsylvanicus,
Bradycellus repustris,
Anisodactylus Baltimorensis,
Anisodactylus piceus,
Anisodactylus serioeus,
Anisodactylus interstitialis,

HALIPLIDAE.

Cnemidotus 12-punctatus.

DYTISCIDAE.

Rhantus tostus,
Dystiseus hybridus,
Dutiseus marginicollis,
Acilius fraternus,
Graphoderes fasciatocollis,
Cybister fimbriolatus.

GYRINIDAE.

Dineutes assimilis.

HYDROPHILDAE.

Hydrophilus ovatus,
Hydrophilus triangularis,
Hydrophilus glaber,
Hydrocharis obtusatus,
Berosus ifuscatus,
Laccobius agilis,
Laccobius fasciatus.

SILPHIDAE.

Necrophorus Americanus,
Necrophorus orbicollis,
Necrophorus guttula,
Necrophorus pustulatus,
Necrophorus tomentosus,
Silpha surinamensis,
Silpha lapponica
Silpha inaequalis,
Silpha noveboracensis,
Silpha Americana.

STAPYLINIDAE.

Listetrophus cingulatus,
Creophilus villosus,

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Staphylinus cinnamopterus,
Ocypus ater,
Philonthus clunalis,
Xantholinus cephalus,
Cryptobium bicolor,
Paederus riparia,
Pinophilus latipes,
Tachinus fimbratus,
Glyptoma costale.

COCCINELLIDAE.

Megilla maculata,
Hypodamia 5-signata,
Hypodamia convergens,
Hypodamia parenthesis,
Coccinella 9-notata,
Coccinella sanguinea,
Adalia bipunctata,
Chilocorus bivulnerus,
Brachyaeantha ursina.

ENDOMYCHIDAE.

Mycetina Hornii,
Endomychus biguttatus.

EROTYLIDAE.

Languria Mozardi,
Megalodacne fasciata,
Megalodacne heros,
Ischyrus 4-punctatus,
Tritoma unicolor,
Tritoma flavicollis.

COLYDIIDAE.

Aulonium tuberculatum.

CUCUJIDAE.

Silvanus surinamensis,
Silvanus bidentatus,
Catogenus rufus,
Cucujus clavipes,
Laemophlaeus testaceus,
Brontes dubius.

MYCETOPHAGIDAE.

Mycetophagus punctatus,
Dermestes marmoratus,
Dermestes lardarius,
Dermestes vulpinus,
Dermestes talpinus,
Anthrenus musaeorum.

HISTERIDAE.

Hololepta fossularis,
Hololepta abbreviatus,
Hololepta depurator,
Hololepta punctipes,
Aeletes simplex.

NITIDULIDAE.

Epuraea Erichsonii,
Phenolia grossa,
Omosita discoidea,
Ips fasciatus.

LATRIDIIDAE.

Latridius minutus,

TROPOSITIDAE.

Trogosita virescens,
Trogosita castanea,
Trogosita pippingskoelda,
Calitys scabra.

BYRRHIDAE.

Byrrhus Americanus.

HETEROCERIDAE.

Heterocerus ventralis.

DASCYLLIDAE.

Cyphon ruficollis.

ELATERIDAE.

Alus oculatus,
Elater nigricollis,

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Elater vitiosus,
Drasterius elegans,
Orthostethus infuscatus,
Agriotes avulsus,
Melanotus communis.

BUPRESTIDAE.

Chalcophora campestris,
Dicerea divarieata,
Chrysobothris femorata,
Chrysobothris dentipes,
Acmaeodera culta,
Ptosima gibbicollis,
Agrilus ruficollis,
Agrilus politus.

LAMPYRIDAE.

Lycus eruentus,
Calopteron apicale,
Eros aurora,
Ellychnia corrusca,
Photinus pyralis,
Podabrus basilaris,
Podabrus tomentosus,
Lucidota atra,
Chauliognathus Pennsylvanicus,
Telephorus scitulus,
Telephorus Carolinus,
Telephorus bilineatus.

CLERIDAE.

Elasmocerus terminatus,
Clerus quadriguttatus,
Enoplium quadripunctatum,
Necrobia violaceus.

PTINIDAE.

Ptinus fur,
Sitodrepa panicea.

LUCANIDAE.

Lucanus dama,
Dorcus parallelus,

Ceruchus piceus,
Passalus cornutus,

SCARABAEIDAE.

Canthon laevis,
Copris anaglypticus,
Copris Carolina,
Ataenius gracilis,
Aphodius fossor,
Phodius fimetarius,
Bolboceras tumefactus,
Odontaeus cornigerus,
Geotrupes splendidus,
Trox unistraiatus,
Trox scaber,
Dichelonycha elongata,
Serica sericea,
Lachnosterna fusca,
Lachnosterna balia,
Lachnosterna quercus,
Pelidnota punctata,
Ligyrus relictus,
Xyloryctes satyrus,
Allorhina nitida,
Euphoria inda,
Gnorimus masculosus,
Trichius affinis,
Trichius viridulus.

SPONDYLIDAE.

Parandra brunnea.

CERAMBYCIDAE.

Orthosoma brunneum,
Criocephalus agrestis,
Physocnemum brevilineum,
Phymatodes variabilis,
Chion cinetus,
Eburia quadrigenminata,
Romaleum rufulum,
Elaphidion villosum,
Molorchus bimaculatus,
Callimoxys sanguinicollis,
Crossidius hirtipes,
Cyllene pictus,

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Cyllene Robiniae,
Plagionotus speciosus,
Neoclytus capraea,
Clytanthus ruricola,
Cyrtophorus verrucosus,
Euderces picipes,
Encyclops caeruleus,
Toxotus Schaumil,
Toxotus trivittatus,
Gaurotes cressoni,
Strangalia luteicornis,
Strangalia bicolor,
Typocerus zebratus,
Typocerus lineola,
Leptura rubrica,
Leptura vittata,
Leptura pubera,
Mohammus titillator,
Taricanus truquii,
Saperda vestita,
Saperda calearata,
Saperda tridentata,
Oberea tripunctata,
Tetraopes tetraophalmus.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.

Lema trilineata,
Anomoea latielavia,
Coscinoptera dominicana,
Pachybrachys subfasciatus,
Chrysochus auratus,
Colaspis praetexta,
Doryphora elivicollis,
Doryphora 10-lineata,
Chrysomela saturalis,
Chrysomela scalaris,
Chrysomela bigsbyana,
Gastroides polygoni,
Lina lapponica,
Lina scripta,
Diabrotica 12-punctata,
Diabrotica vittata,
Diabrotica longicornis,
Galeruca xanthomelaena,
Disonycha pennsylvanica,
Systena bitaeniata,
Coptocycla guttata.

BRUCHIDAE.

Bruchus pisi,
Bruchus obsoletus.

TENEBRIONIDAE.

Nyctobates pennsylvanica,
Scotobates calcaratus,
Diaperis hydni,
Hoplocephala bicornis,
Platydema micans,
Hypophloeus substriatus,
Mycetochares fraterna.

OTHNIIDAE.

Othnius umbrosus.

MELANDRYIDAE.

Tetratoma truncorum,
Penthe pimlia,
Melandra striata,
Hallomenus humeralis.

PYTHIDAE.

Pytho Americanus.

OEDEMERIDIAE.

Aselera ruficollis.

ANTHICIDAE.

Corphyra lugubris,
Anthicus difficilis.

PYROCHROIDAE.

Pyrochroa femoralis.

MELOIDAE.

Meloe impressus,
Epicauta vittata,
Epicauta cinrea,
Epicauta pennsylvanica,
Pyrote terminata.

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OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

Scythropus elegans,
Scythropus californicus.

GURCULIONIDAE.

Listrinotus caudatus,
Listrinotus squamiger,
Phytonomus punctatus,
Lixus concavus,
Macrops vitticollis,
Magdalis barbita,
Magdalis pallida,
Eleschus ephippiatus,
Anthonomus quadrigibbus,
Contrachelus nenuphar,
Gymnetron teter,
Rhyssematus lineaticollis,
Mononychus vulpeculus.

BRENTHIDAE.

Rhodobaenus tredecimpunctus,
Balaninus nosicus,
Calandra granaria,
Cossonus platalea,
Cossonus crenatus.

SCOLYTIDAE.

Tomicus confusens,
Dendroctonus terebrans,
Hylurgops subcostulatus,
Cratoparis lunatus.

ORTHOPTERA.

PHASMIDAE.

Spectrum femoratum.

ACRYDI.

Acrydium Americanum,
Oedipoda Carolina,
Oedipoda xanthoptera.

LACUSTARIAE.

Conocephalus ensiger,
Phaneroptera angustifolia,
Cyrtophyllus concavus,
Ceutophilus maculatus.

GRYLLIDAE.

Gryllotalpa brevipennis,
Gryllus abbreviatus,
Oecanthus fasciatus,
Oecanthus niveus,
Oecanthus bipunctatus.

BLATTARIAE.

Phasmodes Pennsylvanicus,
Ectobia germanica.

NEUROPTERA.

LIBELLULIDAE.

Hagenius brevistylus,
Aeschna constricta,
Libellula pulchella,
Libellula basilis,
Libellula trimaculata,
Agrion verticalis,
Celithemis eponina,
Diplax rubicunda,
Heterina Americana,
Perithemis domitia,
Argia violacea,
Lestes uncata,
Calopteryx maculata,
Mesothemis simplicicollis.

SIALIDAE.

Corydalis cornutus,
Chauliodes rastricornis.

HEMEROBIDAE.

Polystoechotes punctatus,

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Chrysopa oculata,
Chrysopa nigricornis.

PHRYGANEIDAE.

Neuronia semifasciata,
Limnophilus sp.,
Hydropsyche sp.,
Leptocerus sp.

PANORPIDAE.

Bittacus strigosus,
Panorpa rufescens,
Hexagenia bilineata.

EPHEMERIDAE.

Ephemera decora.

TERMESTIDAE.

Termes flavipes.

HEMEROBIDAE.

Brachynemerus sp.,
Polystochetes punctatus.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Evidences of an ancient race of people, entirely distinct from the Indian, are found in many localities of the county. They have left no written history, and all that is known concerning them is largely a matter of conjecture. Their implements found in nearly all sections of the state, their mounds, and their enclosures, are all that are left of this ancient civilization. "They have been called Mound Buiders, on account of the innumerable mounds which they erected, and which remained until the advent of the white man."

The writer has no knowledge of any mounds having been discovered within the county. Enclosures, however, varying in outline, are found in the eastern portion of the Muchinippe territory. Scattered all over the county are implements belonging to both the Mound Builders and the Indians. When these relics are found on the surface it is impossible to determine to which race they belonged. The aggregate of the relics now in the hands of private collectors of the county would fill a large museum.

Of the stone relics exhibited in the accompanying engraving, much has been written that must be regarded as mere conjecture. Many of them have largely passed out of use by the modern Indians, and their actual purpose is unknown. The names given to them have been based upon a theoretical idea of their purpose or because of their appearance.

No. 1 is what is commonly called a banner, or ceremonial stone, and has been wrought from striped slate. It is highly

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finished, very symmetrical, and elegant in proportion, evidently designed to be ornamental. The material is compact and fine-grained, but the eye is only one-half inch in diameter. The edges are not sharp, but rounded.

No. 2 represents a red stone pipe found on the farm of



Thomas Schoonover, in Moulton township. In appearance, it is symmetrical. On one side it bears a rude sketch of a fish. The workmanship as a whole displays a superior degree of skill.

No. 3 represents a pipe cut from porphoritic iron. The etching on the bowl exhibits a degree of skill and taste that are surprising. The specimen was plowed up in a field near Wapakoneta.

No. 4 is a bird-shaped object. It has been carved from a

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bluish striped slate. The eyes of the fowl (if it represents a fowl) are protuberant, and small holes are drilled in the bottom and end to the depth of half an inch.

Figures 4, 5, 6, and 8 are supposed to represent birds.

Thomas Wilson, in a paper published in the Smithsonian report for 1888, says: "The purpose of these objects has been for a long period unknown. A Chippewa Indian told me, in the Smithsonian Institution, last summer, that they served for gaming. They were placed in a pan or basket, which, being covered, was shaken, and then set down quietly, the cover removed, and an inspection would show how many of the birds were seated upright. The player having the greatest number thus won the game."

No. 9 is a representation of a dog, and in design and finish compares well with the banner stones. We know of no other similar specimen in any collection. This specimen was discovered by some unknown person in Wayne township.

No. 7 is a semi-cylindrical piece of gray granite an inch and three-quarters in length and an inch and a half in diameter. A perforation having a diameter of half an inch extends lengthwise through it. The purpose of the instrument is unknown. It may have been used as a whistle.

No. 10 is a tube five inches long, and having a diameter of five-eighths of an inch at the larger end, and three-eighths at the smaller end. The tubular orifice tapers from the larger end to the smaller. It served the purpose, without much doubt, of a tobacco pipe, the smaller end serving as a mouth-piece.

No. 12 is a boat-shaped relic, carved from green slate, and has two holes drilled in the bottom of the dish-shaped cavity. These holes have apparently never been used, for their edges are as fresh and sharp as the day they were made, showing no trace of wear. Mr. S. F. DeFord, of Ottawa, Ohio, has a relic of similar pattern that is without holes in the bottom of the concavity.

No. 11 is a pendant made from brown slate. The hole has been drilled with a tapering drill, by drilling from each side, leaving a sharp edge in the middle of the piece. Many relics of similar shape have two perforations.

No. 13 is a whetstone, and is supposed to be of more modern construction.

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Numbers 13 and 15 are ceremonial or banner stones. They are symmetrically shaped and well polished.

No. 17, taken from an Indian grave, is a representation of the leg of a Buffalo. Tally marks on the upper portion of it probably represent the number of buffalo that the hunter had killed.

Numbers 16 and 19 are spearheads three and a half inches in length. These flint implements are found in great numbers, along with arrowheads. The difference in size seems to indicate the difference in name. Except for this, the same implement may have served as either arrow or spearhead. In connection with this notice of spearheads and arrowheads, it may be stated that large numbers of leaf-shaped implements are found that probably served the purpose of knives. The archæologic interest of these leaf-shaped implements is, that in Europe they belong to the paleolithic period. In France they have been called feuille de laurier, laurel leaf.

No. 18 is a flint knife four inches in length, and having notches at one end for fastening it to a handle. The edge of the blade is sharp, and must have been a useful instrument to the owner. It is the best implement of the kind, with one exception, that the writer has ever seen. The exceptional specimen is in the private collection of Mr. Edmund Grothaus, of New Bremen. His knife relic is about seven inches in length. The blade and handle are in one piece. The symmetry and workmanship of the implement surpasses anything in the line of chipped flint instruments that we have ever seen. It is doubtful if its equal can be found in any collection in the country.

STONE AXES.

(From the report of the Archæological Committee of Ohio of the stone relics exhibited at the Centennial Exhibit at Philadelphia in 1876.)

Under this head are included all wrought stones with a groove, a poll, and a bit. They are polished, partially polished and unpolished or rough. The bit is made sharp by rubbing, and the material is hard and tough, generally of trachyte, greenstone, granite, quartz, or basalt. Most of them are straight on one edge. They appear to have been manufactured from small oblong boulders, which were brought into shape by a pick or chipping instrument, the marks of which are visible on nearly all

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of them. A handle or helve was fastened in the groove by thongs of rawhide; either a wythe, a split stick, or a forked branch. The bit is narrower than the body of the axe, which is not generally so well balanced as to be of much value as a wood-cutting implement. It is very seldom that the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is generally round, but sometimes flat, and, rarely, pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting. The smaller ones are better fitted for war clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs, it would be very efficient, and was probably put to all these uses. In weight, they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The heavy ones must have been kept stationary at camps and villages. Such axes were in use by the red Indians when they were first met by white men, and are still in use among certain tribes in British America.

HAMMERS.

Double-headed hammers having a groove at the middle are occasionally found in the county. A fine specimen of this class of implements may be seen in the collection of Dr. C. Berlin, of Wapakoneta. The mechanical symmetry of the instrument is perfect. It is made of the same hard material as the stone axes.

CELTS.

Most of the chisel-form implements were probably used as aids in peeling bark from trees, for separating the skin from animals, and for wedges. Greater numbers of this implement are found in the county than of any other variety of instrument, with the exception of arrowheads. Many of thes chisel-shaped implements are beautifully polished.

PESTLES.

Pestles are almost as common as the grooved axes. They are mostly rude, but are frequently found polished and wrought with great care. They are of various shapes, but the prevailing form is that of a bluntly-pointed cone, with a knob-like expanse at the base. Occasionally they are met with having a knob-like expanse at both ends, one being larger than the other. The so-called "rolling-pins" are another variety. They are long,

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straight and round, tapering towards the end. They are seldom polished, and vary from seven to thirteen inches in length.

—(From Maclean's Mound Builders.)

POTTERY.

A few broken remains of pottery have been taken from the gravel deposits of the county. A portion of an urn, now in the possession of Miss Sarah Howell, a High School teacher in the Wapakoneta public schools, was taken from a gravel bank, two miles north of Wapakoneta. The fragment is a part of the upper portion of the vessel. The decoration of the fragment consists of incised lines and dots, with various combinations. Fragments have also been found in other gravel deposits, but were not preserved by the laborors making the excavations.

The mounds of the Mound Builders, if there ever were any in Auglaize county, were leveled by the Shawnee Indians before they took their departure to the West.

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CHAPTER XIV.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

In March, 1848, primary meetings were held for the nomination of county officers, to serve until the next annual election to be held in October. The election was held on the first Monday of April, resulting in the election of the following county officers:

Associate Judges.— G. Good, President.
David Simpson.
George W. Holbrook.

Commissioners.— Shadrach Montgomery.
Hugh T. Rinehart.
John M. Dress.

Auditor.—Marmaduke W. Smith.
County Treasurer.—Jno. Rickley.
County Clerk.—Thomas Nichols.
Sheriff.—John Elliott.
Recorder.—Simon Drescher.
Prosecuting Attorney.—Samuel R. Mott.
Coroner.—A. S. Bennett.
Surveyor.—Dominicus Flaitz.

On the 10th of April, 1848, the county commissioners met in session in George W. Holbrook's office, at which meeting the officers-elect filed their certificates of election and bonds, and were sworn into office.

Marmaduke W. Smith, being confined to his home by sickness, did not appear until the 11th, when the oath of office was administered, and his bond fixed at two thousand dollars.

The auditor not having fully recovered from his sickness, E. M. Phelps was appointed auditor pro tem., and took the oath of office. John Rickley, also, presented his certificate and bond, which were approved. He gave bond in the sum of thirty thousand dollars. The following citizens were his bondsmen: Samuel

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R. Mott, R. B. Gordon, P. V. Herzing, Samuel Scott, Sabert Scott, Jacob Morphelius, and Joseph Kelsey.

The record states that, "the commissioners proceeded to organize the townships and parts of townships within the limits of the county of Auglaize, as follows, viz.:

1.—The south tier of sections taken from Shawnee township is added to the township of Duchouquet, and made a part thereof.

2.—The north tier of sections of Moulton township is added to the south half of Amanda township, and is hereby organized into a township to be called Logan. The remaining part of Moulton township to retain its original name.

3.—The north tier of sections of Wayne township, formerly of Mercer county, is added to the south half of Salem township, and is hereby organized into a township to be called Salem.

4.—The balance of Wayne township to retain its organization, and to be called Noble township.

It is ordered that the election of the new townships of Logan and Salem be held on the third Monday of May next, and that the auditor cause public notice to be given of the same, by public advertisement in three of the most public places in each of said townships, at least ten days before the said day of election.

The Board contracted with John H. Nichols for the use of lot 57 and the half of lot 58, O. P. Wapakoneta, for offices, at sixty dollars per annum, as per contract on file.

Also contracted with James Elliott for the use of the M. E. Church for the purpose of holding courts for such length of time as they may need it, for such sum as will seat it and erect a pulpit or stand, not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

April 11th, 1848.

The Board met. Members present as yesterday. The transcripts from Mercer county not having arrived, all business as a board of equalization is postponed until such time as they arrive.

In compliance with the eleventh section of the act of the State Legislature, establishing the county of Auglaize, "the citizens of Wapakoneta, or a number of them, presented a bond to the commissioners of Auglaize county in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the payment of five thousand

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dollars, in five equal annual payments, each one of the obligors to be held liable in proportion to his taxable property on the duplicate, with security to be approved by the Board, a copy of which bond is ordered to be published and made a part of this record, for the approval of the Board.

The bond, after having a proper deliberation, is not approved. First, because the payments are not such as the Board require. Second, because the conditions generally are not approved.

On this day Marmaduke W. Smith, auditor-elect of the county, appeared with his certificate of election and bond, which were approved, and he was sworn into office. The penal sum of his bond was two thousand dollars, with William Botkin, John Hawthorn, and Picket Doute as securities.

On the same day (11th) the following bills were allowed:

S. R. Mott, Esq., prosecuting attorney, is allowed ten dollars for attendance two days examining bonds, etc., and the auditor is directed to issue an order accordingly.

John Ferguson is allowed one dollar and twenty-five cents for bringing the transcripts from Mercer county, and the auditor is directed to issue an order accordingly.

The Board direct the auditor to assess a tax for road purposes, amounting to two mills on the dollar.

The Board direct the auditor to issue an order to the auditor of Allen county for three dollars and fifty cents for journal.

The Board direct an order to G. W. Andrews for four dollars and seventy-five cents for cash paid out and services in organizing the Board; also Benjamin Naas for three dollars and fifty cents for services, going to Celina to obtain transcripts.

George W. Holbrook is allowed one dollar and seventy-five cents for money paid for office copy of the bill erecting the new county of Auglaize.

WAPAKONETA, OHIO, APRIL 12th, 1848.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present as yesterday.

The citizens of the town of Wapakoneta present a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the commissioners of Auglaize county, Ohio, executed by George W. Holbrook, R. J. Skinner, John Elliott, William Craft, Sen., James Elliott, John C. Bothe, Jeremiah Ayers, Michael Dumbruff, George

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Emerick, and Anthony Roth, jointly and severally, with a condition for the payment of five thousand dollars, payable, one thousand dollars by September 1st, 1848; fifteen hundred dollars by September 1st, 1849; one thousand dollars by September 1st, 1850; fifteen hundred dollars by September 1st, 1851, the last payment to be paid in good materials for the erection of county buildings at cash price.

And the said bond being offered for approval, the same is approved, and ordered to be filed.

April 12th, 1848.

The Board this day contract conditionally with R. J. Skinner for lots 51, 52, 53, Skinner's second south addition to Wapakoneta, with this express understanding that if the conditions of the five thousand dollar bond this day executed by the citizens of Wapakoneta are not complied with, the contract is at an end, but if the said bond is complied with, then the obligors of that bond shall receive a credit of two hundred dollars upon the last payment of said bond. These lots are for the erection of public buildings, and it is determined that the county buildings shall be located upon said lots.

And now comes M. Dumbroff, and gives notice of appeal.

John Elliott has presented his bill, and is allowed three dollars for services, notifying J. M. Drees and Marmaduke W. Smith. Hugh T. Rinehart is allowed for five days, $10.00; S. Montgomery is allowed for five days, $10.00; John M. Drees is allowed for five days, $10.00; E. M. Phelps is allowed nine dollars and forty-two cents for services as auditor pro tem. this session, as per account on file.

Shadrach Montgomery,
John M. Drees,
Hugh T. Rinehart,
} *Commissioners.*

September 1st, 1848.

The citizens of Wapakoneta paid the commissioners one thousand dollars, the first payment on their bond of April 12th, 1848.

In August of the summer of 1848, caucuses were held in the different townships for the nomination of county officers, to

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be elected at the annual election to be held on the first Monday of the following October.

The political canvass by the Democratic and Whig parties was exciting and bitter in the extreme. Numerous political meetings were held in the two townships, in which the propriety of establishing the county seat at St. Mary's or Wapakoneta was thoroughly discussed. Notwithstanding the fact that the citizens of Wapakoneta had presented a bond for five thousand dollars, as provided in the eleventh section of the act establishing the county, and had paid the first thousand dollars, the citizens of St. Mary's and the western townships were of opinion that the citizens of Wapakoneta would not be able to make the several payments on the bond, in which event the question of the location of the county seat would be left to a vote of the citizens of the county. Should that be the case, there was a strong probability that a majority would favor the location of it at St. Mary's, as the more densely populated townships of the west were favorable to her interests, whilst Wapakoneta was largely dependent on the more sparsely populated townships of the east.

In the warmly contested campaign, charges of corruption, trickery and selfishness were imputed to candidates, that had no foundation in fact. U. T. Rinehart, of Union township, had more than his share of contumely to bear. It finally became so exasperating to him in September that he delivered an address at Wapakoneta, in which he defined his position on the questions at issue. He was especially severe on the citizens of Wapakoneta, as he believed that most of the calumnies circulated against him had emanated from that locality. In his impassioned speech he is reported to have said, "You may rake and scrape hell from one end to the other, and you cannot find a meaner place, or a meaner set of men, than are to be found in Wapakoneta." The statement came near starting a riot, which was barely averted by the leading citizens of the place.

Dr. George W. Holbrook, who was mainly instrumental in securing the erection of the county, also received his share of censure from the citizens of St. Mary's for his favoring the establishment of the county seat at Wapakoneta. The excitement at St. Mary's ran so high in September that he was threatened with personal violence if he should visit that village.

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But by the fall of 1849, however, the hostility of St. Mary's had so far abated that the Doctor visited the village with a consignment of fifty fat hogs, and was tendered a very cordial reception. A remark made by a former political opponent, "that if they had two or three such men as the Doctor, their town would amount to something." It is needless to state that the remark was both pleasing and amusing to the Doctor.

After a heated campaign extending through the months of August and September, the annual election was held on the 10th of October. The returns were not received by the canvassing board until late in the afternoon of the day following the election. The board therefore decided to deposit the returns in Dr. Holbrook's office, and complete the canvass the next morning. They took charge of the key of the office, feeling confident that the returns would not be disturbed during the night. When they assembled in the morning it was discovered that the returns from German township had been taken from the file by some one, and could not be found.

The canvass of the remaining townships resulted as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.

Samuel R. Mott	690
Chas. W. Levering	318

AUDITOR.

Marmaduke W. Smith	738
Robert C. Layton	310

TREASURER.

John J. Rickley	522
John C. Bothe	494

SHERIFF.

John Elliott	594
Madison Copeland	414

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John M. Drees	564
Hugh T. Rinehart	564
Shadrach Montgomery	725
S. A. Majors	246
Fred. Schrader	438
John Morris	553

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RECORDER.

Simon Drescher	679
John H. Nichols	348

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

George W. Andrews	696
Joseph Plunkett	270

CORONER.

A. S. Bennett	705
J. M. G. Shaw	324

SURVEYOR.

Dominicus Flaitz	933

At some time in the year 1849, the following duplicate of the missing returns from German township was placed on file:

Representative	Samuel R. Mott	238
	Chas. W. Levering	17
Auditor	Marmaduke W. Smith	239
	Robert C. Layton	16
Treasurer	John J. Rickley	148
	John C. Bothe	90
Sheriff	John Elliott	238
	Madison Copeland	19
County Commissioner	John M. Drees	234
	Hugh T. Rinehart	72
	Shadrach Montgomery	230
	S. A. Majors	16
	Fred. Schrader	71
	John Morris	22
Recorder	Simon Drescher	239
	John H. Nichols	16
Prosecuting Attorney	George W. Andrews	237
	Joseph Plunkett	79
Coroner	A. S. Bennett	236
	J. M. G. Shaw	17
Surveyor	Dominicus Flaitz	237

From the record in the commissioners' office we learn that "the commissioners-elect cast lots for length of terms that each should serve. By lot, Shadrach Montgomery was elected for three years; U. T. Rinehart for two years; and John M. Drees for one year.

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From the same journal we copy the following:

December 6th, 1848.—"The Board of Commissioners took up the acct. of Dominicus Flaitz of $15 for procuring field notes for the surveyor's office. The Board allowed $13 of said account, and ordered an order to be drawn on the county treasury in favor of D. Flaitz for $13."

The journal, from December 6th, 1848, to January 10th, 1850, is filled with records of petitions for roads and their establishment, the levying of taxes, and the auditing of miscellaneous accounts.

January 18th, 1850.—The Board proceeded to business by opening the several sealed proposals submitted to the auditor (a tabular statement of which was made out and ordered to be placed on file in the auditor's office), and found that G. W. Andrews & Co., of Wapakoneta, had made the lowest bid for the erection of said court-house and jail, whereupon said Andrews was duly informed by order of the Board that his bid was accepted, upon the condition that he would enter into bond with sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board then adjourned.

Saturday morning, 8 o'clock, January 19th, 1850. — The Board of Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. Montgomery, H. T. Rinehart, John Morris.

G. W. Andrews & Co. withdrew the bid acted upon by the Board yesterday.

The Board then found that Messrs. S. Scott and James Elliott were the next lowest bidders for the erection of the court-house, and were accordingly notified of the fact by order of the Board.

The said Sabert Scott and James Elliott then entered into bond unto the State of Ohio, for the use of Auglaize county, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned for the erection of said court-house according to the contract this day made between said commissioners and said Scott and Elliott and filed in the auditor's office.

George W. Holbrook having bid lowest for the erection of the jail, the Board accepted said bid, whereupon said George W. Holbrook entered into bond with security in the penal sum of

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eight thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract this day entered into between said Holbrook and commissioners for the erection of said jail, and placed on file in the auditor's office.

January 13th, 1851.—The Board settled with the contractors for building the court-house and jail.

Scott and Elliott received	$11,499 00
George W. Holbrook received	2,350 00

The week following the acceptance of the buildings, the county officers moved into their respective offices. In May of the same year, the first term of court was held in the new court-house.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The crowded condition of the old court-house, arising from the accumulation of valuable records in the different offices, led the grand jury in 1892 to report that a more commodious building was needed. The proposition to erect such a building was not received with favor by the public. After two years of agitation of the proposed measure, a bill was formulated by the prosecuting attorney and county commissioners, and introduced in the General Assembly by Hon. M. D. Shaw, then a member of the Senate, authorizing the county commissioners to issue bonds to the amount of $125,000, for the construction of a new court-house. For certain reasons, the usual custom of submitting such a measure to a vote of the people was omitted, and the bill became a law February 2, 1893. The following is the law under which the building was constructed:

(Senate Bill No. 392.)

AN ACT

To authorize and require the commissioners of Auglaize county to build a court house.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the commissioners of Auglaize county are hereby authorized and required to construct a court-house at such point at the county seat of said county as, in their judgment, may be deemed most appropriate for the public good, and plans and specifications for the same shall be determined upon,

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and the contract, or contracts, therefor let according to law within six months after the passage of this act, which contract or contracts shall require the said building to be completed as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2. That the commissioners of said county are hereby authorized, if in their opinion they deem it best for the public good, either to use the real estate now owned by the said county at the county seat as a site for said court-house, or to sell the real estate now occupied by the court-house, together with the buildings thereon, for cash or upon such terms of credit as the commissioners may deem proper, and to purchase or acquire, by donation or condemnation, as provided by law, new real estate for such court-house. Provided, that the proceeds arising from the sale of said real estate and buildings shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and interest thereon, that may be issued and sold under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. That when, in the opinion of said commissioners, it is necessary to purchase any such real estate for said court-house, and they and the owners are unable to agree upon its purchase and sale, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to appropriate such real estate according to law in such case. And if, (in) the opinion of such commissioners, it shall be necessary in locating said court-house to use and occupy any alley or part thereof therefor, they are hereby authorized to apply to the village council or the court of common pleas to have the same vacated according to law, and to appropriate the right-of-way or easement therein of any lot-owner, according to law.

SECTION 4. That the commissioners of said county, for the purpose of building said court-house and acquiring the necessary real estate therefor, are hereby authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money as they may deem necessary, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent. per annum, and issue bonds of said county to secure the payment of the principal and interest thereon; such interest shall be paid semi-annually, and the principal shall be paid at such times as the commissioners may prescribe within twenty-five years from the date of such indebtedness; said bonds to be sold for not less than their par value.

SECTION 5. That the bonds so issued shall have interest coupons attached, and signed by the commissioners, or any two of them, and countersigned by the auditor, in sums of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars each, payable to the bearer, at the county treasury, with interest as aforesaid, at such times, not exceeding twenty-five years after date, as the commissioners may prescribe, and such bonds shall specify distinctly the object for which they were issued.

SECTION 6. The commissioners shall, annually, at their June session, levy such tax on all personal and real property in

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said county as will pay the interest on such indebtedness and the principal as it matures, not to exceed ten thousand dollars in any one year.

SECTION 7. This bill shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

"The Board of County Commissioners, then composed of Jacob Logan, William Barth and William Kelly, entered into contract with E. M. Campfield in the sum of $102,536.80 for the construction of the building. In the meantime the Board purchased the property comprising one entire half block, bounded by Willipe, Pearl, Perry and Mechanic streets, upon which the building is located, and on July 2, 1893, the work of excavation was begun. As the work progressed, addition after addition, and almost innumerable alterations, were made until the cost aggregated more than double the amount authorized by the law."

The following, taken from the records in the county auditor's office, is an itemized statement of the cost of the building:

E. M. Campfield, contract price		$102,536 80
E. M. Campfield, fireproofing		6,600 00
Additional foundation	$5,982 00	
Iron and beams in floor and roof	8,625 41	
Changing galvanized iron cornice on building to stone	9,000 00	
Changing galvanized iron cornice on tower to stone	3,000 00	
Changing iron trimmings to copper	3,500 00	
Tunnels to basement	920 00	
Finishing basement	3,600 00	
Plastering basement	891 60	
Contract for tile flooring, steel shutters and vault doors	2,125 00	
Contract for tile and wainscoating	2,500 00	
Contract for frescoing	4,500 00	
Contract for inside window blinds	1,600 00	
Contract for tower clock and clock house	2,100 00	
Contract for mantles	600 00	
Contract for burglar proof vault in treasurer's office	3,500 00	
Contract for masonry, concrete, etc., for same	584 97	
All other extra work in building	9,358 71	
		$71,785 69

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Baxter & Co., plumbing		3,083 47
Frank Winget, lightning rods		493 50
		$184,526 46

POWER HOUSE.

Brought forward		$184,526 46
E. M. Campfield, contract price	$4,500 00	
E. M. Campfield, stock, paving inside, etc	1,291 20	
		$5,791 20
E. M. Campfield, electric light plant	$5,860 00	
E. M. Campfield, engine and belt for same	1,255 63	
		$6,885 63
Desormough & Co., steam heating apparatus		5,310 20

YARD IMPROVEMENT.

E. M. Campfield, tile sidewalks	$2,433 71	
E. M. Campfield, curb and gutter	736 91	
E. M. Campfield, concrete foundation and stone coping	5,112 00	
Conrad Esser, et al., grading yard	275 60	
E. M. Campfield, sewer to river	1,100 00	
		$9,658 22
Conant Brothers Furniture Co., wood furniture		13,390 00
Bernard & Co., steel furniture		6,473 50
Western Gas Fixture Co., electric light and gas fixtures		3,963 50
Kremer & Hart, architect fees		10,620 00
Jacob Koch, et al., lots for court house square		12,862 50
Total cost of entire improvement		$259,481 21

Official possession of the building was taken in December, 1894, and by the following month its elegant apartments were occupied by the county officers.

The structure is a massive one, built entirely of Berea sandstone, with tile flooring, and as nearly fireproof as is possible to construct a building of its character. Every modern convenience is in operation. The county owns the electric lighting plant by which the entire building is lighted from basement to dome, and in the power house are located the boilers furnishing steam by which it is heated throughout. On the second floor are located most conveniently the common pleas court room, an assembly room, the private office of the judge of the court of common pleas, the law library of the County Bar Association, and the offices of prosecuting attorney, clerk of courts, and

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sheriff. Below stairs on either side of the immense corridor are the offices of the auditor, commissioners, probate judge, recorder, surveyor, and treasurer, while the basement is occupied by a large assembly room used by the commissioners, and offices for the infirmary directors, the county board of election supervisors, the school examiners, and the County Agricultural Society directors.

John B. Walsh.

THE MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL.

DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, on the 8th of November, 1823, in response to inquiries from Mr. Williams, one of the first Board of Ohio Canal Commissioners, commented on the propriety of constructing a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, as follows: "The State of Ohio, from the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate, and its geographical position, must always contain a dense population, and the products and consumption of its inhabitants must forever form a lucrative and extensive inland trade, exciting the powers of productive industry, and communicating aliment and energy to external commerce. But when we consider that this canal will open a way to the great rivers that fall into the Mississippi; that it will be felt, not only in the immense valley of that river, but as far west as the Rocky Mountains and the borders of Mexico; and that it will communicate with our great inland seas, and their tributary rivers; with the ocean in various routes, and with the most productive regions of America, there can be no question respecting the blessings that it will produce, the riches it will create, and the energies it will call into activity."

The letters of Governor Clinton, and his influence with the promoters of a system of canals in Ohio, were mainly instrumental in securing the necessary legislation for their construction.

Preliminary to the great public improvement in western Ohio, a careful and continuous survey was made in 1824, by an engineer corps, headed by Samuel Forrer, and assisted by J. L. Williams, Francis Cleveland, Richard Howe and Thomas Mathews. One-half of the route was through an unbroken forest. From Fort St. Mary's to the Auglaize River, not a house or a track of civilization existed.

The following from Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley

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is of interest at this point: "On the southwest bank of this river (St. Mary's River) was found a squatter by the name of Thomas McClish, with a clearing of about one acre. While the engineer party were at this encampment, the second officer in the corps, Thomas J. Mathews, father of the Hon. Stanley Mathews, of Cincinnati, was overtaken by a special messenger, who had made his way through the wilderness, with notice of his appointment as Professor of Mathematics in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky.

"A few miles further down the Auglaize the party encamped near an Indian village, Oquanoxa's town (now Charloe), of the Ottawa tribe, at that time numerous in the lower section of the Maumee Valley. It was a time of threatening war with the Miamis, then dominant and powerful on the sources of the Maumee River and upper Wabash. The Ottawa braves and warriors were at Fort Wayne to take vengeance for the loss of an Ottawa Indian, slain by a Miami. A money compensation, however, was agreed upon in lieu of blood, probably through the influence of the Indian agent at Fort Wayne, the Hon. John Tipton, afterwards United States Senator from Indiana. From this point the party proceeded to Defiance."

An act "to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of the canals authorized by law," etc., was passed by Congress and approved May 24th, 1828.

The first section of the act granted to Ohio a quantity of land equal in area to two and a half miles in width on each side of the canal between Dayton and the Maumee River. The land was granted to the State of Ohio, subject to the disposal of the Legislature, for the purpose of constructing the canal, and for no other. The section also required that the extension of the canal should be commenced within five years, and completed within twenty years.

These canal lands were sold by the State, and the proceeds used in the redemption of bonds and scrip, issued to defray the expenses of the prosecution of the work.

The spring of 1841 was a period of great activity in Auglaize county. Five hundred men of all nationalities were engaged for two years in excavating the channel of the canal from Lor-

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amie to St. Mary's. Boarding shanties were erected at St. Mary's and other convenient points along the line. At the same time seventeen hundred men were engaged in constructing the east and west embankments of the great St. Mary's reservoir. Boarding shanties in sufficient number were erected near the two extremeties of the reservoir to accommodate the large number of hands. In September of 1841, Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, came up and held mass in the two encampments. It is currently reported that each church communicant contributed one dollar to defray his expenses back to Cincinnati.

"As the work of excavation progressed, locks, of heavy oak timber, were constructed at the different points of level, having a breadth of fifteen feet between the walls, and the length of the chambers, being the space between the upper and lower gates, ninety feet,— admitting boats seventy-eight feet in length, and fourteen feet ten inches in breadth, to pass freely through.

"A few of the wooden locks between Lock Port and the Maumee River have since that time been replaced by walls of solid stone masonry, resting on floors composed of timbers laid crosswise of the pit, covered with planks three inches in thickness, both in the chambers and under the walls, and between the walls, with an additional floor of two-inch plank well joined, and secured with spikes to the timbers on which they rest.

"The two reservoirs, the Loramie and St. Mary's, on the dividing ridge or summit level of Ohio, were completed while the canal was under course of construction."

The following from the *Mercer County Standard* of April, 1870, illustrates the temper of the citizens of Mercer county at the time of the completion of the great reservoir: "Long before the location of the Mercer county reservoir, some hardy adventurers bought and settled within the prairie, now forming the reservoir, among whom 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, Nichols, Gibson, Hull, Kompf, Pratt, and the Rev. Asa Stearns, all good men — noble specimens of the frontier.

"In 1830 Mitchell, an engineer, ran the first line around the reservoir. Subsequently, in 1837, it was run again by Barney and Forrer, compassing a circumference of 18,000 acres. In

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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 west bank was let to Giddings, Stepson and Holtsbeckor, it was let from a point south of Celina a distance of one hundred and twenty rods, at thirty-seven cents per cubic yard, 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 the county, introduced a resolution in that body, which was passed unanimously, 'That no water should be let into the reservoir before the same should be cleared of timber and the parties paid for their land.' This resolution was in force when the bank was cut.

"There was then an appropriation of $20,000 to pay for the lands, but it was squandered by the officers and bank 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 acres for Mrs. Crockett; the whole of Thomas Coate's; sixty acres with several thousand rails for Judge Holt, of Dayton, who owned a farm two miles east of Celina; nineteen acres for Judge Linzee; nearly forty acres for Abraham Pratt, with all the rails thereto belonging, and the whole of Mellinger's except a few acres around the house, besides great damage to others on the south side, too numerous to enumerate here.

"This outrage on the part of the officers of the State was too much to be borne by the gritty bloods of Mercer county. Wars have been proclaimed on less pretenses. America declared her independence and refused to pay a small tax on her tea, which of itself was not oppressive, but 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 that she would not be imposed upon by the thieving birds of Ohio.

"On the 3d of May, 1843, a meeting was held in Celina, Samuel Ruckman, county commissioner, acting as president. It was resolved that Benjamin Linzee, Esq., should go to Piqua the head of the Board of Public Works, and lay our grievances and an address before them. Spencer and Ransom returned a

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sneering answer: 'Help yourselves if you can.' On the 12th of May the meeting sent Linzee back with the declaration that if they did not pay us for our lands and let off the water, that we would cut the bank on the 15th. The reply came back: 'The Piqua Guards will be with you and rout you on that day.' The muttering thunder around the reservoir was not only loud, but deep — every person was excited. On the morning of the 15th, by 7 o'clock, more than one hundred people, with shovels, spades and wheelbarrows, were on the spot, ready for work. The place selected was the strongest one on the bank, in the old Beaver channel. Our object 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 completed; it was dug six feet below the level of the water, and a flimsy breast-work 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 S. 'I,' said Henry L., 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 arrest of all who assisted in the work. Thirty-four of the leaders, comprising all the county officers, judges, sheriff, clerks, auditor, treasurer, his deputy, recorder and surveyor, merchants and farmers, were arrested and bound over to the next term of court. A foolish idea, for the court assisted in the work. But the grand jury refused to find a bill of misdemeanor, and so the matter rested. It cost the State $17,000 to repair the damages.

"I think it proper to record 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, Frank Linzee, clerk of the court; Joseph Carlin, sheriff; Fred. Schroder, auditor; L. D. McMahon, recorder; Benjamin Linzee, deputy treasurer; Samuel Ruckman, commissioner; H. Trenary, B. Mowry, Porter Pratt, Ellis Miller, M. D.; Smith Allen, a tavernkeeper; Eli Dennison, John Sunday and all his family, the Crockett boys, Britton and son, Abraham Miller and Dr. Beauchamp, from Montezuma; Matthew Frank, Gray, Elli; Hugh Miller, and a hundred others, who came through curiosity for some other purpose, with Thomas and Joseph Coats."

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With the completion of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1845, a period of material growth and development of the county set in, that has continued without intermission for over half a century. Indeed, the rapid development of western and northwestern Ohio dates back to the commencement of the navigation of the great waterway.

At the time of the erection of the county, a line of packets made regular trips between Toledo and Cincinnati. A steam propeller called the" Niagara" made trips from Toledo to Defiance, Fort Wayne, and occasionally to Cincinnati. The construction of the canal through the county afforded employment at remunerative wages to all citizens desiring employment. The writer has conversed with many men who accumulated money enough by labor on this public improvement to purchase farms for themselves.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

October 8th, 1857.—The county commissioners purchased of William L. Ross and wife the following described premises to be used as a county infirmary: The west half of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section nineteen (19), township number five (5) south, range six (6) east, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, for the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars.

On the same day they also bought of John Fisher and wife the west half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty (20), township five (5) south, of range six (6) east, containing eighty (80) acres, for the sum of $1,800.

A two-story hewed log house, log barn, and other outbuildings, on the John Fisher farm, served for county infirmary purposes for the first year. During that year, one-half of the log building was set apart for the use of the indigent poor; the other half being occupied by the superintendent and his family.

In 1858, a frame building was erected at a cost of $600 for the better accommodation of paupers. No other buildings were erected on the farm until 1868. Plans and specifications were prepared in February, 1860, for a building suitable for the growing needs of the county. The commissioners advertised for bids for the erection of a building, the bids to be presented at their regular meeting in April. When the bids were opened, it was

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found that no one fell below five thousand dollars, a sum that was in excess of the amount that they expected to expend. They, therefore, rejected all the bids. Their decision was an act of wisdom. The county was not prepared to erect a suitable building during the excitement of a great civil war.

No further action was taken with regard to the construction of a building until the summer of 1867. The following from the commissioners' journal of that year furnishes a pretty complete history of the construction and cost of the present infirmary:

March 29, 1867.—The commissioners met to make arrangements for letting contracts for the erection of the new county infirmary, and spent the day in visiting the farm, staking off the site of the building, and examined plans and specifications for the same. Present, full Board.

J. L. McFarland,
S. Sammetinger,
Jno. B. Kruse,
} *Commissioners.*

July 30th, 1867.

The commissioners proceeded to let to the lowest bidders the contracts for work and materials for the erection of the infirmary, as follows:

The contract for stone masonry was awarded to Sproul & Lear at one dollar and fifty cents per perch of sixteen and one-half feet. Work to be finished by September 10th, 1867; the commissioners to furnish the stone. The remainder of material, attendance, and so forth, to be furnished by the contractor.

The contract for the brick work was awarded to Christian Heisler, mason, at four dollars and ninety cents per thousand; twenty-two and one-half brick to be counted to the cubic foot, mason's count; openings included; inside walls to be measured without counting any double; the commissioners to furnish the brick, and all the remainder of material. Attendance, etc., to be furnished by the contractor. The work to be finished by the first day of November, 1867.

The contract for carpenter work was awarded to Nichols & Craft for three thousand eight hundred and twenty ($3,820) dollars. The contractors are to furnish all the material, timber, lumber, shingles, nails, locks, hinges, etc., required in finishing the

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building, except the glass, painting, glazing and tin work, which are to be separate contracts. The work to be finished by the 1st of June, 1868.

The contract for tin work was awarded to Thomas Moss. For guttering, the tin is to be the best quality of tin, twenty-four inches wide, at twenty-five cents per foot, and spouting at twelve and a half cents per foot. The work to be done as soon as the building is ready for the same.

The bonds of the parties for the faithful performance of their contracts are fixed as follows:

For Sproul and Lear	$500 00
For Christian Heisler	3,000 00
For W. H. Nichols and Wm. Craft	5,000 00

The records of expenditures for materials and estimates of work at different times is scattered over many pages of the journal, the aggregate of which is $10,026.48.

The east wing of the building was built by H. P. Neumier in 1891. The cost of this addition was $8,440. In October of the same year, heating apparatus was put in at a cost of $400.

The estimated value of infirmary buildings for the year 1901 was	$27,150 00
Estimated value of land	10,150 00
Estimated value of furniture	1,400 00
Estimated value of machinery	525 00
Estimated value of live stock	1,550 00
Estimated value of agricultural implements, etc	300 00
Total amount of inventory	$41,475 00

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The following is a statement of the average receipts and expenditures of the infirmary per year for the ten years ending August 31st, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Value of stock and farm products sold	$784 54
Value of farm products consumed by inmates	890 56
Received from sale of other articles	4 46
Received from inmates refunded from other counties	35 97
Received expenses paid by inmates themselves or friends	65 30
Received from the county	5,089 41
Total receipts	$6,870 24

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EXPENDITURES.

Expended for groceries and provisions	$325 54
" for fuel and light	222 23
" for clothing	255 13
" for coffins	57 62
" for furniture	124 05
" for ordinary repairs	843 74
" for all other expenses	1,570 12
" for salary of superintendent	500 00
" for salary of matron	194 00
" for employes	725 00
" for medical attendance	179 37
Per diem and expenses of Infirmary Directors	782 54
Total expenditures	$5,779 34
Receipts in excess of expenditures	1,090 90

Average number of inmates per year for ten years: of Males, 23; Females, 17; Total, 40.

INFIRMARY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following named persons have served as superintendents since 1858:

Wm. M. Smith....1858-59.
John Mertz....1860-64.
John A. Schubert....1864-72.
Wm. Metz....1872-80.
Amos Foreman....1880-82.
Wm. Metz....1882-93.
Jacob Bigler....1893-1902.
Jno. Shaw....1902 — Present incumbent.

The names of the county infirmary directors, and their terms of service, will be found in the record of elections given in Chapter XIV.

The supervision of the infirmary by Mr. Jacob Bigler and his worthy wife during their nine years of service was eminently satisfactory to the public. Through the present excellent management the income from the sale of farm products and stock has reduced the expenses of the institution to a minimum. With the improvements contemplated by the commissioners and infirmary directors, the Auglaize county infirmary will become, what it should be, an honor to the county.

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PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The early records in the journals of the commissioners of Allen and Auglaize counties are mainly a history of road improvements. The survey and location of roads through the dense wilderness occupied the attention of the commissioners during a great portion of the year. The lines were usually located along the crests of ridges, without much regard to land lines. After the establishment of a road, it was, in the course of a few years, cleared of timber to the distance of thirty feet on each side of the road line. In passing over lowlands between ridges, corduroy roads, covered with dirt, were constructed, making those portions of the road passable at all seasons of the year. The streams were bridged by laying stringers made of heavy logs across them, covered with puncheons fastened down with spikes, or more frequently, by wooden pins. These corduroy roads and bridges served a valuable purpose, as, without them the roads could not be traversed at any season of the year. The wet soil of the wilderness, and the shade of the timber along the roads, prevented them from becoming dry until late in the summer. Even on the summits of the ridges they were soon worn into mud-holes and ruts that were impassable. To avoid them new roads, or by-roads, as they were called, were made around them by clearing away the undergrowth and logs. This condition of the public highways continued for many years. The two days of labor performed by the citizens were not sufficient to keep the roads in repair.

In 1852-53, the Wapakoneta and St. Mary's Plank Road was constructed by a stock company composed of citizens of the two villages. This toll road was of great service to the county for a period of thirty years.

A stock company, composed of citizens of Wapakoneta and Sidney, constructed a gravel pike in 1850-51, on the line of the old army road from Wapakoneta to Sidney. This improvement afforded an outlet to the south, and aided greatly in the development of the central and eastern portions of the county.

A third stock company, organized at Wapakoneta in 1867, built a pike from Wapakoneta to St. John's.

The counties of southern Ohio commenced the construction of gravel pikes, by authority of an act passed by the General

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Assembly in 1848, and known as the "Two Mile Assessment Law." Under its provisions, all property located within a distance of two miles, on either side of the proposed improvement, is assessed in proportion to the benefit it derives. The roads of southern Ohio constructed under the provisions of this act soon became the most popular thoroughfares of the State.

The first concerted effort in behalf of gravel pikes in Auglaize county took place September 26th, 1874, in the office of Hon. George W. Andrews, at Wapakoneta. In the eight years following this meeting eight pikes were constructed. Much bitter feeling and excitement prevailed in the fall and winter of 1878-80, when seventeen petitions were presented to the commissioners, praying for an aggregate construction of one hundred and thirteen miles of pike, at an estimated cost of $234,065. Like all public improvements requiring the expenditure of large sums of money and requiring the levying of taxes upon the property of the county, the people, as usual, became alarmed, and in some sections of the county, especially the northwestern portion, they became violent in their opposition to the petitions. The better judgment of the people, however, prevailed, and the pikes were constructed.

Appended is a list of the pikes of the county, showing the date of filing the petitioners' bond, length, and actual cost of construction. Also cost of repairs of same for a period of ten years, dating from 1891 to 1901:

Name.	Length.	Date of Petitioners' Bond.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost.
German Township Pike.	2.00	.....	$3,000	$2,700 00
Schmieder	7.64	Jan. 3, 1876..	30,669	22,840 00
Vossler	3.97	Jan. 31, 1876.	10,844	8,830 00
Uniopolis and Waynesfield	16.39	Mar. 21, 1876.	34,064	20,670 00
Finke	9.90	Mar. 23, 1876.	24,703	14,875 00
St. Marys and Knoxville	6.13	June 16, 1876.	16,722	11,720 00
Goshen	4.82	.....	6,000	5,936 24
Nickell	3.91	.....	6,000	6,775 00
Wayne	3.02	Feb. 2, 1880..	5,600	4,431 58
Union	6.09	Feb. 2, 1880..	9,800	11,483 04
Cook	2.20	Feb. 2, 1880..	3,964	3,940 55
Middle Road	5.45	Feb. 2, 1880..	5,900	8,136 27
Kossuth	13.15	Feb. 2, 1880..	30,245	36,146 77
Wrestle Creek	3.00	Feb. 2, 1880..	5,000	4,762 59
Five Points	7.97	Feb. 2, 1880..	16,000	15,611 79

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Name.	Length.	Date of Petitioners' Bond.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost.
Lima	5.79	March, 1880..	11,791	12,552 06
Washington and Wash. Branch	17.21	March, 1880..	43,025	51,995 18
Glynnwood	8.80	May, 1880....	18,200	22,076 68
Bremen	5.48	Feb., 1880....	10,800	10,814 20
Axe	6.21	Feb., 1880....	13,700	14,587 65
Amanda	5.66	Feb., 1880....	11,500	15,625 45
Van Wert	10.25	Feb., 1880....	26,000	34,693 24
Neptune	3.96	Feb., 1880....	10,600	10,928 21
Doenges	3.00	June 6, 1881..	7,200	8,819 37
Fairmount	3.00	Nov. 30, 1881.	8,137	5,168 46
Virginia Creek	3.00	Nov. 26, 1881.	8,189	6,569 01
Geyer	5.54	Dec. 29, 1881.	14,860	9,335 99
Lahman	2.97	June 28, 1882.	7,000	5,790 47
Cumberland	2.97	Feb. 18, 1882.	9,507	7,370 99
Crawford	2.95	Jan. 23, 1882.	10,053	7,826 11
Elliott	7.76	Jan. 4, 1882..	23,370	19,694 97
Ashburn	7.29	Jan. 17, 1882.	19,704	14,145 06
Freyburg	5.30	April 1, 1882..	15,193	11,631 25
Goeke	5.20	Jan. 2, 1882..	19,000	19,082 95
Barth	3.35	Jan. 21, 1882.	13,739	11,342 12
Amsterdam	5.60	Jan. 4, 1882..	23,545	23,327 84
Montezuma	3.10	.....	14,537	10,821 69
Noble	2.16	June 10, 1882.	8,644	6,729 40
Allentown	7.98	April 12, 1882.	27,118	26,776 55
DeLoss	2.63	June 20, 1882.	7,917	8,671 00
St. Johns	6.50	April, 1882...	.....	6,500 00
Sidney	5.56	Sept. 14, 1882.	11,130	9,308 45
Hardin	7.85	Sept. 20, 1882.	25,921	22,029 50
Wapakoneta and St. Marys	9.14	Mar. 18, 1884.	27,444	22,000 00
Lutterbeck	3.28	Mar. 17, 1884.	9,852	6,000 00
Egypt	5.54	April 21, 1884.	22,169	16,853 51
Holtkamp	.08	April 5, 1884..	1,875	850 82
Reservoir	5.14	Dec. 9, 1884..	12,000	11,300 00
Blank	6.65	June 8, 1887..	16,000	10,995 00
Valley	2.58	Dec. 17, 1887.	4,386	3,750 00
Boundary Line	3.00	Mar. 20, 1887.	6,600	3,675 00
Graham	1.00	Mar. 23, 1888.	2,000	1,460 00
Two Mile	6.00	Jan. 21, 1888.	19,600	11,999 00
St. Marys and Kossuth..	8.93	Mar. 5, 1888..	26,790	17,000 00
Plattner	12.25	April 15, 1889.	29,575	23,890 00
Gray	2.53	April 1, 1889..	6,000	5,200 00
Nobbs	1.00	Mar. 10, 1890.	1,892	1,343 00
Western	2.74	Feb. 8, 1892..	7,150	5,999 00
Quellhorst	3.25	Jan. 30, 1892.	7,150	6,500 00
Brorein	6.98	April 20, 1892.	17,460	12,469 00
Fairground	1.37	June 27, 1892.	4,000	3,949 00
River Road	11.95	Mar. 25, 1893.	35,865	20,230 00
Cemetery	3.19	April 18, 1896.	5,700	3,990 00
Gossard	2.49	April 16, 1898.	7,494	4,625 00
Heitt	.37	April 16, 1898.	1,001	686 00

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Name.	Length.	Date of Petitioners' Bond.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost.
Bowers	4.06	Feb. 19, 1898.	8,932	5,892 00
Moyer	3.21	Feb. 17, 1898.	8,025	4,732 00
Blackhoof Road	4.50	Mar. 23, 1900.	11,750	8,717 00
Idle Joint Pike	1.56	Aug. 15, 1900.	2,900	2,567 00
Total	365.33		$947,160	$801,212 82

Actual cost of construction per mile—a fraction over $2,198.

PIKE REPAIRS.

1892	$3,407 78
1893	9,190 47
1894	16,322 52
1895	22,771 34
1896	11,022 92
1897	16,854 41
1898	19,398 33
1899	16,676 15
1900	15,896 69
1901	16,840 20

ARTIFICIAL DITCHES.

One of the greatest hindrances that beset the pioneers of the county was the want of a proper drainage of the soil that they attempted to cultivate. Such of them as possessed sloping lands adjacent to streams were indeed fortunate. But for those whose lands were comparatively level, there were long years of labor and waiting before the land yielded the bounteous harvests that it was capable of producing. The first county ditch recorded by the county commissioners was constructed in 1868. Prior to that year many ditches were dug by pioneers in their attempts to drain one basin into an adjacent lower one — frequently inundating their unfortunate neighbors. In some instances, where farmers' lands were contiguous, they joined their labors and constructed longer continuous ditches. Similar movements by farmers in other sections of the State led to the enactment of a system of ditch laws. Under those laws the following ditches have been constructed:

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No.	Name of Ditch.	Length In Feet.	Date of Petitioners' Bond.	Cost.
1	Fred. Wendeln	3,775	Sept. 11, 1868..	
2	C. Fueling	1,400	Oct. 30, 1868..	
3				
4	M. Wust	25,500	Jan. 16, 1869...	
5	J. F. Neal	21,182	June 8, 1869...	
6	J. L. Shipman	16,155	Oct. 18, 1869..	
7	J. A. Schubert	10,056	Jan. 24, 1870...	
8	Robert Moon	5,880	Mar. 8, 1870...	
9	F. Schilling	10,936	Nov. 21, 1870..	
10	D. McKercher	4,660	Dec. 7, 1870....	
11	A. C. Smith	12,320	Mar. 6, 1871...	
12	Jno. Gilroy	27,802	Apr. 15, 1871..	
13	Geo. Huchison	20,630	July 31, 1871..	
14	Dr. W. G. Kishler	2,700	Aug. 14, 1871..	
15	Harris Wells	15,233	Aug. 15, 1871..	
16	C. Allenbach	8,766	Jan. 11, 1872...	
17	Patrick Cooney	14,400	Mar. 10, 1872..	$606 64
18	Wm. Fenneman	3,200	Feb. 21, 1872...	42 25
19	Samuel Moyer	11,700	May 28, 1872..	366 28
20	Hugh Elliott	14,300	June 4, 1872....	687 29
21	J. Winegardner	1,500	July 3, 1872....	116 11
22	Horace Wheeler	19,000	Aug. 7, 1872...	405 82
23	Val. Blume	11,080	Oct. 4, 1872....	216 79
24	Felicia Smith	8,675	Sept. 1, 1873...	457 17
25	Mercer, Auglaize and Darke Counties		Nov. 22, 1873..	
26	Horace Wheeler	24,700	Mar. 4, 1874...	
27	Robert McMurray	6,900	May 26, 1874..	184 00
28	Val. Arnold	21,950	June 15, 1874..	
29	R. L. G. Means	17,000	June 22, 1874..	
30	Jno. Vauble	2,800	May 14, 1875..	105 90
31	Jno. A. Osterloh	11,818	July 3, 1875...	2,588 60
32	Eli Faler	1,900	June 29, 1875..	385 80
33	Jno. Fursattle	1,300	Aug. 30, 1875..	456 90
34	P. Barnhart	800	Sept. 6, 1875...	339 20
35	F. J. Krabaugh	13,500	Sept. 9, 1875...	1,131 50
36	Jno. Koch	1,700	Oct. 23, 1875...	193 85
37	Daniel Gracely	2,000	Oct. 28, 1875...	789 00
38	E. Schroer	1,500	Nov. 17, 1875..	112 60
39	M. Brodbeck	68,234	Jan 24, 1876...	7,175 60
40	Petition dismissed			
41	——— Hansfeld	12,150	Jan. 27, 1876...	1,652 80
42	W. Kruse	12,200	Feb. 9, 1876...	2,773 20
43	A. Neese	1,400	Feb. 9, 1876...	402 40
44	C. H. Heckman	3,700	Mar. 2, 1876...	2,458 60
45	Jno. Davidson	800	Jan. 26, 1876...	174 20
46	Christopher Graham	2,668	Feb. 26, 1876..	1,250 00
47	Wm. Smart	2,500	Mar. 6, 1877...	631 05
48	J. H. Winegardner	3,600	May 18, 1877..	1,895 94
49	Jno. Butcher	18,000	May 22, 1877...	1,521 80
50	M. Mayer	4,100	July 15, 1877..	532 45
51	Jno. Davidson	5,680	Nov. 6, 1877...	376 77
52	H. Hirshfeld	9,000	Nov. 20, 1877..	840 82

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No.	Name of Ditch.	Length In Feet.	Date of Petitioners' Bond.	Cost.
53	A. Scott	30,000	Nov. 26, 1877..	1,777 00
54	Jno. Wirling	7,825	Dec. 8, 1877...	575 25
55	Petition dismissed	.....	.....	.....
56	Adam Acuntius	2,430	Mar. 4, 1878...	168 37
57	Nelson Swan	17,000	Apr. 15, 1878..	679 50
58	J. Culp	12,300	Apr. 20, 1878..	401 78
59	J. F. Wendeln	8,400	May 25, 1878..	340 98
60	Joel Brown	13,600	July 1, 1878....	515 26
61	Henry Frymuth	5,600	Oct. 9, 1878....	243 80
62	Thomas Johns	12,600	Jan. 15, 1880...	311 30
63	M. Bupp	6,400	June 24, 1880..	746 30
64	M. Kelly	1,700	Apr. 28, 1880..	454 50
65	Jno. Englehaupt	1,700	Jan. 10, 1882...	71 20
66	F. M. Smith	6,100	July 1, 1882....	585 80
67	Fred. Brewer	8,900	Aug. 11, 1882..	793 40
68	Philip Zwiebel	4,450	Oct. 27, 1882...	152 80
69	Geo. Steinke	8,100	Nov. 28, 1882..	1,098 74
70	Geo. Huebner	4,500	Jan. 27, 1883...	409 75
*	Wm. Kelly	3,656	Mar. 11, 1884..	338 00
	T. J. Schamp	12,668	Dec. 3, 1883....	446 85
	L. Fisk	9,000	Mar. 10, 1884..	137 70
	J. Koch	.....	May 5. 1884...	175 00
	Patrick Burns	2,595	Mar. 15, 1884..	519 00
	Jas. Burns	26,212	Jan. 18, 1884..	4,427 92
	Christopher Graham	4,100	Mar. 29, 1884..	258 97
	Theodore Wehrman	10,500	Feb. 7, 1884....	593 45
	Henry Holden	1,360	Aug. 14, 1884..	57 78
	J. B. Garber	9,800	Sept. 15, 1884..	553 84
	Henry Dearbaugh	450	Apr. 13, 1885..	41 50
	Orrin Lotridge	.....	Nov. 14, 1885..	74 50
	Peter Huber	3,100	June 10, 1885..	218 00
	Peter Huber	2,350	June 27, 1885..	171 12
	Fred. Kener	18,042	Apr. 14, 1885..	671 75
	Jason H. Lusk	6,067	Mar. 31, 1885..	1,514 00
	T. S. Bennett	4,150	Sept. 7, 1885..	474 00
	Theophelus Swartz	11,250	Sept. 10, 1885..	1,520 00
	J. S. Foreman	12,000	Aug. 15, 1885..	615 00
	C. C. Pepple	3,500	Dec. 9, 1885...	450 00
	Jno. J. Mefford	4,300	Jan. 15, 1886..	149 00
	H. Stieker	5,336	May 28, 1886..	735 00
	Henry Arling	5,400	Oct. 18, 1886..	4,710 00
	Amos Wisely	5,400	June 8, 1886...	417 00
	Andrew P. Loomis	3,300	Aug. 2, 1886...	9,773 72
	Philip Helminger	1,630	Dec. 10, 1886..	1,381 50
	Henry Remping	20,000	May 9, 1887...	12,846 00
	Sebastian Sheblo	6,500	Apr. 4, 1887...	1,027 22
	Wm. Wubker	7,100	May 14, 1887..	1,343 70
	August Meyer	11,000	Mar. 21, 1887..	5,840 20
	L. K. Stroup	1,200	June 30, 1887..	1,145 05
	Horace Wheeler	11,500	July 27, 1887..	687 00
	J. Kuest	6,800	Feb. 20, 1888..	565 35

* Ditches not numbered after January 27, 1883.

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Name of Ditch.	Length In Feet.	Date of Petitioners' Bond.	Cost.
Katharine Arnold	21,800	Feb. 6, 1888...	1,980 23
Ferdinand Harrod	17,200	Aug. 2, 1888...	1,031 86
J. S. Foreman	13,925	June 8, 1888...	673 40
Jno. Richardson	15,380	Sept. 3, 1888...	1,171 50
Moses Ashburn	3,000	Dec. 31, 1888..	420 30
W. Huffman	7,500	Jan. 1, 1889...	603 63
Daniel Gracely	21,800	Jan. 8, 1889...	3,037 97
J. Swartz	5,650	Mar. 22, 1889..	450 70
Aug. Glass	5,300	June 15, 1889..	297 76
Isaiah Ohler	3,230	June 18, 1889..	405 79
J. Cummins	3,928	June 6, 1889...	529 25
D. J. Hamilton	18,881	July 18, 1889..	2,200 00
Daniel Gross	3,400	Feb. 4, 1890...	324 31
Valentine Veit	7,800	Sept. 9, 1890...	640 68
J. A. Woehrmeyer	15,767	June 7, 1890...	2,715 11
Geo. Bushman	8,092	June 17, 1890..	1,430 14
Lucinda Bodwell	3,784	Mar. 17, 1890..	336 30
Eli Kelly	2,138	Oct. 30, 1890..	151 75
Jas. Foltz	17,500	Apr. 2, 1891...	2,016 99
Jno. Musser	4,000	May 26, 1891..	350 90
Jos. Wright	6,500	May 2, 1891...	652 07
Sarah Bressler	4,700	May 26, 1891..	446 08
Caroline Mott	.....	Oct. 23, 1891..	1,250 56
J. C. Jacobs	1,412	Aug. 18, 1892..	106 75
Horace Wheeler	3,066	June 9, 1892...	325 81
C. H. Dixon	3,000	June 11, 1892..	375 78
Gustave Thieman	11,640	Feb. 25, 1893..	1,411 63
L. C. Brewer	5,156	Dec. 22, 1892..	762 48
Jno. Kenefake	10,825	Mar. 6, 1893...	380 37
Jno. Miller	2,900	Mar. 4, 1893...	206 33
G. W. Line	24,100	July 25, 1891..	4,921 77
Geo. Shaub	9,546	Aug. 15, 1893..	854 56
West Prairie	9,546	Aug. 15, 1893..	4,286 00
Jno. Harrod	25,200	May 27, 1893..	3,662 02
William Axe	26,125	Aug. 30, 1893..	3,062 92
F. Stamets	24,119	Oct. 16, 1893..	9,423 71
Wm. Nedderman	2,800	July 9, 1894...	374 00
A. H. Mertz	56,679	Jan. 9, 1894...	16,844 76
W. Schlachter	58,200	Apr. 6, 1893...	10,504 54
Fred. Prueser	29,693	Feb. 11, 1894..	3,644 97
H. M. Lusk	6,383	May 19, 1894..	1,138 13
C. A. Shumate	14,956	Mar. 24, 1894..	2,382 62
A. H. Musser	5,535	Oct. 15, 1894..	1,027 48
Hugh F. Wade	3,400	May 14, 1895..	214 10
Jno. Metzger	6,800	May 25, 1895..	858 68
Chas. Steineman	990	Aug. 3, 1895...	931 37
M. N. Davison	.....	Sept. 14, 1895..	456 08
J. T. Reed	12,900	June 25, 1896..	1,605 29
P. Brocker	7,802	Jan. 13, 1896..	982 00
Wm. Idle	3,975	Feb. 9, 1897...	456 00
Jno. Meir	6,976	Feb. 23, 1897..	448 16
L. G. Neely	4,536	Mar. 15, 1897..	555 65
Rebecca Means	6,418	June 18, 1897..	795 09

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Name of Ditch.	Length In Feet.	Date of Petitioners' Bond.	Cost.
J. B. Adams	14,500	July 21, 1897..	1,923 06
S. W. Houchin	4,756	Dec. 14, 1897..	815 04
Jacob Heintz	5,100	Feb. 26, 1898..	722 87
J. Campbell	3,810	Apr. 7, 1898...	555 51
Mary D. Keyser	4,000	Apr. 20, 1898..	705 00
Jno. Annesser	5,186	May 3, 1898...	901 61
Henry Swartz	6,400	June 27, 1898..	1,024 81
Katie Lotz	11,496	Aug. 13, 1898..	814 39
Ed. Grothaus	5,063	June 18, 1897..	2,077 90
H. Rockhold	12,200	Mar. 24, 1898..	1,329 76
Hoffhaus	14,482	June 28, 1898..	6,381 58
Ken	4,600	Dec. 14, 1898..	1,457 00
Daniel Gracely	27,500	Mar. 26, 1898..	3,485 97
E. A. Gay	1,700	Mar. 14, 1898..	230 58
C. W. Klopfenstein	10,055	Mar. 31, 1899..	2,198 15
R. C. Hanold	4,231	Oct. 1, 1898...	845 74
F. Wieth	25,146	Feb. 20, 1899..	6,472 75
J. N. Lotridge	13,458	Mar. 4, 1899...	1,966 63
Drusilla Marbaugh	2,270	Aug. 10, 1899..	171 95
F. M. Coleman	1,098	Apr. 20, 1900..	156 40
J. W. Smith	4,816	Mar. 3, 1900...	495 00
David A. Horn	1,616	Dec. 23, 1899..	200 00
A. E. Brentlinger	2,734	July 25, 1900..	282 76
O. W. Burgoon	6,397	Sept. 29, 1900..	508 00
Total	1,318,084		$209,659 67

RAILROADS.

The proposition of constructing a railroad from Dayton to Toledo was discussed as early as 1848, but nothing was done toward carrying the measure into effect until the summer of 1849, when a preliminary line was surveyed from Troy to Toledo. In August of that year ——— Pomeroy, of Dayton, a competent engineer, attended by the necessary number of hands and commissary ambulances, left Troy and reached Wapakoneta about the tenth of the month, the line passing along Perry street and across the river, where it angled to the right in the direction of Lima. Fourteen days afterward they reached Toledo. Mr. P. M. Reed, of Moulton township, who was a member of the party, relates that in coming into camp one evening, in Henry county, he struck his axe into what he supposed to be a moss-covered stump, and passed on to the camp. He was followed a few minutes later by another one of the hands, who detected the odor

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of whiskey, and upon examination found that it proceeded from a moss-covered barrel of whiskey, the supposed stump on which Reed had tried the edge of his axe. It had probably been unloaded there to lighten the load of an army wagon in passing through that locality in the War of 1812. The writer has been assured by Mr. Reed that the liquor was of excellent quality. It is safe to say that such revelry in the wilderness as prevailed in camp that night had not been heard since the departure of the red men. At the close of an all-night spree, it was resolved not to commence work until the afternoon of the next day. Soon after the resumption of work they approached a prairie, which, from the great number of rattlesnakes that infested it, they named Rattlesnake Prairie. As to whether the snakes were real or imaginary, the reader must draw his own inferences. Mr. Reed asserts that they were real.

When the bill was before the State Legislature to charter the Dayton and Michigan Railroad with a northern terminus at Sidney, Dr. George Holbrook and Hon. G. W. Andrews, acting in behalf of the citizens of Wapakoneta and citizens of the surrounding country, succeeded in procuring the sum of $70,000, which bonus induced the projectors of the road to extend it through the county.

Four lines were surveyed before the road was finally located. When the last line was run, T. S. Huntington, the chief engineer, set his transit at the point where the road crosses Auglaize street, and surveyed the present line of the road to Lima.

The road from Troy to the Henry county line was divided into four working sections. The sections were placed in charge of engineers, as follows: Samuel Craig, from Lima to the Henry county line; J. B. Craig, from Lima to a point fifteen miles south of Wapakoneta; and Jonathan Arnot from a point four miles north of Sidney to Troy. William Craft, Charles Shives, Jesse Olmstead and Henry Baumgardner, citizens of Wapakoneta, assisted the engineers during the survey of the road.

The construction of the road was commenced in 1855, and completed through the county in 1858, giving the needed outlet, north and south.

The length of the main track through the county is	12.62 miles.
Length of siding	2.32 miles.

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Amount of taxable property, including main track, sidings, rolling stock and buildings	$133,848 00
Amount of taxes paid in 1901 was	3,156 40

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Lake Erie and Western Railroad, commencing at Fremont, occupied over twenty years in its extension through the State. It was not completed through Auglaize county until 1877. A branch of this road extends from St. Mary's south through New Bremen to Minster, placing those two villages in communication with the main line. At the present writing, and for several years past, the Lake Erie and Western has been one of the best paying roads in northern Ohio.

The length of the main track is	16.204 miles.
Length of siding	4.473 miles.
Length of branch	9.945 miles.
Amount of taxable property, including main track, siding, branch, rolling stock and buildings is	$210,502 00
Amount of taxes paid in 1901 was	4,420 66

OHIO SOUTHERN.

The Ohio Southern Railroad (now Detroit Southern), commenced in 1890, and ecompleted in 1892, extends in a southeasterly direction from Lima, Ohio, through the townships of Union and Clay.

The length of the main track is	11.244 miles.
The length of siding is	.918 miles.
The amount of taxable property, including main track, sidings, rolling stock and buildings is	$79,589 00
The amount of taxes paid in 1901 was	1,502 74

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL.

This road, commenced in 1897 and completed in 1900. extends from the southeastern corner of the county, through Wapakoneta to St. Mary's, a distance of about twenty-three miles. A bonus of $47,000 and the right-of-way along the entire route induced the railroad company to construct the road. In the spring of 1900, this road, known at that time as the Columbus and Northwestern, a branch of the Detroit and Lima Northern,

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was sold, and thereby became a part of the Toledo and Ohio Central system.

The amount of taxable property including main track, siding, rolling stock and buildings is	$64,288 00
Amount of taxes paid in 1901 was.....	1,514 27

WESTERN OHIO ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

This road, commencing at Lima, Ohio, and extending south and southwest through the villages of Cridersville, Wapakoneta, Moulton and St. Mary's, is fast approaching completion. Since the commencement of the construction of the road, it has been decided by the company to extend the main line from Wapakoneta to Dayton. The roadbed of this projection has been completed from Dayton as far north as Lockington. A branch road has also been constructed from St. Mary's, parallel to the L. E. & W. road, as far south as the village of Minster.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in the fall of 1868, at a meeting held in the old brick school building at Wapakoneta. W. F. Torrence, principal of the St. Mary's schools, presided as chairman, and Fernando C. Layton was chosen secretary. Levi Hamaker, probate judge, Edward Meyer, county clerk, and the county school examiners, W. V. M. Layton, Rev. W. C. Barnett, and Dr. C. Berlin, were present, and participated in the organization. The following constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers were elected for the ensuing year:

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble. As a means of improvement in the profession of teaching, and of promoting the interests of the schools of our county, we, the undersigned, associate ourselves under the following constitution:

Article 1. This association shall be called the Auglaize County Teachers' Association.

Article 2. The officers of this association shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three members, who shall also perform the duties

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of the financial committee. The secretary shall, ex officio, be one of the members of this committee, and shall keep a record of its proceedings.

Article 3. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association. In case of vacancy or his absence, any one of the vice-presidents or the chairman of the executive committee may perform his duties.

Article 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to perform the usual duties devolving upon such officers.

Article 5. The executive committee shall carry into effect all orders and resolutions of the association, and shall devise and put in operation such measures not inconsistent with the objects of the association, as it deems best. It shall arrange business for all regular meetings of the association, and shall appoint, under the direction of the association, at least one such meeting each year. It shall make all necessary arrangements for holding and conducting at least four teachers' associations in the county each year.

In case the amount of money under the control of the association, including the institute fund in the hands of the county treasurer, be insufficient to defray the necessary expenses of an institute said committee shall fix and give due notice of an institute, tuition fee to be paid by those attending such institute.

All moneys belonging to this association are to be paid out only on orders drawn by the executive committee.

Article 6. The executive committee shall hold its meetings as soon after election as possible. Two members shall constitute a quorum for business, and afterwards meet on their own adjournment or appointment.

Article 7. Any teacher or active friend of education may become a member of this association by subscribing to the constitution and contributing annually to the finances of the association.

Article 8. The officers of this association shall be chosen by ballot or in such manner as the association shall direct, at the annual meeting, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are elected.

Article 9. This constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, provided notice of such intended alteration or amendment shall have been given at the previous meeting.

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Names and addresses of teachers who signed the constitution:

C. W. Williamson	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
W. F. Torrence	St. Marys, Ohio.
Maggie L. Roney	"
Nettie Hollingsworth	"
Amelia M. Wood	"
Emma A. Good	"
Zida S. Layton	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
Jennie S. ————	"
Carrie M. Elliott	St. Marys, Ohio.
Mary B. Elliott	"
Nettie Simpson	"
Tallie Trimble	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
S. B. Smith	Waynesfield, Ohio.
Wm. Pinkerton	St. Johns, Ohio.
C. T. Cook	Moulton, Ohio.
T. A. E. Weadock	St. Marys, Ohio.
H. W. Bockemoehl	New Bremen, Ohio.
Oliver McDonald	St. Marys, Ohio.
John Knierim	New Knoxville, Ohio.
Robert Montgomery	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
Thomas J. Hasting	"
Daniel D. Dapper	"
Joseph Gearing	"
R. G. Montgomery	"
Julian F. Lewis	New Bremen, Ohio.
H. W. Stearns	St. Marys, Ohio.
E. B. Stiner	"
W. H. Blakely	Moulton, Ohio.
Middleton Lucas	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
F. C. Layton	"
Emma Mott	"

After the adoption of the foregoing constitution and the registration of the names of members, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

W. F. Torrence, President.

H. W. Bockemoehl,
C. C. Pepple,
Emma C. Good,
} Vice-Presidents.

F. C. Layton, Secretary.

Middleton Lucas, Treasurer.

C. W. Williamson,
William Blakely,
C. B. Smith,
} Executive Committee.

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Before the adjournment of the meeting, the executive committee was instructed to engage institute instructors, and prepare a program of exercises for an institute to be held at Wapakoneta in August of the following year.

A two weeks' institute was held at Wapakoneta, commencing August 16th, 1869. Principal S. C. Crumbaugh, of Dayton; S. F. DeFord, superintendent of the public schools of Celina, and the writer, served as instructors.

It was soon discovered that a large number of the members attendant upon the institute were quite deficient in text-book knowledge, and that more time must be given to instruction in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, than to the discussion of methods of teaching.

The influence of the first institute soon became perceptible in all sections of the county.

The academic method of conducting the institute was continued until 1876. Since that year the instruction has been more professional in character.

From 1869 to 1897, a two weeks' session was held each year. Since that time a session of one week per year has been held.

The accumulation of examination fees collected from the teachers of the county from 1864 to 1869 was more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the first session of the institute. For the three years following, the county commissioners appropriated one hundred dollars per year to supply the deficiency in the institute fund.

When the school laws were codified in 1873, the clause authorizing the commissioners to appropriate a hundred dollars to support county teachers' institutes was repealed. From 1873 to the present, the deficiency has been supplied by voluntary contributions from the teachers.

From one to four meetings per year have been held by the association from its organization up to the present time.

The institute generally determines, in committee of the whole, the character and amount of the work to be undertaken, and at times designates the course to be pursued in attempting to secure its accomplishment; but it is the usual practice to entrust the arrangement of details and the general management of business affairs to the executive committee. The members of this com-

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mittee are elected by ballot, and are chosen from the more progressive class of teachers.

Since 1876, the attendance at the annual institute has been over ninety per cent. of the whole number of teachers required to fill the schools of the county.

Some idea can be formed of the efficiency of the thirty-two annual institutes from the names of the following instructors from Ohio and other States: S. C. Crumbaugh, S. F. DeFord, W. F. Torrence, C. W. Williamson, Dr. Aaron Schuyler, Prof. William Richardson, Dr. T. W. Harvey, Dr. C. W. Bennett, Prof. William Hoover, Dr. J. J. Burns, Superintendent J. L. Carson, Superintendent John W. Dowd, Superintendent J. A. Shawan, Prof. C. H. Churchill, Frank V. Irish, Principal A. J. Willoughby, Dr. Alston Ellis, Prof. Charles L. Loos, Superintendent C. S. Wheaton, Dr. W. G. Williams, Superintendent J. W. Zeller, Prof. E. M. Mills, Prof. S. J. Kirkwood, Miss Lelia Patridge, Prof. L. M. Sniff, Superintendent Frank B. Dyer, Superintendent R. W. Mitchell, Superintendent J. D. Simkins, Prof. Byron W. King, Prof. A. J. Gantvoort, Dr. Charles McMurray, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent F. R. Dyer, Superintendent S. T. Dial, and Dr. C. C. Rounds.

Every one of the foregoing list of instructors has been a teacher of much experience, and in most cases has had the management of a system of schools. Many of them were specialists in the branches in which they gave instruction.

A notable degree of improvement in the country schools dates from the year 1891, when a movement was inaugurated to prepare and place an exhibit of the school work of the county at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Arrangements were matured at the annual institute of 1891, to place the manuscript work of the branches taught in the schools on exhibition in the city hall in February, 1892, and at the World's Fair in the following March.

The most numerously attended meeting of teachers ever held in the county assembled at the opening of the exhibition.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. O. T. Corson, State commissioner of schools, and others.

At the close of the World's Fair management, a diploma and medal were awarded to the schools of the county for the excel-

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lence of work in their exhibit. Certificates of special merit were awarded to the schools of Cridersville, Minster, St. Mary's and Wapakoneta.

Miss Nancy Broderick, of Moulton township, also received a certificate for excellent primary work in a country district school.

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CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In the fall of 1848, the pioneers then residing in the newly organized county of Auglaize were called upon for the first time to record their votes for county, State and Federal officers. Party lines were as closely observed at that time as at the present day. The Democratic, Whig, and Free Soil parties each had its adherents in the county. Political meetings at the villages of Wapakoneta, St. Mary's, and New Bremen were of frequent occurrence during the summer and fall of that year.

In the following record of elections, the names of candidates and the number of votes that each one received are given, as far as can be ascertained.

1848.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lewis Cass, D.	961
Zachary Taylor, W.	376
Martin Van Buren, Free Soil.	16

GOVERNOR.

J. B. Weller, D.	955
Seabury Ford, W.	379

CONGRESSMAN.

Emery D. Potter, D.	933
John Fitch, W.	358

REPRESENTATIVE.

Samuel R. Mott, D.	928
Charles W. Levering, W.	335

AUDITOR.

Marmaduke W. Smith, D.	977
Robert C. Layton, W.	326

TREASURER.

John J. Rickley, D.	670
John C. Bothe, W.	584

SHERIFF.

John Elliott, D.	832
Madison Copeland, W.	433

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COMMISSIONERS.

John M. Dress, D.	798
Hugh T. Rinehart, D.	636
Shadrach Montgomery, W.	955
S. A. Majors, W.	262
Frederic Schroeder, W.	548
John Morris, W.	575

RECORDER.

Simon Drescher, D.	918
John S. Nichols, W.	364

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

George W. Andrews, D.	933
Joseph Plunkett, W.	349

CORONER.

A. S. Bennett, D.	939
J. M. G. Shaw, W.	341

SURVEYOR.

Dominicus Flaitz, D.	933

1849.

STATE SENATOR.

James Cunningham, D.	558
Scattering	17

REPRESENTATIVE.

Henry Lipps, D.	473
Scattering	6
Scattering	6

COMMISSIONER.

John M. Drees, D.	348
John Morris, W.	435
Scattering	6

1850.

GOVERNOR.

Reuben Wood, D.	952
Wm. Johnson, W.	344

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alexander P. Miller, D.	737
Alexander G. Converse, W.	557

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CONGRESSMAN.

Alfred P. Edgerton, D.	934
James W. Riley, W.	327

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Blackburn, D.	1,233
James Core, W.	00

AUDITOR.

A. H. Trimble, D.	1,255

TREASURER.

B. A. Wendeln, D.	701
T. E. Nichols, W.	517

SHERIFF.

Michael Miller, D.	715
Benjamin Bidwell, W.	544

COMMISSIONER.

Elisha Noble, D.	1,234

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Christian Barr, D.	785
Joseph Plunkett, W.	497

CORONER.

Aterson Fisk, D.	1,238

1851.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

B. F. Metcalf, D.	1,189
Wm. Lawrence, W.	387

REPRESENTATIVE.

John J. Rickley, D.	1,064
William Hollingsworth, W.	486

PROBATE JUDGE.

Michael Dumbruff, W.	978
Wm. M. Crane, W.	469

CLERK OF COURT.

Samuel R. Mott, D.	1,149
John H. Nichols, W.	398

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RECORDER.

Charles Galezo, D.	835
R. C. Layton, W.	624

COMMISSIONER.

Samuel Focht, D.	1,368
George Ayers, W.	140

SURVEYOR.

Dominicus Flaitz, D.	933
William Demiston, W.	54

FOR AND AGAINST REVISED CONSTITUTION.

Yes	1,059
No	423

A special election was held June 17th, 1851, at which time the vote for license was 1182; against license 211.

1852.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Franklin Pierce, D.	1,238
Winfield Scott, W.	356
John P. Hale, Free Soil	16

SUPREME JUDGE.

Wm. B. Caldwell, D.	1,187
Daniel A. Haynes, W.	389

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James B. Steadman, D.	1,187
D. H. Beardsley, W.	386

CONGRESSMAN.

Matthias H. Nichols, D.	1,154
Joseph Plunkett, W.	403

AUDITOR.

A. A. Trimble, D.	1,265

TREASURER.

B. A. Wendeln, D.	1,241

SHERIFF.

Michael Miller, D.	1,242

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

John Walkup, D.	1,253

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COMMISSIONER.

John M. Drees, D..... 1,211

CORONER.

A. Fisk, D..... 1,201

1853.

GOVERNOR.

William Medill, D..... 930
Nelson Barere, W..... 136
H. Aljoice, Free Soil..... 32

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Joseph Meyers, D..... 927
T. G. Allen, W..... 163

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

H. M. Barney, D..... 925
Lorin Andrews, W..... 103

SUPREME JUDGE.

Thomas Bartley, D..... 927
F. D. Bachus, W..... 113

STATE TREASURER.

John G. Breslin, D..... 933
H. Brockman, W..... 116

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Trevitt, D..... 933
Nelson Vanvoris, W..... 124

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wayne Ensland, D..... 931
James Waddle, W..... 127

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

George W. McCook, D..... 926
W. H. Culberson, W..... 119

SENATOR.

Robert Gillaud, D..... 864
J. Taylor, W..... 181

REPRESENTATIVE.

John Walkup, D..... 872
Jackson Shaw, W..... 7

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BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

J. W. Walters, D..... 945

CLERK OF COURTS.

John S. Williams, D..... 838

CORONER.

A. Fisk, D..... 900

1854.

SUPREME JUDGE.

J. T. Norris, D..... 938
James R. Swan, Anti-Nebraska..... 906

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A. P. Miller, D..... 870
J. Blickensderfer, A. N..... 896

CONGRESSMAN.

M. H. Nichols, A. N..... 1,315
G. V. Dorsey, D..... 538

PROBATE JUDGE.

W. L. Bop, D..... 936
M. Dumbroff, W..... 875

AUDITOR.

A. Trimble, D..... 1,455
A. Zangline, W..... 302

TREASURER.

Daniel Bitler, D..... 906
Simon Drescher, W..... 878

SHERIFF.

John C. Mertz, D..... 969
G. Craft, W..... 836

CLERK OF COURTS.

E. T. Bates, D..... 1,723

RECORDER.

O. S. Williams, D..... 979
R. C. Layton, W..... 865

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

J. F. Caples, W..... 617
Samuel R. Mott, D..... 288
Scattering..... 15

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COMMISSIONER.

Samuel Focht, D.	979
A. Gilmer, W.	864

SURVEYOR.

John S. Houston, D.	886
Benjamin Dennison, W.	915

CORONER.

J. Rice, D.	963
R. B. Wright, W.	812

1855.

GOVERNOR.

William Medill, D.	1,291
Salmon P. Chase, R.	643
Allen Trimble, Know-Nothing	81

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

James Myers, D.	1,311
Theodore H. Ford, R.	715

AUDITOR OF STATE.

William D. Morgan, D.	1,309
Francis M. Wright, R.	708

TREASURER OF STATE.

John G. Breslin, D.	1,300
William H. Gibson, R.	710

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Trevitt, D.	1,308
James H. Baker, R.	709

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

George W. McCook, D.	1,303
Francis Kimball, R.	711

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James B. Steadman, D.	1,276
Alexander G. Conover, R.	740

SUPREME JUDGES.

William Kennan, R, Full term	1,321
C. Converse, R, to fill vacancy	709

SENATOR.

Lyman C. Hurd, R.	1,293
Edward M. Phelps, D.	686

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PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Joseph B. Craig, D.	1,308
W. V. M. Layton, R.	685

COMMISSIONER.

Christian Ellerman, D.	1,287
Picket Doute, D.	719

REPRESENTATIVE.

William Sawyer, D.	1,293
John Walkup, R.	702

1856.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

James Buchanan, D.	
John C. Fremont, R.	
Millard Filmore, Know-Nothing	

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

Rufus P. Ranney, D. (Long term)	1,552
Isaiah Scott, R. (Long term)	875
Daniel Peck, K. N. (Long term)	38
C. W. Searle, D. (Short term)	1,550
Ozias Bowen, R. (Short term)	896
Samuel Rush, K. N. (Short term)	39

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Samuel M. Hart, D.	1,555
C. P. Walcott, R.	894
J. M. Bushfield, K. N.	39

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Hiram H. Barney, D.	1,554
Anson Smyth, R.	891
D. W. Stevens, K. N.	39

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wayne Griswold, D.	1,552
John Waddle, R.	896
William Oldfield, K. N.	40

CONGRESSMAN.

G. V. Dorsey, D.	1,518
M. H. Nichols, R.	909
Park Beaman, K. N.	17

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

Benjamin F. Metcalf, D.	1,588
William Lawrence, R.	884

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COUNTY AUDITOR.

J. B. Craig, D.	1,531
R. C. Layton, R.	944

REPRESENTATIVE.

George W. Andrews, D.	1,519
John Lenox, R.	921

COUNTY TREASURER.

B. A. Wendeln, D.	1,542
W. A. Haverman, R.	866

SHERIFF.

John Mertz, D.	1,578
C. M. Statler, R.	838

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

C. W. Cowan, D.	1,545
Joseph Plunkett, R.	916

COMMISSIONER.

Nicholas Brewer, D.	1,548
Jacob Jones, R.	904

CORONER.

Levi Harrod, D.	1,554
Jesse Baughman, R.	846

1857.

GOVERNOR.

Henry B. Payne, D.	1,354
Salmon P. Chase, R.	566
P. Van Trump	17

SUPREME JUDGE.

Henry C. Whitman, D.	1,351
Milton Sutliff, R.	570

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Martin Welker, R.	573
N. P. Nash	25

TREASURER OF STATE.

James R. Morris	1,350
Alfred P. Stone, R.	571
Jonathan Harshman, K. N.	17

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BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Abner L. Backus, D.	1,355
Jacob Brinkerhoff, R.	460
William M. Coney, K. N.	136

SENATOR.

Edward Phelps, D.	1,355
John Taylor, R.	570

REPRESENTATIVE.

George W. Andrews, D.	1,334
William L. Bop, R.	577

PROBATE JUDGE.

A. H. Trimble, D.	1,446
Michael M. Dumbroff, R.	478

CLERK OF COURTS.

Anthony Dieker, D.	1,333
William S. Nelson, R.	565

RECORDER.

Edward Meyer, D.	1,326
Alexander Elliott, R.	582

COMMISSIONER.

William Bush, D.	1,352
John Fisher, R.	543
Scattering	16

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Craig, D.	1,340

ANNUAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

Yes	280
No	466

1858.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Thomas W. Bartley, D.	1,557
William V. Peck, R.	794

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Durbin Ward, D.	1,553
C. W. Wolcott, R.	804

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Samuel G. Gilson, D.	1,553
William B. Thrall, R.	805

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MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

R. F. Henderson, D.	1,537
John L. Martin, R.	821

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

William Allen, R.	1,540
M. H. Nichols, D.	824

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

Benjamin F. Metcalf, D.	1524
John Walkup, R.	792

AUDITOR.

Joseph B. Craig, D.	1,568
R. W. Stearns, R.	787

TREASURER.

B. A. Wendeln, D.	1,549
John H. Nichols, R.	785

SHERIFF.

William B. Wise, D.	1,586
Alexander Elliott, R.	759

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

C. W. Cowen, D.	1,550
Philip Jackson, R.	767

CORONER.

T. W. Underwood, D.	1,566
Andrew Zangline, R.	757

COMMISSIONER.

William Finke, R.	1,571
Simon Whetstone, D.	786

SURVEYOR.

William Kishler, D.	1,559
John Cutler, R.	800

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Sabirt Scott, D. (3 years)	1,563
Bassel Berryman, D. (2 years)	1,563
Matthias Mouch, D. (1 year)	1,550
Archibald Montgomery, R. (3 years)	800
Jacob Jones, R. (2 years)	801
John Montgomery, R. (1 year)	800

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1859.

GOVERNOR.

Rufus P. Ranney, D.	1,277
William Dennison, R.	696

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

William H. Safford, D.	1,280
Robert W. Kirk, R.	690

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Jacob Renhard, D.	1,277
Addison Russel, R.	684

AUDITOR OF STATE.

G. Volney Dorsey, D.	1,266
Robert W. Taylor, R.	681

TREASURER OF STATE.

William Bushnell, D.	1,277
Alfred P. Stone, R.	684

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James Tomlinson, D.	1,276
John P. Gregory, R.	572

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Henry C. Whitman, D.	1,276
William T. Gholson, R.	675
Joseph R. Swan	1

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Charles N. Allen, D.	1,277
Anson Smyth, R.	682

SENATOR.

Edward Foster, D.	1,279
Rudolf Read, R.	676

REPRESENTATIVE.

George W. Andrews, D.	1,249
David Simpson, R.	686

1860.

PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

Stephen A. Douglas, D.	1,892
Abraham Lincoln, R.	931
John Bell	8

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ATTORNEY GENERAL.

David W. Stanbaugh, D.	1,883
James Murray, R.	926

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Abner L. Backus, D.	1,881
Levi Sargent, R.	925

SUPREME JUDGE.

Thomas J. Smith, D.	1,888
Jacob Brinkerhoff, R.	924

CONGRESSMAN.

William Allen, D.	1,855
James H. Hart, R.	959

COUNTY CLERK.

Anthony Dieker, D.	1,843
Henry Bieber, R.	924

PROBATE JUDGE.

Alexander Trimble, D.	1,980
George W. Holbrook, R.	798

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

W. V. M. Layton, D.	1,153
Christian Barr, R.	199
Joseph Plunkett, R.	1,368

SHERIFF.

William B. Wise, D.	1,935
Henry M. Cline, R.	863

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Marmaduke W. Smith, D.	1,878
John Cutler, R.	922

COUNTY TREASURER.

Michael Miller, D.	1,820
James M. Copeland, R.	940

RECORDER.

James H. Skinner, D.	1,758
Sylvester Mihills, R.	1,019

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

William Bush, D.	1,827
Ebenezer L. Spray, R.	919

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SURVEYOR.

William Limbacher, D.	1,875
John Cutler, R.	17

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John A. Shubert, D.	1,875
Christian Bailey, R.	921

1861.

GOVERNOR.

Hugh J. Jewett, D.	1381
David Todd, R.	753

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John G. Marshall, D.	1,381
Benjamin Stanton, R.	763

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William W. Armstrong, D.	1,381
Benjamin R. Cowan, R.	764

STATE TREASURER.

George W. Holmes, D.	1,398
G. Volney Dorsey, R.	694

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Wayne Griswold, D.	1,388
Joseph H. Riley, R.	759

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Jabez W. Fitch, D.	1,381
John F. Torrence, R.	753

SUPREME JUDGE.

Thomas F. L. Smith, D.	1,382
Josiah Scott, R.	764

SENATOR.

Charles C. Marshall, D.	1,378
Lester Bliss, R.	764

REPRESENTATIVE.

Charles Boesel, D.	1,380
John McLean, R.	736

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John H. Gassman, D.	1,301
Jacob Arnot, R.	798

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INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Focht, D.	1,375
Henry S. Noble, R.	738

1862.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William W. Armstrong, D.	1,685
Wilson S. Kennon, R.	488

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

L. R. Critchfield, D.	1,685
Chauncey N. Olds, R.	489

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James Gamble, D.	1,693
John B. Gregory, R.	487

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Rufus P. Ranney, D.	1,695
F. T. Backus, R.	484

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

C. W. Cathcart, D.	1,692
W. D. Henkle, R.	488

CONGRESSMAN.

F. C. LeBlond, D.	1,691
C. H. Gatch, R.	495

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

R. D. Marshall, D.	1,652
Joseph Plunkett, R.	419

SHERIFF.

Matthias Mouch, D.	1,671
Andrew Zanglein, R.	478

AUDITOR.

Marmaduke W. Smith, D.	2,170

COUNTY TREASURER.

Michael Miller, D.	1,060
B. A. Wendeln	1,054

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

William Nelson, D.	1,692
John Haywood, R.	479

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INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry Noble, D.	1,694
B. M. Baker, R.	479

CORONER.

W. L. Bailey, D.	1,606
Ernest Minick, R.	476

1863.

GOVERNOR.

C. L. Valandigham, D.	2,215
John Brough, R.	1,405

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

George E. Pugh, D.	2,241
Charles Anderson, R.	1,401

STATE AUDITOR.

William Hubbard, D.	2,248
James E. Godman, R.	1,394

STATE TREASURER.

Horace L. Knapp, D.	2,244
G. Volney Dorsey, R.	1,381

SENATOR.

Meredith R. Willet, D.	2,239
Philetas W. Norris, R.	1,322

REPRESENTATIVE.

Charles Boesel, D.	2,235
W. H. McFarland, R.	1,304

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

Benjamin F. Metcalf, D.	2,223
Joseph Plunkett, R.	1,327

CLERK OF COURT.

Edward Meyer, D.	2,243
Charles Fritsch, R.	1,293

RECORDER.

James H. Skinner, D.	2,249
Henry Daniels, R.	1,300

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Lawrence Summatinger, D.	2,244
Asa W. Rhodes, R.	1,325

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INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John A. Shubert, D.	2,244
Franklin Collins, R.	1,274

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. S. Williams, D.	2,243
J. Jones, R.	1,294

1864.

By an act of the Ohio Legislature passed in 1864, the soldiers in the army were authorized to vote for county, State and Federal officers. The votes, so polled, were forwarded to the different county clerks of the State.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.		Soldier Vote
George B. McClellan, D.	1,881	48
Abraham Lincoln, R.	702	156

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William W. Armstrong, D.	1,877	43
William Henry Smith, R.	698	151

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

S. V. Prentiss, D.	1,876	42
Moses R. Brailey, R.	696	151

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

L. R. Critchfield, D.	1,876	41
William P. Richardson, R.	696	151

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wm. Larwill, D., full term	1,877	99
Philip Herzing, R., full term	695	152
Charles Boesel, D., to fill vacancy	1,889	41
James Moore, R., to fill vacancy	684	152

SUPREME JUDGE.

M. C. Whitely, D., long vacancy	1,876	42
William White, R., long vacancy	696	151
Alex. S. Boys, D., short vacancy	1,876	42
Horace Wilder, R., short vacancy	696	151
P. Van Trump, D., full term	1,875	42
Luther Day, R., full term	696	151

CONGRESSMAN.

Frank C. LeBlond, D.	1,814	86
Moses B. Walker, R.	695	151

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		Soldier Vote
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.		
Robert D. Marshall, D.	1,875	20
Philip Jackson, R.	692	20
COUNTY AUDITOR.		
James Wilson, D.	1,865	20
Charles Hipp, R.	695	8
COUNTY TREASURER.		
Arthur Bitler, D.	1,872	8
J. M. Copeland, R.	694	....
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
J. B. Kruse, D.	1,861	20
Frederic H. Keuthan, R.	701	....
INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.		
Samuel Focht, D.	1,874	20
Shadrach Montgomery, R.	694	....
CORONER.		
Wilson Bailey, D.	1,874	20
Joseph Haywood, R.	694	....

1865.

GOVERNOR.		
George W. Morgan, D.	2,049	....
Jacob D. Cox, R.	918	4
John A. Wood	3	....
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
William Lang, D.	2,052	....
Andrew J. McBurney, R.	920	4
John W. Powell	3	....
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.		
Daniel W. Dana, D.	2,050	....
Rodney Foos, R	921	4
STATE TREASURER.		
George Spense, D.	2,051	....
Sidney S. Warner, R.	924	4
ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
Daniel M. Wilson, D.	2,049	....
William H. West, R	921	4
Isaiah Baughm	3	....

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BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.		Soldier Vote
Charles Boesel, D.	2,050	....
James Moore, R.	916	4

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

P. Van Trump, D., full term	2,050	....
Jacob Brinkerhoff, R., full term	919	4
Thomas M. Key, vacancy	2,050	....
John Welch, R., vacancy	925	4

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Hiram H. Barney, D.	2,049	....
John A. Norris, R.	921	4
William J. Kent	3	....

STATE SENATOR.

M. R. Willet, R.	2,051	....
Thomas J. Godfrey, D.	2,051	....
Samuel R. Mott, D.	919	4
Henry Newbergen, R.	921	4

REPRESENTATIVE.

Robert B. Gorden, D.	2,014
Charles Hipp, R.	938

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

James McKenzie, D.	2,039
Obediah W. Rose, R.	922

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jerome L. McFarland, D.	2,049
Calvin P. Riley, R.	918

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry S. Noble, D., long term	2,050
Wm. H. McFarland, R., long term	917
Michael Schneider, D., vacancy	2,044
James H. Hutchison, R., vacancy	922

1866.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Benjamin L. LeFever, D.	2,236
Wm. H. Smith, R.	1,039
Benjamin F. Welch	10

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BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wm. Larwill, D.	2,236
J. M. Barrere, R.	1,038
Moses Dudgeon	10

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thomas M. Key, D.	2,236
Josiah Scott, R.	1,038
Wm. M. Corey	10

CONGRESSMAN.

Wm. Mungen, D.	2,239
Moses B. Walker, R.	1,037

CLERK OF COURT.

Edward Meyer, D.	2,227
A. B. Norris, R.	1,033

PROBATE JUDGE.

Levi Hamaker, D.	2,231
M. Dumbroff, R.	1,029

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

W. V. M. Layton, D.	2,221
Philip Jackson, R.	1,024

SHERIFF.

Wm. Wehrman, D.	2,234
G. H. Knost, R.	1,031

AUDITOR.

James Wilson, D.	2,225
Charles Hipp, R.	1,046

COUNTY TREASURER.

Arthur Bitler, D.	2,228
Wm. Haverman, R.	1,036

RECORDER.

Samuel R. Mott Jr.	2,221
Henry Daniels, R.	1,038

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

L. Sammedinger, D.	2,228
John McLean, R.	1,037

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Craig, D.	2,232
A. W. Rhodes, R.	1,037

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INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John Lenox	936
John Kline	102

CORONER.

M. A. Ferguson, D.	2,232
Henry Kline, R.	1,035

1867.

GOVERNOR.

Rutherford B. Hayes, R.	925
Allen G. Thurman, D.	2,713

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Daniel S. Uhl, D.	2,713
John C. Lee, R.	923

AUDITOR OF STATE.

John McElwee, D.	2,715
James H. Goodman, R.	923

STATE TREASURER.

Cochran Fulton D.	2,715
Sidney S. Warner, R.	923

COMPTROLLER.

Wm. Sheridan, D.	2,716
Moses R. Brailey, R.	923

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Frank H. Hurd, D.	2,715
William H. West, R.	923

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Arthur Hughs, D.	2,707
Philip Herzing, R.	929

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thomas M. Key, D.	2,716
John Welch, R.	923

SENATORS.

T. J. Godfrey, D.	2,717
Rudolph Reul, R.	924
Wm. Carter, D.	2,715
David Simpson, R.	926

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REPRESENTATIVE.

Robert R. Gordon, D.	2,716
R. L. Means, R.	914

COMMISSIONER.

J. B. Kruse, D.	2,706
John Knierim, R.	921

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Focht, D.	2,704
Thomas Stephenson, R.	902

1868.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Horatio Seymour, D.	2,708
U. S. Grant, R.	1,028

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Thomas Hubbard, D.	2,698
Isaac Sherwood, R.	1,022

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Arthur Hughs, D.	2,699
James Moore, R.	1,021

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. E. Fink, D.	2,699
Wm. White, R.	1,021

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

John M. Webb, D.	2,697
Rodney Foos, R.	1,021

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, D.	2,698
John A. Norris, R.	1,020

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Wm. Mungen, D.	2,693
Thomas E. Grissell, R.	1,021

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

James Mackenzie, D.	2,696

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

W. V. M. Layton, D.	2,587
Philip Jackson, R.	1,017

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SHERIFF.

Wm. Wehrman, D.	2,699
Henry Nieman, R.	1,009

AUDITOR.

James Wilson, D.	2,697
Charles Hipp, R.	1,013

COUNTY TREASURER.

Matthias Mouch, D.	2,677
John Rogers, R.	1,017

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jerome L. McFarland, D.	2,690
Wm. H. McFarland, R.	1,020

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry S. Noble, D.	2,694
Henry Cline, R.	1,020

CORONER.

M. A. Ferguson, D.	2,700
Samuel M. Spray, R.	1,018

1869.

GOVERNOR.

George H. Pendleton, D.	2,430
Rutherford B. Hayes, R.	914

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Thomas J. Godfrey, D.	2,427
John C. Lee, R.	915

STATE TREASURER.

Stephen Buhrer, D.	2,427
Sidney S. Warner, R.	915

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Connell, D.	2,427
Francis B. Pond, R.	915

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Benjamin Churchill, D.	2,426
Richard B. Porter, R.	915

SENATOR.

Charles Boesel, D.	2,427
Isaac N. Alexander, R.	906

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REPRESENTATIVE.

Samuel R. Mott Jr., D.	2,418
Henry M. Cline, R.	898

CLERK OF COURTS.

Charles P. Davis, D.	2,427
Wm. H. Bockemohle, R.	904

PROBATE JUDGE.

Levi Hamaker, D.	2,425
Michael Dumbroff, R.	908

RECORDER.

Robert McMurray Jr., D.	2,384
Wm. Boettger, R.	911

COMMISSIONER.

Lawrence Sammedinger, D.	2,402
John Fisk, R.	916

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Craig, D.	2,423
John Cutler, R.	912

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Michael Snyder, D.	2,421
John W. Smith, R.	910

1870.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Heisley, D.	1,971
Isaac R. Sherwood, R.	866

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Richard A. Harrison, D.	1,972
George W. McIlvaine, R.	865

STATE TREASURER.

John H. Heaton, D.	1,972
William T. Wilson, R.	865

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

William Spencer, D.	1,944
Philip V. Herzing, R.	884

MEMBER BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

F. J. Lye, D.	1,597

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CONGRESSMAN.

Charles N. Lamison, D.	1,962
J. D. Clark, R.	863

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

R. D. Marshall, D.	1,919
Joseph Plunkett, R.	857

COUNTY TREASURER.

Matthias Mouch, D.	1,959
John H. Bosche, R.	864

SHERIFF.

Alexander R. Lockard, D.	1,362
Frederic Kohler, R.	1,400

COMMISSIONER.

Louis H. Heusch, D.	1,933
A. C. Smith, R.	848

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Focht, D.	1,927
Seth Noble, R.	844

1871.

GOVERNOR.

George W. McCook, D.	2,070
Edward F. Noyes, R.	804

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Samuel F. Hunt, D.	2,073
Jacob Mueller, R.	806

STATE AUDITOR.

Joseph R. Cockerell, D.	2,076
James Williams, R.	806

STATE TREASURER.

Gustav Bruehl, D.	2,074
Isaac Welsh, R.	806

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Edward S. Wallace, D.	2,076
Francis B. Pond, R.	805

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Arthur Hughs, D.	2,075
Stephen R. Hosmer, R.	808

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SUPREME JUDGE.

George W. Geddes, D.	2,075
William H. West, R.	806

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Charles Patterson, D.	2,074
Rodney Foos, R.	806

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

William W. Ross, D.	2,075
Thomas W. Harvey, R.	806

FOR REVISED CONSTITUTION.

Yes	1,179
No	1,348

SENATOR.

Charles Boesel, D.	2,064
Philip W. Hardesty, R.	2,073

REPRESENTATIVE.

Samuel R. Mott Jr., D.	2,048
John H. Bosche, R.	804

AUDITOR.

James Finley Smith, D.	2,079
A. C. Smith, R.	777

COMMISSIONER.

Jerome L. McFarland, D.	2,072
A. C. Smith, R.	797

SURVEYOR.

Wm. Limbacher, D.	2,050
John Cutler, R.	804

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry Noble, D.	2,068
George D. Lathrop, R.	800

1872.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

U. S. Grant, R.	1,180
Horace Greely, L. R.	2,535
Charles O'Conner, D.	30
James Black	47

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

Aquila Wiley, D.	2,499
Allen T. Wikoff, R.	971

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Isaac B. Riley, D.	2,499
Richard R. Potter, R.	976

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John L. Green, D.	2,540
John Welch, R.	895

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Charles N. Lamison, D.	2,485
Samuel Lybrand, R.	983

COUNTY CLERK.

Charles P. Davis, D.	2,493
William Gamble, R.	972

PROBATE JUDGE.

Levi Hamaker, D.	2,512
George W. Holbrook, R.	950

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Robert Marshall, D.	2,487
C. T. Cook, R.	971

SHERIFF.

Theodore Dickman, D.	1,919
Frederic Kohler	1,539

COUNTY TREASURER.

Lewis Myers, D.	2,513
W. H. Doll, R.	954

RECORDER.

Robert McMurray, D.	2,467
S. J. Pollock, R.	913

COMMISSIONER.

Joel Loomis, D.	2,494
W. H. McFarland, R.	973

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Cornelius Winegardner, D.	2,493
John Rogers, R.	980

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CORONER.

Middleton Lucas, D.	2,491
E. B. Springer, R.	980

1873.

GOVERNOR.

William Allen, D.	1,906
Edward J. Noyes, R.	553
Isaac Collins, G. B.	48

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Barnabas Burns, D.	1,905
Alphonso Hart, R.	551
A. S. Piatt, G. B.	51

STATE TREASURER.

George Weimer, D.	1,903
Isaac Welsh, R.	542
Jonathan Harshman, G. B.	52

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

James K. Newcomer, D.	1,904
William T. Wilson, R.	549
C. P. L. Butler, G. B.	52

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Michael A. Daugherty, D.	1,905
John Little, R.	540
Seraphim Meyer, G. B.	52

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Christopher Schunck, D.	1,588
Philip Herzing, R.	849
James McBeth, G. B.	42

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Henry C. Whitman, D., full term	1,904
William White, R., full term	549
P. B. Ewing, G. B., full term	53
Charles H. Scribner, D., to fill vacancy	1,903
Walter F. Stone, R., to fill vacancy	548
D. W. Loudon, G. B., to fill vacancy	52

SENATOR.

George W. Andrews, D.	1,365
Rudolph Reul, G. B.	17
William Sheridan Jr., R.	1,914

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REPRESENTATIVE.

John H. Mesloh, D.	1,896
A. C. Smith, R.	513
Cass Sawyer, D.	5

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

Edward M. Phelps, D.	1,907
James Mackenzie, D.	1,912

AUDITOR.

James F. Smith, D.	1,922
W. H. Clark, R.	540

COMMISSIONER.

Louis H. Huesch, D.	1,851
John Lenox, R.	551

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Melchor Mayor, D.	1,901
J. L. Cook, R.	548

1874.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Bell, D.	1,823
Allen T. Wikoff, R.	557

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

William J. Gilmore, D., full term	1,812
Luther Day, R., full term	559
George Rex, D., for vacancy	1,822
Wm. W. Johnson, R., for vacancy	561

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Charles S. Smart, D.	1,821
Thomas W. Harvey, R.	557

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Arnold Green, D.	1,822
Rodney Foos, R.	557

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Martin Schilder, D.	1,826
Stephen R. Hosmer, R.	411

CONGRESSMAN.

A. V. Rice, D.	1,717
R. K. Lytle, R.	634

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PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Fernando C. Layton, D.	1,828
E. B. Walkup, R.	521

SHERIFF.

Theodore Dickman, D.	1,818
Philander Pepple, R.	536

COUNTY TREASURER.

Lewis Myers, D.	1,812
E. L. Shackelton, R.	528

COMMISSIONER.

Christian Haeisler, D.	1,547
E. B. Springer, R.	754

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Craig, D.	1,836
Asa Rhodes, R.	515

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John Barrington, D.	1,785
Hiram Garman, R.	577

1875.

GOVERNOR.

William Allen, D.	2,851
R. B. Hayes, R.	1,101

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Thomas L. Young, R.	1,077
H. A. Thompson, D.	12

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Edward Green, D.	2,865
James Williams, R.	1,080

STATE TREASURER.

John Schreiner, D.	2,866
John M. Millikin, R.	1,087

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Thomas E. Powell, D.	2,865
John Little, R.	1,082

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thomas Q. Ashburn, D.	2,862
George W. McIlvain, R.	1,083

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MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Henry E. O'Hagan, D.	2,855
Peter Thatcher, R.	1,080

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

For commission	2,967
Against commission	451
For amendment taxing dogs	1,848
Against taxing dogs	574

SENATOR.

George W. Andrews, D.	2,807
William Sheridan, R.	2,828

REPRESENTATIVE.

John H. Mesloh, D.	2,871
W. R. Stearns, R.	952

COUNTY CLERK.

Charles P. Davis, D.	2,875
Oliver Jay, R.	1,052

PROBATE JUDGE.

Levi Hamaker, D.	2,893
J. Garmhausen, R.	1,021

COUNTY AUDITOR.

James F. Smith, D.	2,883
C. N. Yokel, R.	1,027

COUNTY RECORDER.

Henry Ruch, D.	2,880
Robert Montgomery, R.	1,036

COMMISSIONER.

Joel Loomis, D.	2,701
David Davisson, R.	1,124

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Middleton Lucas, D.	2,882

CORONER.

Middleton Lucas, D.	2,883
Joseph Taylor, R.	1,046

1876.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Samuel J. Tilden, D.	3,560
Rutherford B. Hayes, R.	1,521

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Bell, D.	3,045
Milton Barnes, R.	1,242

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

William E. Fink, D.	3,047
Washington W. Boynton, R.	1,249

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Horace P. Clough, D.	3,046
James E. Evans, R.	1,248

CONGRESSMAN.

Americus V. Rice, D.	3,039
J. L. H. Long, R.	1,257

PROSECUTOR.

Fernando C. Layton, D.	3,036
T. W. Brotherton, R.	1,234

SHERIFF.

Frederic Kohler, D.	3,080
J. H. Zangelein, R.	1,182

COUNTY TREASURER.

Theodore Dickman, D.	2,988
John H. Bosche, R.	1,262

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

J. H. Dunathan, D., full term	3,064
Wm. Craft, D., unexpired term	3,034
David Simpson, R., full term	1,217
John Lenox, R., unexpired term	1,242

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Melchor Mayor, D.	3,017
Thomas Sproul, R.	1,257

1877.

GOVERNOR.

William H. West, R.	1,121
Richard M. Bishop, D.	2,312
Henry A. Thompson, Pro.	7
Stephen Johnson, G. B.	3

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Ferdinand Vogler, R.	1,084
Jabez W. Fetch, D.	2,310
Geo. K. Jenkins, Pro.	7
Charles Lewis, G. B.	4

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. M. Johnson, R.	1,119
John W. Okey, D.	2,255

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Dwight Crowell, R.	1,120
Richard J. Fanning, D.	2,318

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

George K. Nash, R.	1,116
Isaiah Pillars, D.	2,320
George A. Duncan, G. B.	4

STATE TREASURER.

Anthony Howells, D.	2,320
John W. Millican, R.	1,109
Joseph Jenkins, G. B.	3

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Martin Schilder, D.	2,319
Augustus W. Luckey, R.	1,124

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Joseph F. Lukens, R.	1,117
J. J. Burns, D.	2,318
John C. Logan, G. B.	4

JUDICIAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For Amendment	554
Against Amendment, D.	1,774

FREE BANKING ACT.

For Free Banking Act, R.	391
Against Free Banking Act, D.	1,707

SENATOR.

Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, D.	2,226
Silas Sabin, R.	1,213

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. C. Sawyer, D.	2,192
Jacob Gnagi, R.	1,196

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COUNTY AUDITOR.

Jerome L. McFarland, D.	1,827
W. H. Blakely, R.	1,405

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

William Craft, D.	1,935
H. W. Taeusch, R.	1,328

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Craig, D.	2,108
A. W. Rhode, R.	1,218

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry Reisalt, D.	2,187
A. C. Smith, R.	1,208

CORONER.

Otto W. Jacobs, D.	2,157
J. H. Zanglein, R.	1,255

1878.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

David R. Paige, D.	2,416
Milton Barnes, R.	1,028
Andrew Roy, G. B.	185

CONGRESSMAN.

Benjamin LeFever, D.	2,193
Harrison Wilson, R.	1,065
Stephen Johnston, G. B.	342

PROBATE JUDGE.

John McLain, D.	2,213
D. A. Wendeln, R.	1,265

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Daniel Focht, D.	2,125
L. N. Means, R.	1,229
F. B. Jung, G. B.	260

CORONER.

John A. Werst, D.	2,144
William White, R.	1,027

SUPREME JUDGE.

Alexander F. Hume, D.	2,419
Chilton A. White, R.	186

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JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Charles M. Hughs, D.	3,408
John J. Moore, D.	3,401

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

F. C. Van Anda, D.	2,511
F. M. Horn, R.	1,074

COUNTY TREASURER.

Theodore Dickman, D.	3,421

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Rush H. Field, D.	2,419
George Paul, R.	1,021
Delmont Loch, G. B.	186

CLERK OF COURT.

Thomas B. Baker, D.	3,519
Frederic Kohler, D.	3,505

RECORDER.

Henry Ruch, D.	3,284
Asa Rhodes, R.	216

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Cornelius Winegartner, D.	2,397
John Dobie, R.	1,012
F. A. Frevert	241

1879.

GOVERNOR.

Thomas Ewing, D.	2,899
Charles Foster, R.	1,473
A. Sanders Piatt, N.	165

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Americus V. Rice, D.	2,903
Andrew Hickenlooper, R.	1,461
Hugo Preyer, N.	172

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

William J. Gilmore, D.	2,897
William W. Johnson, R.	1,466
Abner M. Jackson, N.	167

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Charles Remelin, D.	2,903
John F. Oglevee, R.	1,452
Andrew Roy, N.	169

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ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Isaiah Pillars, D.	2,896
James R. Grogan, N.	167

STATE TREASURER.

Anthony Howells, D.	2,901
Charles Jenkins, N.	166
Joseph Turney, R.	1,463

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Patrick O'Marah, D.	2,888
James Fullington, R.	1,466
George W. Platt, N.	173

AMENDMENT TO ART. 2D OF CONSTITUTION.

For Amendment	1,180
Against Amendment	1,813

JUDICIAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For Amendment	1,165
Against Amendment	1,319

SENATOR.

Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, D.	2,817
Nathan G. Johnson, R.	1,470
Joseph N. Gutridge, N.	169

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. C. Sawyer, D.	2,726
Henry Moser, R.	1,540
E. H. Lameyer, N.	167

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

James H. Day, D.	2,904

COMMISSIONER.

J. H. Dunathan, D.	2,822
John Garmhausen, R.	1,546
John A. Osterloh, N.	178

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Melchor Mayor, D.	2,817
Orrin North, R.	1,447
Frederick Kuenning, N.	198

1880.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Winfield S. Hancock, D.	3,446
James A. Garfield, R.	1,580

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PRESIDENT UNITED STATES — CONTINUED.

James B. Weaver, G. B.	8
Neal Dow, P.	3

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Lang, D.	3,395
Charles Townsend, R.	1,553

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

J. J. Burns, D.	3,385
D. F. DeWolf, R.	1,560

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Martin D. Follett, D.	3,380
G. W. McIlvaine, R.	1,561
DeWitt C. Loudon, N.	2

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Richard J. Fanning, D.	3,383
Dwight Crowell, R.	1,568
Charles Bonsall, N.	2

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wm. J. Jackson, D.	3,371
Stephen Hosmer, R.	1,574
Amos Roberts, N.	2

CONGRESSMAN.

Benjamin LeFevre, D.	3,359
W. K. Boone, R.	1,572
Wm. M. Randall, N.	2

SHERIFF.

John G. Distlerath, D.	3,168
Andrew Kohler, R.	1,715

COMMISSIONER.

John A. Werst, D.	3,391
George D. Lathrop, R.	1,534

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Craig, D.	3,293
J. R. Mahin, R.	1,575

COUNTY TREASURER.

Wm. Heinrich, D.	3,325
J. W. Patterson, R.	1,593

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

F. C. Layton, D.	3,248
Philip Jackson, R.	1,567

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AUDITOR.

Jerome L. McFarland, D.	3,302
Jacob Gnagi, R.	1,599

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry Reisalt, D.	3,374
A. H. Berry, R.	1,553

1881.

GOVERNOR.

John Bookwalter, D.	2,670
Charles Foster, R.	1,531
Abraham R. Ludlow, Pro.	40
John Seitz, Granger	6

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Edgar M. Johnson, D.	2,675
R. J. Richards, R.	1,527
James McVey, Pro.	36
Charles Jenkins	6

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Nicholas Longworth, R.	1,532
Edward F. Dingham, D.	2,683

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Frank C. Daugherty, D.	2,682
George K. Nash, R.	1,527
David W. Gage, P.	33
G. N. Tuttle, N.	6

STATE TREASURER.

Alonzo P. Winslow, D.	2,683
James Turney, R.	1,526
F. Schumacher, P.	32
Wm. F. Gloyd, N.	6

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

John Crowe, D.	2,678
George Paul, R.	1,525
Abner Davis, P.	38
Henry L. Morrison, N.	6

SENATORS.

Henry Moser, R.	1,545
Thomas J. Godfrey, D.	2,694
Wm. E. Osborn, R.	1,521
Elmer White, D.	2,697

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REPRESENTATIVE.

Edward Piper, R.	1,716
George W. Hollbrook, D.	2,391

PROBATE JUDGE.

G. B. Bennett, R.	1,485
John McLain, D.	2,718

COUNTY CLERK.

S. J. Pollock, R.	1,499
T. B. Baker, D.	2,719

RECORDER.

Charles Prange, R.	1,457
Henry C. Settlage, D.	2,470

COMMISSIONER.

Ernest H. Lameyer, R.	1,580
D. Focht, D.	2,621

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

J. L. Cook, R.	1,538
——— Eberle, D.	2,680

1882.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Townsend, R.	1,262
James Newman, D.	2,926
Frederic Schumacher, P.	5

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John H. Doyle, R.	1,258
John W. Okey, D.	2,932
John W. Razebrough, P.	6

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Charles A. Flickinger, R.	1,277
Henry Weible, D.	2,919
C. Alderman, P.	6

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Benjamin LeFevre, D.	2,933
Jacob D. Conklin, R.	1,262

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

C. A. Layton, D.	2,718
T. W. Brotherton, R.	1,404

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COUNTY TREASURER.

Middleton Lucas, D.	2,777
J. A. Patterson, R.	1,390

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

George Van Oss, D.	2,807
Daniel Gracely, R.	1,371

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Thomas Elliott, D.	2,832
J. A. Dobie, R.	1,346

CORONER.

J. T. Moore, D.	2,901

1883.

GOVERNOR.

Joseph B. Foraker, R.	1,516
George Hoadley, D.	3,638
F. Schumacher, P.	8

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

William G. Rose, R.	1,513
John G. Warwick, D.	3,640
Henry T. Ogden, Pro.	8

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

William P. Upson, R., short term	1,506
Martin D. Follett, D., short term	3,658
Zeno C. Payne, Pro., short term	8
John H. Doyle, R., long term	1,503
Selwyn N. Owen, D., long term	3,655
D. C. Montgomery, Pro., long term	8

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Dwight Crowell, R.	1,511
John W. Cruikshank, D.	3,655
John H. Blackford, Pro.	8

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Moses B. Earnhart, R.	1,514
James Lawrence, D.	3,653
J. W. Rosebarough, Pro.	8

AUDITOR OF STATE.

John G. Oglevee, R.	1,510
Emil Kiesewetter, D.	3,656
George B. Coler, Pro.	8

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TREASURER OF STATE.

John C. Brown, R.	1,512
Peter Brady, D.	3,657
John M. Whiton, Pro.	8

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

D. F. DeWolf, R.	1,503
Leroy D. Brown, D.	3,656
C. C. Nestlerode, Pro.	7

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Leo Weltz, R.	1,504
John P. Martin, D.	3,653
G. Z. Cruzen, Pro.	7

SENATORS TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Thomas J. Godfrey, D.	3,648
Elmer White, D.	3,641
Horace A. Reeves, R.	1,517

REPRESENTATIVE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

George W. Holbrook, D.	3,197
A. M. Kuhn, R.	1,589

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Charles M. Hughs, D.	3,655

COUNTY AUDITOR.

William F. Torrence, D.	3,690
Jacob Gnagi, R.	1,439

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

J. A. Wërst, D.	3,356
Henry Finke, R.	1,601

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

John B. Walsh, D.	3,512
Israel Williams, R.	1,603

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry Reiselt, D.	3,639
J. M. Shaw, R.	1,519

1884.

PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

Grover Cleveland, D.	3,881
James G. Blaine, R.	2,025

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

James W. Newman, D.	3,950
James S. Robertson, R.	1,938
Elon J. Morris, N.	6

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Charles D. Martin, D.	3,934
William W. Johnson, R.	1,954
Henry Roseborough, N.	6

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

John H. Benner, D.	3,929
Charles A. Flickinger, R.	1,978
W. J. Kirkindale, N.	6

CONGRESSMAN.

Benjamin LeFevre, D.	3,924
W. D. Davies, R.	1,970

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT.

John J. Moore, D.	3,923
Thomas Beer, D.	3,909
Henry W. Seney, D.	3,904
Jacob Scroggs, R.	1,977
I. N. Alexander, R.	1,976
John A. Price, R.	1,974

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

James H. Day, D.	3,893

COUNTY CLERK.

James A. Nichols, D.	3,934
Henry Finke, R.	1,963

PROBATE JUDGE.

John, McLain, D.	3,886
A. M. Kuhn, R.	1,984

SHERIFF.

T. B. Baker, D.	3,926
Robert Montgomery, R.	1,960

COUNTY TREASURER.

Israel Lucas, D.	3,956
J. H. Patterson, R.	1,909

COUNTY RECORDER.

H. C. Settlage, D.	3,896
J. H. Zanglein, R.	1,999

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John Reicheldorfer, D.	3,943
Lewis Brewer, R.	1,962

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Christian Eberle, D.	3,909
George W. Burke, R.	1,980

CORONER.

F. C. Hunter, D.	3,926
George W. Vickers, R.	1,974

1885.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Joseph Foraker, R.	1,770
George Hoadley, D.	3,518
Adna R. Leonard, Pro.	59

TREASURER OF STATE.

John C. Brown, R.	1,774
Peter Brady, D.	3,516
John Danner, Pro.	59

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Robert P. Kennedy, R.	1,774
John G. Warwick, D.	3,516
William G. Frost, Pro.	59

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

Thaddeus A. Minshall, R., full term	1,771
Charles D. Martin, D., full term	3,517
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro., full term	59
William T. Spear, R., for vacancy	1,773
Gibson Atherton, D., for vacancy	3,508
Z. C. Payne, Pro., for vacancy	59

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Jacob A. Kohler, R.	1,771
James Lawrence, D.	3,519
Almon E. Clevinger, Pro.	59

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wells D. Jones, R.	1,773
Henry Weible, D.	3,516
John D. Neville, Pro.	57

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SENATOR TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Cyrus B. Collins, R.	1,776
Morris Mumaugh, R.	1,775
John P. Schmeider, D.	3,494
Robert Mehaffy, D.	3,490

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

C. A. Layton, D.	3,490
George R. Davis, R.	1,784

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

George Van Oss, D.	3,466
Joseph Copeland, R.	1,780

REPRESENTATIVE.

M. D. Shaw, D.	3,495
Philip Jackson, R.	1,750

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Thomas M. Elliott, D.	3,514
Herman Dickman, R.	1,729

1886.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James S. Robinson, R.	1,691
John McBride, D.	3,078
Henry R. Smith, Pro.	56

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Marshall J. Williams, R.	1,724
Martin D. Follett, D.	3,056
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.	57

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

W. M. Hahn, R.	1,733
Wm. F. Ludwig, D.	3,056
Abraham Teachout, Pro.	57

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Eli T. Tappin, R.	1,732
Leroy D. Brown, D.	3,055
Lewis M. Hagood, Pro.	57

JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

J. L. Price, R.	1,736
Thomas Beer, D.	3,004
C. E. Roseborough, Pro.	56

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MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

T. W. Brotherton, R.	1,767
Samuel S. Yoder, D.	2,996
C. B. Hickenell, Pro.	50

SHERIFF.

Thomas B. Baker, D.	2,183
William Schulenberg, R.	2,524

COUNTY TREASURER.

Israel Lucas, D.	3,030
George Wisener, R.	1,775

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Henry Koop, R.	2,371
William Kelly, D.	2,340
J. W. Allen, Pro.	39

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

John B. Walsh, D.	3,004
J. L. Mahin, R.	1,780

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Henry Reiselt, D.	2,806
Charles Schemmel, R.	1,959

CORONER.

F. C. Hunter, D.	3,027
A. J. Foreman, R.	1,745

1887.

GOVERNOR.

Joseph Foraker, R.	1,900
Thomas E. Powell, D.	3,318
John Seitz, Granger	41
Morris Sharp, Pro.	110

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Wm. C. Lyon, R.	1,907
DeWitt C. Coleman, D.	3,309
Isaac F. McDonald, Granger	40
Walter T. Mills, Pro.	117

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. T. Spear, R., long term	1,905
Lyman R. Critchfield, D., long term	3,307
Timothy A. O'Conner, Gr., long term	40
John T. Moore, Pro., long term	118
Franklin G. Dickman, R., short term	1,908

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JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT — CONTINUED.

Virgil P. Kline, D., short term	3,305
G. Davidson Tuttle, Gran., short term	39
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro., short term	119

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Daniel K. Watson, R	1,905
Wm. H. Leete, D	3,305
Wm. Baker, Gr	40
Thomas D. Crow, Pro	121

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Charles A. Flickinger, R	1,920
O. E. Niles, D	3,295
Karl A. Roeder, Gr	40
Abraham Teachant, Pro	116

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Ebenezer W. Poe, R	1,906
Emil Kiesewetter, D	3,303
Karl A. Roeder, Gr	40
Walter Evans, Pro	118

STATE TREASURER.

John C. Brown, R	1,906
George W. Harper, D	3,308
Daniel M. Hunter, Gr	40
Richard Brown, Pro	118

SENATOR TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Robert Mehaffy, D	3,315
James L. Price, R	1,921

REPRESENTATIVE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Melville Shaw, D	3,133
Asa Rhodes, R	2,065
William Miller, Granger	118

PROBATE JUDGE.

Benjamin Linzee, D	3,186
Charles Hipp, R	2,057
James Barrington, Gr	114

COUNTY CLERK.

J. A. Nichols, D	3,113
David G. Davis, Gr	101

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COUNTY TREASURER.

C. C. Pepple, D.	3,113
Julius Boesel, R.	2,174

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John Richelderfer, D.	3,006
Jacob Gnagi, R.	2,203
John W. Allen, Gr.	104

COUNTY RECORDER.

John J. Connoughton, D.	3,106
Anton Friedricks, R.	2,096
Frederic C. Brewer, Gr.	112

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Asa Martin, D.	3,250
Henry Meyer, R.	1,990
A. Rogers, Gr.	111

CHANGE OF COUNTY LINE.

Yes	3,710
No	116

1888.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Benjamin Harrison, R.	2,212
Grover Cleveland, D.	3,928
Clinton B. Fisk, N.	82

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Daniel J. Ryan, R.	2,209
Poston G. Young, D.	3,935
Walter S. Payne, G.	82
George F. Ebner, P.	1

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Joseph P. Bradley, R.	2,207
Lyman R. Critchfield, D.	3,934
John T. Moore, G.	82
G. N. Tuttle, P.	1

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wells S. Jones, R.	2,215
James Emmitt, D.	3,929
James W. Penfield, G.	82

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JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Robert C. Eastman, R.	2,211
John J. Moore, D.	3,922
James B. Brodnix, G.	77

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Harrison Wilson, R.	2,202
John E. Ritche, D.	3,938

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Robert L. Mattingly, R.	2,200
Samuel Yoder, D.	3,938
W. R. Suman, G.	81

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Austin Barber, R.	2,211
Jacob Grebe, D.	3,880
S. T. Murlin, G.	82

CORONER.

E. R. Freeman, R.	2,280
F. C. Hunter, D.	3,832

CHANGE OF COUNTY LINE.

Yes	5,000
No	354

1889.

GOVERNOR.

Joseph B. Foraker, R.	1,846
James E. Campbell, D.	3,824
John B. Helwig, G.	114

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Elbert L. Sampson, R.	1,870
William V. Marquis, D.	3,805
S. B. Logan, G.	113

STATE TREASURER.

John C. Brown, R.	1,872
William E. Boden, D.	3,799
D. N. Trowbridge, G.	113

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Daniel K. Watson, R.	1,869
Jesse M. Logan, D.	3,806
E. J. Penning, G.	113

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JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Franklin J. Dickman, R.	1,872
Martin D. Follett, D.	3,807
Gideon J. Stewart, G.	113

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

William M. Hahn, R.	1,890
Frank Reynolds, D.	3,787
Henry Clark, G.	113

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Urban N. Hester, R.	1,871
J. J. Shumaker, D.	3,809
N. D. McKnight, G.	113

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

John Hancock, R.	1,872
Charles C. Miller, D.	3,807
Frank C. Huson, G.	113

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

J. N. Day, D.	3,799

SENATOR.

Benjamin M. Roberts, R.	1,861
Melville D. Shaw, D.	3,835

COUNTY AUDITOR.

William H. Crawford, R.	1,797
R. B. Gordon, D.	3,855
J. F. Stout, G.	116

REPRESENTATIVE.

Lyman N. Means, R.	1,802
Jacob Boesel, D.	3,835
A. C. Miller, G.	115

COUNTY TREASURER.

O. E. Duman, R.	1,820
S. W. McFarland, D.	3,785
James S. Swink, Pro.	111

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

E. M. Van Fleet, R.	1,937
John B. Walsh, D.	3,665
Geo. E. Kelly, D.	110

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

William Langhorst, R.	1,861
William Barth, D.	3,807
Robert Montgomery, Pro.	113

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John M. Baker, R.	1,869
Henry Schmidt, D.	3,786
C. C. Brewer, G.	112

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

LEGISLATION.

Yes	820
No	3,452

TAXATION.

Yes	741
No	3,661

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

Yes	754
No	3,523

1890.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Daniel J. Ryan, R.	1,546
Thaddeus Cromley, D.	3,442
M. E. Lockwood, Pro.	134

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Thaddeus A. Minshall, R.	1,550
George B. Okey	3,437
Oliver J. Ross, Pro.	138

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Frank J. McCullong, R.	1,564
Leopold Kiefer, D.	3,419
Joseph M. Scott, Pro.	138

MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Henry Spring, R.	1,550
Valentine V. Russell, D.	3,434
G. A. Whitney, Pro.	138

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Lawrence K. Stroup, R.	1,453
Fernando C. Layton, D.	3,452
Henry Price, Granger	129
Joseph M. Scott, Pro.	36

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JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry W. Seney, D.	3,440
George Z. Crozen, R.	137
William Baker, Pro.	7

PROBATE JUDGE.

Lewis Brewer, R.	1,526
Benjamin Linzee, D.	3,435
Joseph Barrington, Pro.	144

SHERIFF.

Frederic Behm, R.	1,521
Nicholas Shubert, D.	3,449
James L. Swink, Pro.	138

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John R. Cordrey, R.	1,545
Jacob W. Logan, D.	3,420
Albert Miller, Pro.	144

COUNTY RECORDER.

John C. Noble, R.	1,545
John J. Connoughton, D.	3,420
Robert Montgomery, Pro.	144

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Philander Pepple, R.	1,538
Asa Martin, D.	3,426
John W. Allen, Pro.	139

1891.

GOVERNOR.

Wm. McKinley, R.	2,100
James E. Campbell, D.	3,589
J. J. Ashenhurst, Pro.	96
John Seitz, Peo. P.	443

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Andrew L. Harris, R.	2,016
Wm. V. Marquis, D.	3,456
Wm. K. Kirkindall, Pro.	100
Frank L. Rist, Peo. P.	465

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Ebenezer W. Poe, R.	2,001
Thomas E. Peckinpaugh, D.	3,447
Charles A. Reeser, Pro.	98
David M. Cooper, Peo. P.	477

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TREASURER OF STATE.

Wm. T. Cope, R.	2,003
Chas. F. Akerman, D.	3,447
George W. Mace, Pro.	98
Henry Welf, Peo. P.	476

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John K. Richards, R.	2,004
John P. Bailey, D.	3,444
Wm. H. Matthews, Pro.	98
Riall M. Smith, Peo. P.	477

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Marshall J. Williams, R.	2,003
Gustavus H. Wald, D.	3,447
H. L. Peeke, Pro.	100
Alfred M. Yaple, Peo. P.	474

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Chas. E. Grace, R.	2,008
John McNamara, D.	3,441
Thornton A. Rodefer, Pro.	98
John S. Borror, Peo. P.	474

STATE COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Oscar T. Corson, R.	1,998
Chas. C. Miller, D.	3,445
Ely V. Zollers, Pro.	97
J. E. Peterson, Peo. P.	476

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Frederick B. McNeal, R.	1,993
Ambrose J. Trumbo, D.	3,440
Waldo F. Brown, Pro.	121
Wm. J. Weaver, Peo. P.	469

SENATORS.

M. D. Shaw, D.	3,442
John L. Geyer, D.	3,407
John A. Sheffield, Pro.	531
James Phalen, Peo. P.	499

REPRESENTATIVE.

James P. Smith, Sr., R.	1,901
Jacob Boesel, D.	3,345
William Miller, Pro.	100
A. C. Bitler, Peo. P.	705

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COUNTY CLERK.

Edwin Blank, R.	1,849
John Keller, D.	3,375
J. F. Stout, Pro.	101
S. L. Bitters, Peo. P.	677

COUNTY TREASURER.

D. W. Lawrence, R.	1,825
S. W. McFarland, D.	3,418
L. W. Herrington, Pro.	102
Joseph W. Gearing, Peo. P.	661

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

A. F. Wendeln, R.	1,692
C. A. Layton, D.	3,151
A. J. Culliton, Peo. P.	501

COMMISSIONER.

J. A. Waemeyer, R.	1,819
William Kelly, D.	3,296
N. T. Cornell, Pro.	101
J. T. Reed, Peo. P.	784

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Austin Barber, R.	1,864
Jacob Grebe, D.	3,318
William Kizer, Pro.	102
H. W. Snethkamp, Peo. P.	685

CORONER.

J. W. Hurlburt, R.	1,898
F. C. Hunter, D.	3,393
J. W. Hulburt, Peo. P.	594

TAXATION AMENDMENT.

Yes	2,318
No	636

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Yes	740
No	1,237

1892.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Grover Cleveland, D.	3,739
Benjamin Harrison, R.	2,091

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

Samuel M. Taylor, R.	2,088
Wm. A. Taylor, D.	3,745
Solon C. Thayer, Po.	258
George L. Case, Pro.	120

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Josiah B. Allen, R.	2,086
Wm. H. Wolfe, D.	3,746
Wm. R. Voiles, Peo. P.	258
Zeno C. Payne, Pro.	121

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. — (Long Term.)

Wm. T. Spear, R.	2,089
John B. Driggs, D.	3,746
Everett D. Stark, Populist	259
Thomas D. Crow, Pro.	121

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. — (Short Term.)

Jacob F. Burket, R.	2,087
Thomas Beer, D.	3,747
Joseph F. Payne, Pro.	248
John T. Moore, Peo. P.	121

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

C. S. Mauk, R.	2,076
Fernando C. Layton, D.	3,763
Peter A. Miller, Peo. P.	248
Uriah M. Styles, Pro.	119

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Edwin L. Lybarger, R.	2,084
John Meyers, D.	3,774
James Houser, Peo. P.	259
James J. Ware, Pro.	122

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE. — (Unexpired Term.)

Wm. T. Mooney, D.	3,779
James F. Stout, R.	130

SHERIFF.

Philip Federspiel, R.	2,058
C. W. Nichols, D.	3,772
James E. Whaler, Peo. P.	257
Benjamin F. Floyd, Pro.	121

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

H. G. Barienbrock, R.	2,091
Wm. Barth, D.	3,730

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER — CONCLUDED.

Charles Shimmel, Peo. P.	268
Robert Montgomery, Pro.	120

SURVEYOR.

S. L. Dapper, R.	2,060
Samuel Craig, D.	3,727
B. D. Van Tress, Pro.	121

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

T. S. Bennett, R. (full term)	2,071
Henry Schmidt, D. (full term)	3,747
Rudolph Gesler, Peo. P. (full term)	263
J. W. Shultz, Pro. (full term)	123
C. B. Whiteman, R. (unexpired term)	2,072
M. V. Buffenbarger, D. (unexpired term)	3,747
F. M. Horn, Peo. P. (unexpired term)	261
Daniel Coleman, Pro. (unexpired term)	121

1893.

GOVERNOR.

Wm. McKinley, R.	2,237
Lawrence T. Neal, D.	3,239
Gideon P. Macklin, Pro.	87
Edward J. Bracken, Peo. P.	191

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John K. Richards, R.	2,164
John P. Bailey, D.	3,170
Sutton E. Young, Pro.	91
John S. Rhodes, Peo. P.	194

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Frederic B. McNeal, R.	2,158
Patrick McKeown, D.	3,175
Seth H. Todd, Pro.	91
Thomas N. Heckman, Peo. P.	192

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Joseph Bradley, R.	2,166
John W. Sater, D.	3,172
John A. Gallagher, Pro.	89
Charles T. Clark, Peo. P.	195

STATE TREASURER.

Wm. T. Cope, R.	2,168
Brisbin C. Blackburn, D.	3,174
Abraham Ludlaw, Pro.	89
Wm. H. Taylor, Peo. P.	193

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MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Frank J. McColloch, R.	2,167
Louis B. Wilhelm, D.	3,170
Enos H. Brosius, Pro.	90
Matthew Baber, Peo. P.	195

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

Hiram C. Glenn, R.	2,156
John E. Ritche, D.	3,165

SENATOR.

George Lewis, R.	2,166
James D. Johnson, D.	3,160
Henry J. Lawler, D.	3,160
James Brannan, Peo. P.	198
Jacob N. Newbright, Pro.	194

REPRESENTATIVE.

John L. Sullivan, R.	2,136
W. G. Brorein, D.	3,197
S. S. Gibson, Pro.	90
J. J. McMillen, Peo. P.	203

PROBATE JUDGE.

Henry C. Kuenzel, R.	2,178
Benjamin Linzee, D.	3,146
Joseph Barrington, Pro.	102
Wm. Johns, Peo. P.	200

COUNTY TREASURER.

A. C. Koop, R.	2,165
A. O. Pepple, D.	3,154
Wm. Miller, Pro.	99
Charles Schemmel, Peo. P.	205

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

F. A. Musser, R.	2,157
Jacob Logan, D.	3,153
Green Bailey, Pro.	95
A. C. Bitler, Peo. P.	212

RECORDER.

M. J. Crawford, R.	2,220
Charles Frech, D.	3,137
B. D. Van Tress, Pro.	96
Joseph Gearing, Peo. P.	196

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CORONER.

M. J. Longworth, R.	2,167
N. T. S. Noble, D.	3,150
John Horn, Peo. P.	205

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

W. H. Crawford, R.	2,168
M. V. Buffenbarger, D.	3,130
John H. Bailey, Pro.	95
J. D. Fike, Peo. P.	206

1894.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Samuel Taylor, R.	2,354
Milton Turner, D.	2,931
Mark G. Caslin, Pro.	78
Charles R. Martin, Peo. P.	222

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John A. S. Pauk, R.	2,330
James D. Ermeston, D.	2,449
John W. Roseborough, Pro.	78
Everett D. Stark, Peo. P.	223

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Charles Groce, R.	2,329
Harry B. Keffer, D.	2,931
Hamilton T. Earles, Pro.	80
Joel E. Steward, Peo. P.	221

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Oscar T. Corson, R.	2,332
James A. Leach, D.	2,915
Frank V. Irish, Pro.	81
Michael J. Flannery, Peo. P.	220

JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

J. L. Price, R.	2,330
Caleb H. Norris, D.	2,904
J. F. Stout, Pro.	111
J. F. Axline, Peo. P.	217

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Wm. D. Davies, R.	2,520
Fernando C. Layton, D.	2,774
George C. Enders, Pro.	77
James White, Peo. P.	234

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JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Calvin S. Mauk, R.	2,303
Wm. T. Mooney, D.	3,033

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

A. N. Van Demon, R.	2,551
J. H. Goeke, D.	2,857

COUNTY CLERK.

Thomas E. Bowsher, R.	2,332
Thomas B. Baker, D.	2,968
David Sherman, Pro.	76

SHERIFF.

Philander Pepple, R.	2,340
Charles W. Nichols, D.	2,936
B. F. Lloyd, Pro.	81
J. B. Fike, Peo. P.	229

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Henry Althausen, R.	2,432
John S. Butcher, D.	2,852
Albert Miller, Pro.	76
J. J. McMillen, Peo. P.	244

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Andrew Kohler, R.	2,371
Thomas M. Elliott, D.	2,905
Allen Burden, Pro.	73
Daniel Gross, Peo. P.	229

1895.

GOVERNOR.

Asa S. Bushnell, R.	2,407
James E. Campbell, D.	3,800
Jacob S. Coxey, Peo. P.	421
Seth H. Ellis, Pro.	87
Wm. Watkins, Soc. Lab.	5

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A. W. Jones, R.	2,405
John B. Peaslee, D.	3,754
John H. Crofton, Peo. P.	383
Joseph W. Sharp, Pro.	87
Wm. E. Krumroy, Soc. Lab.	5

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STATE AUDITOR.

Walter D. Guilbert, R.	2,409
J. W. Knott, D.	3,741
Charles Bonsall, Peo. P.	378
Arthur S. Caton, Pro.	89
Daniel Wallace, Soc. Lab.	6

STATE TREASURER.

Samuel F. Campbell, R.	2,413
Wm. B. Shober, D.	3,743
George W. Harper, Peo. P.	381
John H. Hawkins, Pro.	86
George T. Brewster, Soc. Lab.	5

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Frank S. Monnett, R.	2,405
George A. Fairbanks, D.	3,742
Thomas Reed, Peo. P.	380
Wesley C. Bates, Pro.	84

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thaddeus A. Minshall, R.	2,348
Wm. T. Mayney, D.	3,842
Everett D. Stark, Peo. P.	373
John T. Moore, Pro.	85

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Edwin L. Lybarger, R.	2,410
Harry B. Keffer, D.	3,742
Wm. A. Gloyd, Peo. P.	377
James Benjamin, Pro.	83

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Josiah B. Allen, R.	2,410
John W. Cruikshank, D.	3,734
Thomas N. Hickman, Peo. P.	377
David F. Spicer, Pro.	84
Charles Odendall, Soc. Lab.	6

SENATOR.

Wm. F. Conley, R.	2,403
Charles B. Brown, R.	2,404
Henry J. Lawlor, D.	3,732
J. D. Johnson, D.	3,733
J. Barrington, Pro.	91
Addison A. Griffin, Pro.	86
Wm. F. Conley, Peo. P.	380
E. F. Weeks, Peo. P.	378

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REPRESENTATIVE.

W. J. Orr, R.	2,432
W. G. Brorein, D.	3,712
F. M. Morris, Peo. P.	384
Wm. Miller, Pro.	81

COUNTY AUDITOR.

W. H. Backus, R.	,388
G. A. Orphal, D.	3,779
Charles Schimmel, Peo. P.	378
John W. Allen, Pro.	84

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

George Kuhlman, R.	2,569
Henry Hellbush, D.	3,602
J. D. Fike, Peo. P.	365
J. N. Latshaw, Pro.	83

COUNTY TREASURER.

Wm. Slater, R.	2,403
A. O. Pepple, D.	3,759
John Gross, Peo. P.	370
A. Rogers, Pro.	84

SURVEYOR.

C. E. Ginn, R.	2,498
Samuel Craig, D.	3,690
B. D. Van Tress, Pro.	85

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

George Hittepohl, R.	2,402
Henry Holirt, D.	3,748
John Gracely, Peo. P.	368
N. T. Cornell, Pro.	86

CORONER.

W. S. Stuckey, R.	2,417
N. T. S. Noble, D.	3,745
H. W. Snethkamp, Peo. P.	366

1896.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Wm. McKinley, R.	2,900
Wm. J. Bryan, D.	4,919

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Kinney, R.	2,900
Chilton A. White, D.	4,899

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SECRETARY OF STATE — CONCLUDED.

Samuel H. Rockhill, Pro	14
Wesley C. Bates, Na. Party	23

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Marshall J. Williams, R	2,898
Everett D. Stark, D	4,900
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro	14
Marcus B. Chase, N. P	23

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Frank A. Huffman, R	2,899
Wm. Beaumont, D	4,901
Charles E. Iliff, Pro	14
Winfield S. Maynard, N. P	23

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Joseph E. Blackburn, R	2,897
Thomas J. Creager, D	4,905
Arza Alderman, Pro	14
Enos H. Brozius, N. P	23

JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

John K. Kohn, D	2,902
Caleb H. Norris, D	4,904

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

John P. McLean, R	2,903
George A. Marshall, D	4,892
L. M. Kramer, Peo. P	28
George W. Mace, N. P	

PROBATE JUDGE.

F. M. Horn, R	2,915
J. J. Walter, D	4,890
Wm. Johns, Peo. P	1

SHERIFF.

Peter Hensch, R	2,915
Charles Hauss, D	4,885
W. W. Curtin, Peo. P	3

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Enos Fisher, R	3,014
Samuel Plummer, D	4,785
W. L. Rogers	

RECORDER.

W. L. Rogers, R	2,895
Charles Frech, D	4,908

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INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Solomon Gearing, R.	2,953
John Bowers, D.	4,848

1897.

GOVERNOR.

Asa S. Bushnell, R.	2,247
Horace L. Chapman, D.	3,840
John C. Holliday, Pro.	31
Jacob Sechler Coxey, Peo. P.	29
Julius Dexter, N. D.	8
Wm. Watkins, Soc. Lab.	2
John Richardson, Liberty P.	21

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A. W. Jones, R.	2,200
Melville D. Shaw, D.	3,860
John Danner, Pro.	30
Horace Whitcomb, Peo. P.	29
Thomas M. Hillman, Liberty P.	21

STATE TREASURER.

Samuel B. Campbell, R.	2,218
James F. Wilson, D.	3,830
Samuel Wells, Pro.	29
F. M. Morris, Peo. P.	31
Samuel Stevens, N. D.	7
Edward Larson, Soc. Lab.	2
Thomas A. Rodefer, Liberty P.	21

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Frank S. Monnett, R.	2,219
W. H. Dore, D.	3,831
Olin J. Ross, Pro.	29
Cyrus A. Rider, Peo. P.	29
Daniel Wilson, N. D.	8
John W. Roseborough, Liberty P.	21

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John P. Spriggs, D.	3,830
E. J. Pinney, Pro.	29
Jacob F. Burkett, R.	2,220
Charles C. Pomeroy, Peo. P.	29
John H. Clark, N. D.	7
Jackson S. Wertman, Liberty P.	21

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Charles A. Goddard, R.	2,231
Peter Degnan, D.	3,819

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MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Madison L. Christian, Pro.	29
J. A. Sanders, Peo. P.	29
H. D. Coffinberry, N. D.	7
John T. Jones, Soc. Lab.	2
James B. Bolander, Liberty P.	21

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Lewis D. Bonebrake, R.	2,224
Miron E. Hard, D.	3,817
Thomas H. Paden, Pro.	30
Silas E. Shook, Peo. P.	30
Wm. H. Johnson, N. D.	7
Charles Bansall, Soc. Lab.	2
A. Walker, Liberty P.	21

STATE SENATOR.

Charles S. Younger, R.	2,195
Charles A. Seiders, R.	216
Wm. G. Brorein, D.	3,869
Wm. E. Decker, D.	3,831
John H. Sheffield, Peo. P.	24
L. H. Walker, Peo. P.	19

REPRESENTATIVE.

Joseph Wiss, R.	2,259
Joseph E. Schmieder, D.	3,788

COUNTY CLERK.

Henry Rostofer, R.	2,199
T. B. Baker, D.	3,871

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Henry Rohrbacher, R.	2,284
J. S. Butcher, D.	3,769

COUNTY TREASURER.

Lyman N. Means, R.	2,290
D. A. Clark, D.	3,776

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Arthur L. Combs, R.	2,195
J. H. Goeke, D.	3,861

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John R. Bennett, R.	2,219
T. M. Elliott, D.	3,838

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CORONER.

Benjamin E. Thomas, R.	2,222
F. C. Hunter, D.	3,837

1898.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Kinney, R.	1,883
Upton K. Guthery, D.	3,205
Thomas Brown, Pro.	30
John F. Flynn, Soc. Lab.	6
J. A. Craft, Un. R.	66

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. T. Spear, R.	1,876
Hugh L. Nichols, D.	3,203
Malon Bouch, Pro.	30
Daniel W. Wallace, Soc. Lab.	6
Arthur A. Brown, Un. R.	65

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

W. G. Johnston, R.	1,913
T. Dwight Paul, D.	3,171
Robert Candy, Pro.	32
Thomas F. Smith, Soc. Lab.	5
John A. Sheffield, Un. R.	64

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Josiah B. Allen, R.	1,881
David S. Fisher, D.	3,199
Joseph L. Swan, Pro.	31
Frederic Pandorf, Soc. Lab.	6
Martin Krumm, Un. R.	65

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Joseph E. Blackburn, R.	1,803
John Baker, D.	3,253
Walter M. Hills, Pro.	31
Elmer E. Applegate, Soc. Lab.	6
Seth H. Ellis, Un. R.	90

JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

George E. Crane, R.	1,873
James H. Day, D.	3,224

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT, COM. FEB., 1899.

Wm. Cunningham, D.	3,254

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JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT COM. JAN., 1899 — CONCLUDED.

Robert L. Mattingly, R.	1,857
Stephen A. Armstrong, D.	3,226

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Philip Sheets, R.	1,798
Robert B. Gordon, D.	3,329
Wm. H. Murphy, Un. R.	52

SHERIFF.

F. B. Long, R.	1,930
Charles Hauss, D.	3,203

COUNTY AUDITOR.

J. W. Britton, R.	1,862
G. A. Orphal, D.	3,255

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

E. L. Kattman, R.	1,950
Henry Hellbush, D.	3,167

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Samuel Craig, D.	3,264

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

George Headapohl, R.	1,895
Henry Holiet, D.	3,212

1899.

GOVERNOR.

George K. Nash, R.	2,293
John R. McLean, D.	4,010
Seth H. Ellis, Un. R.	78
George M. Hammel, Pro.	21
Robert Bandlow, Soc. Lab.	1
Samuel M. Jones, Non Partisan.	478

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John A. Caldwell, R.	2,359
Abraham W. Patrick, D.	4,177
Wm. J. Seelye, Un. R.	85
Arthur S. Caton, Pro.	25
Ellis Bartholomew, Soc. Lab.	9

STATE AUDITOR.

Walter D. Guilbert, R.	2,383
George W. Sigafoos, D.	4,151
Frank S. Montgomery, Un. R.	86

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STATE AUDITOR — CONCLUDED.

Frederic W. Barrett, Pro	24
Harry Lavan, Soc. Lab	8

STATE TREASURER.

Isaac B. Cameron, R	2,375
James I. Gorman, D	4,162
Willis E. Good, Un. R	84
Cromwell M. Wise, Pro	22
Oscar Freer, Soc. Lab	8

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Sheets, R	2,378
Wm. H. Dore, D	4,162
Thomas Bentham, Un. R	83
Walter S. Lister, Pro	23
John Cooper, Soc. Lab	8

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. C. Davis, R	2,381
DeWitt C. Badger, D	4,145
Alfred R. McIntire, Un. R	85
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro	25
Samuel Borton, Soc. Lab	9

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Frank A. Huffman, R	2,421
Fletcher D. Malin, D	4,111
Albert A. Weaver, Un. R	84
John Danner, Pro	26
Carl M. Newton, Soc. Lab	9

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Wm. T. Mooney, D	4,272

SENATOR.

Wm. G. Brorein, D	4,261

REPRESENTATIVE.

Joseph E. Schmieder, D	4,125

PROBATE JUDGE.

Arthur L. Combs, R	2,352
Joseph J. Walter, D	4,170
William Johns, Un. R	88

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

O. F. Benton, R	2,362
Samuel Plummer, D	4,175

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COUNTY TREASURER.

Guy Huffman, R.	2,380
D. A. Clark, D.	4,168
J. D. Fike, Un. R.	86

RECORDER.

Henry Backus, R.	2,376
R. B. Anderson, D.	4,158
J. W. Allen, Un. R.	82

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

John G. Heinrich, R.	2,369
John W. Bowers, D.	4,158
Charles Schemmel, Un. R.	85

CORONER.

F. C. Hunter, D.	4,224

1900.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Wm. McKinley, R.	2,895
Wm. J. Bryan, D.	4,812

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lewis C. Laylin, R.	2,887
Henry H. McFadden, D.	4,813
Frank Frankenberg, Union Reform.	42
J. Knox Montgomery, Pro.	29

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

John A. Shauk, R.	2,888
Allen Smalley, D.	4,811
Lambertis B. Logan, U. R.	42
E. J. Pinney, Pro.	29
Albert Corbin, S. D.	2

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Charles A. Goddard, R.	2,884
Peter W. Brown, D.	4,813
R. Rathburn, U. R.	42
Enos H. Brosius, Pro.	30
Wm. C. Edwards, S. D.	2

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Lewis D. Bonebrake, R.	2,790
Joshua D. Simkins, D.	4,913
Wm. J. Seelye, U. R.	42
Samuel A. Gillett, Pro.	29

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JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

James L. Price, R.	2,810
Wm. Mooney, D.	4,805

MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Frank Westgerdes, D.	4,822

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Edwin C. Wright, R.	2,808
R. B. Gerden, D.	4,903

COUNTY CLERK.

H. B. Eversman, R.	2,869
Emil Koop, D.	4,829

SHERIFF.

Frank J. Seibert, R.	2,844
W. L. Melching, D.	4,857

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Louis Huenke, R.	2,883
Frederic Kellermeyer, D.	4,813

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

F. M. Horn, R.	2,935
S. A. Hoskins, D.	4,776

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Green Bailey, R.	2,878
Edward Lump, D.	4,823

1901.

GOVERNOR.

Geo. K. Nash, R.	2,669
James Kilbourne, D.	3,512
——— Phinney, Pro.	36
——— Richardson, U. R.	29

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Carl Nippert, R.	2,253
Anthony Howells, D.	3,490

TREASURER OF STATE.

Isaac B. Cameron, R.	2,257
R. P. Aleshire, D.	3,489

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

J. M. Sheets, R.	2,257
W. B. McCarthy, D.	3,481

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JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James L. Price, R..... 2,259
Joseph Hildy, D..... 3,478

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

W. G. Johnson, R..... 2,267
J. B. Halman, D..... 3,472

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

L. E. Emerson, R..... 2,244
H. P. Young, D..... 3,487

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

—— Mathers, D..... 3,550

SENATORS.

—— Rumbaugh, R..... 2,247
—— Stuckey, R..... 2,245
S. D. Crites, D..... 3,488
W. E. Decker, D..... 3,486

REPRESENTATIVE.

R. B. South, R..... 2,208
B. A. Fledderjohann, D..... 3,569

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Guy Huffman, R..... 2,327
Wm. H. Meyer, D..... 3,462

TREASURER.

John Brandewie, R..... 2,250
J. H. Grothaus, D..... 3,503

COMMISSIONERS.

Louis Huenke, R..... 2,357
Richard Barrington, D..... 3,410

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Green Bailey, R..... 2,247
Frederic Rehn, D..... 3,506

SURVEYOR.

F. A. Runkle, D..... 3,578

CORONER.

M. J. Longsworth, R..... 2,287
S. H. Sibert, D..... 3,446

The interest taken in the presidential election of 1848 by the citizens of Auglaize county was not so great as it was eight years

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later. Three well-known candidates were presented for the suffrages of the people. General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was nominated by the Democrats, and General Zachary Taylor by the Whigs. As the candidate of the new Free-Soil party, Ex-President Martin Van Buren was put forward. The real contest, however, lay between Generals Cass and Taylor. The position of the two leading parties on slavery and tariff were not well defined, and the election was left to turn on the personal popularity of the candidates. In Auglaize county more attention was given to the election of county officers than to state and national candidates. A reference to the record of elections shows that the Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 569 to 580. The best men of the county were elected to fill the offices, and, under their wise administration, the county grew in population and prospered.

The presidential campaign of 1852 was even less spirited in Auglaize county than it was in 1848. The growing anti-slavery sentiment in the Whig party was ignored in the platform adopted in the national convention of the party in 1852. The strength of the dissatisfied element was shown in the overwhelming defeat of the party. The Democratic majority over the Whig and Free-Soil parties in the county was 866. After the defeat the dissensions in the old party became so great that it soon ceased to exist. Following the disruption of the party, members of the dissatisfied elements assembled in Michigan and established a secret, oath-bound organization, said to have been called "The Sons of '76," or "The Order of the Star Spangled Banner." Those of its members that had not been admitted to the higher degrees were kept in ignorance of the aims and name of the organization, and their constant answer of "I don't know" to questions regarding the society gave them the title of "Know Nothings." All meetings of the party were secret. It carefully avoided the subject of slavery, and attempted to draw the voters who were tired of agitation on that subject, by confining itself to a vigorous opposition to Catholics and aliens. Its principle was "Americans must rule America."

The factions composing the Know-Nothing party agreed in nothing except in their opposition to the Democratic party. It soon became apparent to them that a more permanent union, based upon national policies, must be formed. Accordingly, late

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in 1855, meetings were held in the different northern states preparatory to the organization of a new political party. Early in 1856, a union of state organizations was effected under the name of the Republican Party. In June, 1856, the Republican National Convention convened at Philadelphia, and nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency. In June of the same year, the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for president.

The political campaign that followed the nominations was the most spirited one since the campaign of 1840. The mass meetings held in the fall of that year have never been surpassed in point of numbers and enthusiasm in the history of Northwestern Ohio. The Democratic party, true to its past history in the county, gave Buchanan an increased majority over the previous presidential election.

The year following the inauguration of James Buchanan the slavery agitation was intensified by the Dred Scott Decision, the opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the passage of "Personal Liberty" bills by the legislatures of several of the northern states. The Democratic party was doomed to split on the same issue that had divided the old Whig party.

The fall elections of 1860 turned on the question of slavery. The Democratic party divided, and made two nominations for president: Stephen A. Douglass, who favored popular sovereignty, and John C. Breckenridge, who claimed that slavery could be carried into any territory. The Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln, who held that while slavery must be protected where it is, it ought not to be carried into any free territory. Lincoln was elected. The South now declared that it was time to withdraw from a government which had fallen into the hands of its enemies. By February, 1861, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas had passed ordinances of secession.

On the 11th of April, an attack was made on Fort Sumter, which was the commencement of the greatest civil war of modern times. It would be beyond the province of this work to enter into the details of the five years' struggle that followed. The bitterness of party contentions, the intemperate use of language by civilians, and the unauthorized acts of intimidation by returned soldiers led to turbulence and acts of violence in the county during the con-

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tinuance of the war. Public improvements in the county came to a stand-still with the commencement of the war. The withdrawal of so much available labor paralyzed the productive industries. There was a diminution of the acreage under cultivation, and of the produce of agriculture, proportionate to the number of laborers withdrawn.

Soon after the close of the war agricultural pursuits and other business enterprises began to recuperate, and ere long, resumed the conditions that prevailed before the war.

The political parties held about the same relation to each other numerically in the county that they did before the rebellion.

The services of the county officers during the fifty-four years of our history have been eminently satisfactory to the public. The political leaders of the party in power have been men of integrity and character. A party under the direction of such men as William Sawyer, Edward Phelps, Hugh T. Rinehart, Marmaduke Smith, Joseph B. Craig, Charles Boesel, Samuel Mott, Jerome McFarland and George Van Oss, was, of necessity, worthy of confidence.

The Republican party, though in the minority, has been led by men of perhaps equal ability and integrity. Judge Michael Dumbroff, Joseph Plunkett, Philip Jackson, John Walkup, Henry Moser, Andrew Zanglein, George W. Holbrook, Shadrach Montgomery, and John C. Bothe, were all men of high standing and influence in the community.

From 1848 to 1877, there was no event worthy of note to disturb the public mind with regard to the efficiency and honesty of the public officials of the county until the morning of the 7th of September, 1877, when the citizens of Wapakoneta were startled by the announcement that the County Treasury had been robbed. Immediately following the discovery of the robbery the following editorial, from the pen of Attorney George W. Andrews, appeared in the Auglaize County Democrat:

"ROBBERY OF THE AUGLAIZE COUNTY TREASURY."

"MYERS FOUND BUCKED AND GAGGED IN THE COURT HOUSE CORRIDOR."

"In an interview, Myers reports that on the evening of September 6th, at ten o'clock as he was passing a dark alley near his house a blanket was thrown over his head, and that he was car-

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ried back along the alley to the river bank where he was kept about an hour, and then carried across lots to the Court House, which was opened by the men having him in charge, by some mysterious means. When in the hall he was, with revolvers pressed to his head, commanded to open the doors of the safe. With hopes of relief by delay, he denied having the keys; but the fiends had planned their devilment with too much certainty to be baffled — they knew he had the means of getting to the money, and so he was forced to the work. The masked villains whispered with forked lightning words: 'Open the safe.' Summoning his departing strength, he denied his knowledge of the combination to enable him to open the doors, but the answer came hissing in his ears: 'We know you took money from the safe without help this afternoon.' As he stubbornly refused, they tied his hands behind him, made a fire on the stone floor under his legs, and as the flames burned through the clothing on his extremities, they pressed revolvers to his temples and told him: 'Open the safe, or you live but a little while longer.'

"In this moment of supreme horror, in the inner court of improvised hell, Lewis Myers, whose unblemished name for a quarter of a century was unchangeably the synonym of integrity, did, probably what every man in the county would have done — he opened the safe, and the three embassadors from Tophet took the county's money and bore it boldly away to make returns thereof to their master in hell. Certainly so, for of their approach and departure they left no material sign.

"We spoke of three; the fourth demon remained for two hours, a hellish specter keeping watch with cocked revolver pointed near the head of Myers, as he sat bound to a chair, with a gag in his mouth and his arms pinioned behind him and the chair lashed to the stove of the office. And then, like a weird fiend, as he was, he vanished, to take his place in Satan's convocation."

On the seventh, the day following the robbery, a meeting of the county commissioners was held, and a reward of a thousand dollars was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. As a result of the offered reward, a number of detectives appeared, and were soon engaged in investigations that ended in barren results. The excitement and distrust of the people were intensified to such a degree that some of the detectives were taken before the municipal authorities and required to show their credentials.

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John T. Norris, of Springfield, Ohio, the only successful one of the number, secreted himself under Myers' house at night, to note any movement of the family that he might consider suspicious, and to overhear any conversation that might occur in the room above him. After remaining in his place of concealment for a time, the family above retired for the night. When everything became quiet the detective threw open the door of his dark lantern, and proceeded toward the aperture through which he had entered. When near the point of exit he found a portion of a broom handle, from which a part had been cut off. This relic he carried away with him. Upon comparing it the next day with the gag reported to have been used upon Myers, the evidence was considered sufficient to warrant his arrest. A warrant was accordingly issued, and he was placed under arrest.

A week later, James F. Smith, the county auditor, was arrested on the charge of being an accomplice in the robbery, and was confined in the county jail to await the meeting of the Grand Jury.

Theodore Dickman had been elected the previous year to succeed Myers, and was present at the time specified by statute to take charge of the office. Myers and the auditor asked the commissioners for a delay from day to day to enable them to compare and correct the books. The delay continued until the morning of the seventh, when the robbery was reported.

The commissioners took charge of the office on the morning of the seventh and proceeded to investigate the condition of the treasury. The examination revealed a deficit of $27,155.59. At the conclusion of the investigation, Mr. Dickman, treasurer-elect, took charge of the office.

Lewis Myers and James F. Smith were indicted at the October term of Court. When arraigned in court, Myers pleaded guilty as charged in the indictment and was sentenced to three years of imprisonment in the penitentiary. James F. Smith pleaded "not guilty," and after the third trial was acquitted. In his last trial, at Lima, he was defended by John McSweeny, of Wooster, and W. V. M. Layton, of Wapakoneta.

A meeting of the county commissioners was held immediately following the conviction of Myers, to consider the proper steps to be taken in the collection of the money embezzled. After due

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deliberation each of the bondsmen was given the privilege of paying his liability on the bond in three equal annual payments.

After much agitation by the bondsmen and their friends, in the months that followed, the propriety of relieving them of their liability on the bond was submitted to a vote of the people at the April election in 1880. Unexpectedly to the advocates of the measure, it was defeated by a majority of over seventeen hundred votes.

Ten years later, August 29th, 1887, the citizens of Auglaize county were again startled by the report that Israel Lucas, county treasurer, was an embezzler of the county's money to the amount of $31,643.94.

On Saturday, the 27th, he left the office in charge of his nephew, Gemmi Lucas, saying that he and his wife would spend Sunday in Toledo, visiting friends, and would return on Monday. He did not return on Monday. On Tuesday the deputy became suspicious that something was wrong, and consulted his father, Middleton Lucas, concerning the situation of affairs. In the evening of the same day the commissioners were called in, and an examination was made of the contents of the safe, when it was discovered that a robbery had been committed, amounting to $31,643.94.

Instead of stopping at Toledo, Lucas and his wife went to Detroit and crossed the river; from which point they went to Toronto.

The excitement in the county, following the departure of Lucas, was even greater than it was ten years before. The public feeling was greatly intensified when it became known that a number of sureties on his bond had also been bondsmen for Lewis Myers.

On the second of September the commissioners declared the office vacant, and tendered the position to a citizen of St. Marys, who, for certain reasons, declined to accept it. Two other citizens of known integrity were solicited to accept the office before a man was found who had the courage to take charge of the trust. C. C. Pepple, of Wayne township, was prevailed upon to accept the appointment. He served the county faithfully and efficiently for three years.

No trace of the absconding treasurer was discovered until the following February, when he was located in Toronto by A. Bor-

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quin, of New Bremen. With the assistance of Reuben Burrows and Cuddy, detectives of Toronto, he arrested Lucas and his wife on the charge of bringing stolen money into Canada. Prior to the arrest, Detective Borquin telegraphed to the prosecuting attorney and sheriff of Auglaize county, asking for directions of procedure in making the arrest. A reply was sent, ordering the immediate arrest of Lucas and his wife. A few hours later, C. A. Layton, prosecuting attorney; William Schulenberg, sheriff; George Van Oss and Henry Koop, commissioners; Charles Huebner, J. Romshe, and Christian Heisler, bondsmen, departed from Wapakoneta for Toronto, arriving there on the morning of the 12th. A preliminary hearing was set for Tuesday, at which time Layton, on pretense of wanting time to secure evidence for extraditing the prisoners, secured the postponement of the trial until Friday. At this stage of the proceedings Layton consulted the Attorney for the Crown, and the two went to work systematically to frighten Lucas, by causing him to believe that irregularities had been discovered on the books at Wapakoneta on which a charge of forgery could be made, and thereby secure his extradition.

The prosecutors were assisted very much by the city press of Toronto, in which the charge of forgery was reiterated from day to day until Lucas became alarmed. On Thursday evening he proposed to compromise. At first he proposed to return one thousand dollars, but was gradually worked up to twelve thousand dollars. On Friday the prosecutor and commissioners, in consideration of twelve thousand dollars, deposited by Lucas in a bank of Toronto, relinquished all civil demands against him. Immediately following the agreement and payment of the money, Lucas and his wife were released.

Of the twelve thousand dollars, six hundred and five dollars were paid to the Crown attorney, detectives, and for court expenses.

Within a week from that time the Auglaize county treasurer received a draft for $11,394.44.

In accordance with the reward of twenty-five per cent. offered by the commissioners for the recovery of the whole or any part of the money embezzled, C. A. Layton received $2,848.61.

It may seem to the general reader that an undue amount of attention has been given to the two robberies. The writer feels that the interest taken in them at the time they were committed, and since then, warrants the notice given them in this connection.

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CHAPTER XVI.

COURTS AND BAR OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

The first term of Court of Common Pleas, in Auglaize county, was held in the old Methodist church, near where the present church edifice of that denomination stands, in May, 1848; Patrick G. Goode, presiding as President Judge, assisted by George W. Holbrook, David Simpson and John McLean, associates.

Patrick G. Goode was a distinguished citizen of the state. He was born in Prince Edwards county, Virginia, May 10, 1798, and came to Ohio in 1805. He was educated in Professor Espy's school of Philadelphia and studied law under the tutorship of Judge Collett, of Ohio. In 1833, he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1836 he was elected to Congress from a district extending from Dayton to Toledo, comprising fourteen counties. He was twice elected to that office, but declined a third election. In 1844, the sixteenth judicial district was created, and was composed of Shelby and Williams, with all the intervening counties, ten in number. Judge Goode was elected President Judge of this district by the General Assembly for seven years. His term of office expired in 1851, when he retired from the legal profession, and spent the remainder of his life in the service of the Methodist church. He died at Sidney, Ohio, October 7, 1862.

Under the Constitution of 1851, Allen, Hardin, Shelby, Auglaize, Madison, Union and Logan counties were erected in one Common Pleas District, known as No. 3, Sub-division No. 1, of which Benjamin F. Metcalf was elected judge in October, 1851. He was succeeded by Judge William Lawrence, who presided over the district as reorganized until 1864, when he resigned to enter Congress.

In 1851, Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry, and Fulton were organized as District No. 3, Subdivision No. 2, and John M. Palmer elected Judge in October, 1851. He was succeeded in 1855-56 by Alexander S. Latty. Under the act of April 8th, 1858, this subdivision was reorganized,

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and Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Van Wert and Putnam were made an additional subdivision, of which Benjamin F. Metcalf was elected Judge in October, 1858, re-elected in October, 1863, and occupied the position until his death in February, 1865.

Judge Metcalf, in stature, was not above the medium height, muscular, and commanding in appearance. Few men of his time had a better knowledge of the intricacies of the law, or a keener perception of the salient points of a case. He was endowed with superior conversational powers which rendered him a great favorite with the bar. Many are the stories told of Judge Metcalf's quickness of wit and readiness in the practice of his profession. The following is from an address of J. L. H. Long, delivered before the Putnam County Pioneer Association, September 3d, 1885:

"I remember being present in the court room at one time when he was defending a man who was charged with burglary. The strongest link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner was the identification by the prosecuting witness of a piece of silver money, a Prussian Thaler, which was found on the prisoner as a part of the money stolen. Metcalf had managed to procure sixteen or eighteen of these Prussian Thalers, and when the prosecuting witness, after having identified the piece of money was turned over to him for cross-examination, Metcalf picked up the Thaler and presenting it to the witness, asked, 'Are you sure this is the piece of money you lost?' 'Yes, sir,' answered the witness. Metcalf laid it down on the table behind a book, where the witness could not, but the jury could, see it. After another question or so to the witness, during which he got one of his own Thalers out of his pocket unobserved by the witness, he handed him another Thaler with the remark, 'Take that piece of money again and see if there is any mark on it by which you can know it.' The witness answered that there was no particular mark, but he knew it was the same, and Metcalf placed that piece by the side of the other, and so with a question or so between them he got the witness to identify each of the sixteen or eighteen Thalers, and finally, removing the book, he called the witness to pick out of the pile the particular Thaler he claimed to have been stolen. The witness, utterly dumbfounded, refused to identify any of them, and the prisoner was acquitted.

"And of his eccentricities, for he was eccentric, they tell the

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following story: In those days there was not at either of the county seats practice enough to justify a lawyer in relying on his home practice, and the lawyers were in the habit of going from county seat to county seat as the Court moved, to attend to their cases, this they called 'riding the circuit.' Upon one of these trips Judge Metcalf, in company with the other lawyers, staid all night one night at Pendleton. In the course of the evening he complained of being ill, and insisted upon it that he was going to die, called up one of his brother lawyers, handed him his pocket-book, and requested his friends to give it with his last loving remembrance to his poor wife, and having thus arranged his worldly affairs, closed his eyes and composed his countenance for death. Under these solemn circumstances it was conceived eminently proper by his brethren of the bar that his passage to the other world should be eased by sacred harmony, and Judge John M. Palmer was selected as one peculiarly fitted to conduct the services. Palmer with a solemn countenance sat down by the bed and sang — not a hymn as expected — but a fancy little comic song to a queer jerky sort of tune and very pathetic chorus. He had hardly finished the first verse, until Metcalf, whose mouth had commenced to twitch in spite of him, raised up in bed and proceeded forthwith to kick Palmer out of the room, with the remark that they were a d——d set of heathens that wouldn't let a man die in peace. But he was cured."

Following the death of Judge Metcalf, O. W. Rose of Van Wert, was appointed to fill the vacancy. In October, 1865, James Mackenzie, of Lima, was elected to the Judgeship of Common Pleas for the unexpired term, and re-elected in 1868.

James Mackenzie was born in Scotland, July 14, 1814. His father, William L. Mackenzie, settled in Canada in 1825. Soon afterward he joined the liberal party and established the "Colonial Advocate," in which he advocated the right of the Canadian people to a liberal and free government. At that time, all power was vested in the colonial governor and a junto of office-holders, known as the "Family Compact," who controlled all offices, judicial and political, except members of the lower house of Parliament. In 1837, the liberal party revolted and attempted to establish an independent government. The insurgents were led by William Lyon Mackenzie. The movement received much encouragement in the United States, especially in New York. From that

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State a party of seven hundred men, taking arms, seized and fortified Navy Island in the Niagara river. The loyalists of Canada attempted to capture the place, and failed. They succeeded, however in firing the Caroline, the supply ship of the adventurers, cut her moorings, and sent the burning vessel over Niagara Falls. A sufficient force to dislodge the "patriots" having collected, they withdrew to the other points along the line. A proclamation of neutrality by President Van Buren, forbidding interference with the affairs of Canada, put an end to the war. After the defeat of the "patriots," William L. Mackenzie and family settled in New York, where he died in 1861.

James Mackenzie, who had become a printer by serving in his father's office, continued to advocate Canadian independence. After various adventures he established a newspaper at Lockport, New York in the interest of the Canadian cause, called the Freeman's Advocate. It had for a time a large circulation on the frontier, but was discontinued after the defeat of General Bierce at Sandwich in 1839. After the discontinuance of the Freeman's Advocate, he was employed as editor of the Workingmen's Advocate, a daily paper published in the interests of workingmen, until it was consolidated with the Advertiser. He then decided to come to Ohio, and located for a time at Cleveland, where he studied law under Messrs. Bishop and Backus. In this city he was admitted to citizenship and to the bar. From Cleveland he moved to Henry county, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching, and while engaged in that vocation was elected township clerk, and afterward, in October, 1844, prosecuting attorney of Henry county. At the close of his term of office he purchased the "Kalida Advertiser," of which he was the publisher for ten years thereafter. It was the Democratic paper of the county, and received support from several other counties that had not then established papers. In October, 1846, and again in 1848, and in 1850, Mr. Mackenzie was elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam county. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature from the counties of Putnam and Henry. In 1856 he was again elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam county. At the expiration of his term of office he moved to Allen county, and for two years published the Allen County Democrat. In 1861, and again in 1863, Mr. Mackenzie was elected prosecuting attorney of Allen county, and in 1865, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to supply the

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vacancy caused by the death of Judge Metcalf. After fourteen years of service as Common Pleas Judge he returned to the practice of law.

Judge Mackenzie was a brillant and successful lawyer. As a judge he was quick to comprehend cases and arrive at conclusions, and was exceedingly prompt and able in the dispatch and transaction of the duties of his office.

In his many years of experience as an editor and publisher, he acquired an extensive general information that was always at his command when he had occasion to use it. In sections of the state where he was known, his services as a lecturer on popular subjects were always in demand. During the last few years of his life he lived with his daughters in the city of Lima. He died May 9th, 1901.

In March, 1869, Edwin M. Phelps was elected under the act creating an additional judgship for the subdivision.

Judge Edwin M. Phelps was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, on the 29th day of November, 1813, and died on the 19th day of July, 1883, at the age of almost seventy years. He came to Ohio in early boyhood, having been prepared for college in Derby, Connecticut. He entered Kenyon College in 1829, and graduated in 1833, delivering the Latin salutatory. Among his class, that of '33, were Edward M. Stanton, afterward Secretary of War, David Davis of Illinois, and Bishop Wilmer. Immediately upon graduating he began the study of law in the office of Judge Lane, of Norwalk. While pursuing his law studies he also engaged in teaching in the Norwalk Academy, at that time very prosperous and one of the best institutions in the state, Dr. Edward Thompson, afterward Bishop Thompson, being president.

We here quote from his autobiography, written in 1881:

"While studying with Judge Lane I also taught Latin, Greek and the natural sciences to a very large class of young men and women, numbering one hundred and forty. Among them some have risen to distinction and many others are dead. Among them were the first wife of Bishop Thompson, Rev. George Breckenridge, Rev. Thomas Barkdul, Rev. John Wheeler, since President of Baldwin University, and Bishop Harris. I tried to teach them well and faithfully, and many of them remembered me kindly in after years. I here met my wife who was also engaged in teaching." In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, the Supreme Court

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sitting in Columbus, and came immediately to St. Marys. In his autobiography he says: "I arrived in St. Marys on the night of the fourth of March, 1835. I reached there on foot, the little sleigh in which I had traveled having given out. I waded the river and came into town about ten o'clock. I found a little town of about twenty houses, all log. I was too poor to leave and too depressed to stay. How kind and friendly these people were to me, but they have all passed away."

Judge Phelps joined the Methodist church the first Sabbath after reaching St. Marys with his young bride, who was already an earnest Christian. In the act of joining the church he received the witness of the Spirit and very often referred to it in relating his religious experience.

Judge Phelps was twice elected State Senator, and twice elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Of his competency, honesty, and faithfulness, the public whom he served well know. He was one of the oldest residents of the county, and, it is said, the oldest practitioner in the county, having been a practicing attorney for forty-eight years.

The following judges have presided in Auglaize county since 1878:

Charles M. Hughes, from 1878 to 1888.
John J. Moore, from 1878 to 1888.
James H. Day, from 1879 to 1889.
John E. Ritche, from 1888 to 1898.
Stephen A. Armstrong, 1899, now presiding (1902).
William T. Mooney, from 1899 to 1901.
Hugh Mathers, 1901, now presiding (1902).

AUGLAIZE COUNTY BAR.

LAWYERS IN PRACTICE FROM 1848 TO 1902.

Anderson R. B., Wapakoneta.
Andrews Geo. W., Wapakoneta.
Alspaugh Jacob, Wapakoneta.
Barr Christian, Wapakoneta.
Brotherton Theodore, Wapakoneta.
Blume L. N., Wapakoneta.
Bullock Charles, St. Marys.
Craig Joseph B., Wapakoneta.
Caples John, Wapakoneta.
Combs Arthur, Wapakoneta.
Cowen C. W., St. Marys.
Crane William, St. Marys.
Culliton Anthony, St. Marys.
Callen Daniel, Mercer Co.
Conklin Jacob, Shelby Co.
Connoughton John, Wapakoneta.
Cunningham Doan, Allen Co.
Devore Benjamin, Wapakoneta.
Dumbroff Michael, Wapakoneta.
Davis George R., Wapakoneta.

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Detweiler W. E., Wapakoneta.
Goeke J. H., Wapakoneta.
Gnagi Samuel, Wapakoneta.
Godfrey Thomas, Celina.
Horn Frederic, Wapakoneta.
Hoskins S A., Wapakoneta.
Jackson Philip, Wapakoneta.
Koenig J. H., St. Marys.
Kennedy Gilbert, Wapakoneta.
Layton W. V. M., Wapakoneta.
Layton Fernando C., Wapakoneta.
Layton C. A., Wapakoneta.
Linzee Benj., Wapakoneta.
Lusk A. J., New Hampshire.
Layton Roy E., Wapakoneta.
Lane Thomas, St. Marys.
Lamison Charles, Allen Co.
Le Fever Benjamin, Shelby Co.
LeBlond F. C., Mercer Co.
Marshall R. D., Wapakoneta.
McKee W., Wapakoneta.
Miles William, Wapakoneta.
Musser John, Wapakoneta.
Mott Samuel R. Jr., St. Marys.
Mott Samuel R. Sr., St. Marys.
Mooney, William, St. Marys.
Mooney Daniel F., St. Marys.
Mannery David, St. Marys.
Murray James, Shelby Co.
McSweeny John, Wooster, Ohio.
Nichols E. S., Wapakoneta.
Ohler Clement, Uniopolis.
Plunkett Joseph, St. Marys.
Phelps Edward M., St. Marys.
Pillars Isaiah, Allen Co.
Ritche Walter B., Allen Co.
Schoonover Jno. T., St. Marys.
Sikes L. M., St. Marys.
Stueve Clement, Wapakoneta.
Smith Charles, St. Marys.
Smith Edward, St. Marys.
South R. B., Wapakoneta.
Van Anda John, Wapakoneta.
Van Anda F. C., Wapakoneta.
Valandigham C. L., Dayton, Ohio.
Walkup John, Wapakoneta.
Walter Joseph J., Wapakoneta.
Waters Alexander, Wapakoneta.
Wendeln Anthony, St. Marys.
Williamson C. W., Wapakoneta.

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CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Many of the pioneers of Auglaize county served in the War of 1812, and a few in the American Revolution. The names of these gallant men appear in the roster that follows.

The soldiers of Auglaize county who served in the Civil War were distributed among the 37th, 45th, 71st, 99th, and 118th Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The 37th Ohio Regiment was recruited in part from the counties of Auglaize, Mercer and Wyandot. It was the third German regiment organized in the state, and was mustered into service October 2, 1862. Colonel E. Siber, an accomplished German officer, was selected as the commanding officer of the regiment; L. Von Blessingh, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles Ankele, of Cleveland, Major.

"It participated in the campaigns of the Kanawha Valley, Arkansas, and the Yazoo River, and again in the investment of Vicksburg. Here the Lieutenant-Colonel was severely wounded, and the command during the next month devolved upon Major Hipp, now of St. Marys. After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment participated in the capture of Jackson, and returned to Cherokee Station, via Memphis and Corinth. It next appeared at Chattanooga, operating in Sugar Creek Valley, and in the march to Kingston, again in command of Major Hipp. It afterward engaged in the movements on the Chattahoochee River, but moved rapidly from here against Atlanta. After the fall of that city, forced marches were made across Georgia and Alabama in pursuit of Hood's cavalry. On November 13, 1864, the regiment entered Atlanta to obtain outfits for the 'grand march to the sea' under Sherman. The history of this march is known, and at its close the regiment camped at Goldsboro, North Carolina, during the capitulations of Lee and Johnson. It then marched to Washington, was reviewed by the President and Cabinet, and then transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas, and lastly to Cleveland, Ohio, where the men were discharged, August 12, 1865."

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The 45th Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, August 19th, 1862. In this regiment there were seventy-five recruits from Auglaize county. The regiment entered upon active duty as soon as it was mustered into service. It operated about Danville, and with Woolford's and the Second Ohio Cavalry pursued the forces of John Morgan on his Ohio raid. Again it pursued the command of Colonel Scott as far as Winchester, Kentucky. The regiment now operated in Kentucky and Tennessee until it took part in the battle of Resaca, after which it participated in the Atlanta campaign, including the engagements at New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain. It then returned to Middle Tennessee and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, which broke the strength of General Hood. The regiment returned to Nashville toward the end of April, and was then mustered out of service, on the 15th of June, having at that time two months to serve to complete its term of enlistment.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited at Findlay, Ohio, from the following counties: Company A, from Putnam county; B, from Hancock, Seneca and Wood; C, from Auglaize, Mercer, and Sandusky; K, in Logan and Sandusky.

The regiment was partially organized at Camp Vance, near Findlay, Ohio, from where it was moved on the 22nd of January, 1862, to Camp Chase, where it was completed on the 10th of February, numbering nine hundred and fifty-six men and thirty-eight commissioned officers.

The regiment left Camp Chase on the 18th of February, 1862, under orders to report at Fort Donaldson. When it arrived at Smithland, Kentucky, the order was changed, and it reported at Paducah, Kentucky. Here the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Fifth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. After moving rapidly from point to point they arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 16th of March. On the 19th the regiment went into camp at Shiloh Chapel and participated in the battle at that point on the sixth of April.

The official list of battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part is as follows:

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Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862.
Morning Sun, Tennessee, July 1, 1862.
Wolf Creek Bridge, Mississippi, September 23, 1862.
Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, December 28-29, 1862.
Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (Siege of and Assaults), May 18 to July 4, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi, July 9-16, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.
Snake Creek Gap, Georgia, May 8, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia, May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 9-30, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's First Sortie), July 22, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of), July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Statesboro, Georgia, December 4, 1864.
Fort McAllister, Georgia, December 13, 1864.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 13, 1865.
Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19-21, 1865.

The 71st Ohio was recruited mainly in the counties of Auglaize, Mercer and Miami, under the superintendence of B. S. Kyle, of Troy, and G. W. Andrews, of Wapakoneta. Recruits began to rendezvous at Troy in the latter part of October, 1861, and about the first of February, 1862, the organization was completed. Rodney Mason, of Springfield, Ohio, was appointed Colonel, George W. Andrews Lieutenant-Colonel, and Barton S. Kyle, Major. The regiment received marching orders on the 10th of February, and four days later encamped at Paducah. On the 25th, the regiment moved to Columbus, and found that the enemy had evacuated the place. It then returned to Paducah to advance up the Tennessee river. The regiment landed at Pittsburg Landing and participated in the engagements at that point. In the engagements the regiment lost one hundred and thirty men in killed and wounded. On the 18th of April the regiment was ordered to the Cumberland river to hold the posts of Fort Donaldson and Clarksville. Sunday, August 17th, the regiment made an attack on the confederate garrison at Clarksville, when they met with a repulse and owing to the superior force of the enemy were compelled to surrender. The surrender was censured by the superior authorities and the line officers were dismissed, and Colonel Mason was cashiered. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in

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the War," says that "after the facts connected with the surrender became fully known, the War Department finally revoked the order, and the officers were all *honorably discharged.*"

After the regiment was exchanged, four companies, on the 25th of August, 1862, engaged and defeated Woodward's force at Fort Donaldson. On the 3d of February, 1863, the regiment was sent on an expedition against the combined forces of Wheeler and Forrest, but the enemy retired and the Seventy-first was not brought into action. During the latter part of 1863, the regiment was stationed along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with headquarters at Gallatin, and was actively engaged in dispersing guerrillas.

In 1864 the regiment moved south, and took an active and effective part in the battle of Nashville, displaying great bravery and courage, and losing one-third of its number in killed and wounded.

The regiment, decimated as it was, still retained its zeal and energy, and shortly after the battle was ordered to Texas, where it remained through the summer of 1865. Late in that year the regiment was ordered to return to Camp Chase, where it was mustered out and discharged in January, 1866.

* * *

The 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and was mustered into service on the 26th of August, 1862. It was composed of two companies from Allen county, two from Shelby, two from Hancock, and one each from Auglaize, Mercer, Putnam, and Van Wert. Seventeen hundred men were recruited for the regiment, but seven hundred were transferred to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio. The regiment left Lima on the 31st of August, and proceeded as far as Paris, Kentucky, where they were ordered back to Cynthiana. After moving about from place to place for a few weeks the regiment returned to Covington. On the 17th of September it embarked on steamers for Louisville and encamped on the Indiana side of the river. After moving from place to place covering a period of several weeks the regiment encamped at Silver Springs, where it remained until the 26th of December. On that date the regiment received orders to advance toward Murfreesboro. Dur-

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ing the march it was under the fire of the Rebel artillery, but it sustained no loss.

The official list of battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part is as follows:

Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863.
Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863.
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 7, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia, May 13-14, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia, May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 9-30, 1864.
Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 14, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 2-6, 1864.
Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

After pursuing Hood as far as Columbia, the remnant of the Ninty-ninth regiment was consolidated with the Fifth Ohio and thereby ceased to be an organization.

* * *

The 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry went into camp at Lima, Ohio, in August, 1862, and in September was sent to Cincinnati, then threatened by Kirby Smith. In the latter part of September it moved under General A. J. Smith toward Lexington, Kentucky. and at Cynthiana was detached to guard the railroad. On the 8th of August, 1863, it proceeded to Lebanon, Kentucky, and on the 20th set out on the march for East Tennessee. This march over the mountains occupied seventeen days and was very severe, the men suffering greatly from dust and heat. On the 10th of November it reached Kingston, and a few days after the Rebels cut the communication between that point and Knoxville. The picket duty became very heavy, in order to prevent surprise from Wheeler's cavalry. The victories at Knoxville and Chattanooga relieved the garrison at Kingston, and on the 9th of December the regiment reached Nashville, and moved from there to Blaine's Cross Roads, and from there to Mossy Creek to support Elliott's cavalry.

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The following summary is an exhibit of the number of engagements in which this regiment participated:

Mossy Creek, Tennessee, December 29, 1863.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 5-9, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia, May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (General Assault), June 27, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of), July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Waynesboro, Georgia, November 27-29, 1864.
Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.
Fort Anderson, North Carolina, February 18, 1865.
Town Creek, North Carolina, February 20, 1865.
Mosely Hall, North Carolina, April 9, 1865.

Soon after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached the county the work of enlisting men and the organization of companies was commenced. Recruiting officers from Camps Vance, Cleveland, Chase, Troy and Lima opened offices in different localities in the county and by the fall of 1865 recruited over eleven hundred men. During those years the war was the all-absorbing subject of thought and conversation. The following from the Auglaize Democrat of April 22, 1861, exhibits the war feeling at the time:

THE UNION FOREVER.

AUGLAIZE RESPONDS.

"Our usually quiet village presents quite a warlike appearance. On Saturday last notice was given that a meeting would be held on Monday evening (April 22), for the purpose of raising a company of volunteers. Early Monday morning the cannon began to boom, and by ten o'clock our town was one solid mass of people. Court being in session, Judge Metcalf, after opening — made a patriotic speech — and adjourned until May 22. The crowd then proceeded to the Depot and gave the Lima company, who passed through, a parting salute.

"In the evening the meeting was held at the court house, and speeches were made by Messrs. Andrews, Walkup, Craig, and others, and the call was then made for volunteers. The call was nobly responded to — some sixty coming forward and signing the roll and taking the oath.

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"Auglaize is nobly responding to the call for volunteers. She is turning out the best of her sons — men who will stand by the flag of their country to the last. They are men who we look upon with pride."

In April, 1861, Thomas K. Jacobs, a member of the State Legislature from Allen county, introduced a bill to provide a fund for the support of soldiers' families, by authorizing the county commissioners to levy a tax of half a mill. On April 23, Representative Jesse Baldwin, of Mahoning county, introduced a more elaborate bill, which was accepted. It embraced the principal features of the Jacobs bill. Under the provision of this bill $31,800 was collected and paid to the families of soldiers in the service.

In June, 1861, a levy of half a mill on the taxable property of the county was placed upon the duplicate, to meet the necessary relief expenditures — the commissioners, in the meantime, borrowed from the banks a sufficient amount of money to last until the tax collections could be made.

On the Commissioners' Journal of June 18th, 1861, we find the following record:

"The Board this day appointed A. H. Trimble and M. W. Smith a central committee for the county to receive reports, and to disburse funds to the different township committees, appropriated for the relief of families of volunteers.

"The Board also appointed the following township committees:

Salem township, A. J. Pickerell.
Noble township, Nicholas Brewer.
St. Marys township, A. H. Dieker.
German township, Christian Smith.
Jackson township, J. P. Schmeider
Logan township, Russel Berryman
Moulton township, N. A. Murdock.
Washington township, Jesse Roberts.
Duchouquet township, J. B. Craig.
Pusheta township, Lawrence Sametinger.
Clay township, Arthur Bitler.
Wayne township, Harris Wells.
Goshen township, Sampson Buffenberger.

"The County Central Committee were further ordered to ap-

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portion the relief funds to the different townships, proportionate to the number of families in each requiring aid."

Since the close of the war there has been a relief tax collected and apportioned to the families of soldiers who served in the Civil War, amounting, in the aggregate, to $37,800, or about $1,050 per year.

ROSTER OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY SOLDIERS.

VETERANS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The following is a roster of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War who settled in the county after the War of 1812:

Peter Sunderland, (Regiment and Company not known).
John Ridley, (Regiment and Company not known).
William Richardson, (Regiment and Company not known).
William Rogers, (Regiment and Company not known).
William Taylor, (Regiment and Company not known).

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Brackney, Reuben, Private, U. S. V., 2nd Reg., Co. A.
Brackney, William, Private, U. S. V., 2nd Reg., Co. A.
Craft, William, Private, U. S. V., 2nd Reg., Co. A.
Elliott, John, Captain, U. S. V., ———
Gibbs, James, Private, U. S. V., ———
Howell, Aaron, Private, U. S. V., 1st Reg., Co. B.
Langley, Bennett W., Private, U. S. V., 1st Reg., Co. B.
Linzee, Robert, Paymaster, U. S. V.
Montgomery, Shadrach, Private, U. S. V., 2nd Reg., Co. A.
Ridley, William, Private, U. S. V., 1st Reg., Co. A.
Richardson, William, Private, U. S. V., ———
Skinner, Robert, Major, U. S. V., 2nd. Reg.
Tissue, Edward, Private, U. S. V., ———
Whiteman, Jacob, Private, U. S. V., ———
Woolery, Henry, Private, U. S. V., ———
Whetstone, George, Private, U. S. V., ———
Hardin, John, Private, U. S. V., ———
Brown, Joseph, Private, U. S. V., ———
Ryan, William, Private, U. S. V., ———
Maran, James, Private, U. S. V., ———
Bogart, Isaac, Private, U. S. V., ———
Noble, Elisha, Private, U. S. V., ———
Mott, Gideon, Private, U. S. V., ———

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Baeumel, John, Sergeant, Co. C, 1st O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1846. Discharged, July, 1847.

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Brewer, Samuel, Drummer, Co. E, 4th U. S. V. Enlisted, 1847. ———
Brockert, Joe, Private, Co. C, 1st O. V. I. Enlisted, December, 1846.
Brockert, Joe, Teamster, March, 1847. ———
Busch, Michael, Private, Co. C, 1st O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1846. ———
Basil, James, Private, Co. C, 1st O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1846. ———
Fisher, Andrew, Private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1846. ———
Focht, William, Private, Co. D, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1847.
Gibbs, W. B., Private, Co. D, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, August, 1847. ———
Hipp, Chas., Private, Co. I, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, April, 1847. Discharged, July, 1848.
Howell, W. W., Private, ———, 1st O. V. I. ———
Herring, Ernest, Private, Co. I, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, April, 1847.
Hermsmeyer, Gotleb, Private, Co. I, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, April, 1847.
Harrod, James, Private, Co. D, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, April, 1847. ———
Jacobs, Henry, Private, Co. C, — O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1847. ———
Jacobs, Leopold, Private, Co. D, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1847. ———
Lembert, Thomas, Private, Co. C, 1st O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1846. Discharged, July, 1847.
Lowe, John, Private, Co. C, 1st Reg. O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1846.
Levering, Chas., Private, Co. I, 1st Reg. O. V. I. ———
Mott, Samuel R., Private, 2nd Reg. O. V. I. Enlisted, May, 1846. Discharged, July, 1847.
Metz, Caspar, 2nd Lieutenant. In Mexican and Indian Wars, 7 years.
Mix, Levi, Private, Co. E, 4th Reg. O. V. I. Enlisted, 1847. Discharged, 1848.
Markley, Lafayette, Private, Co. H, 4th Reg. O. V. I. Enlisted, June, 1847. Discharged, September, 1847.
Nichols, Elijah, Private, Co. B, 2nd Reg. O. V. I. Enlisted, May, 1846. Discharged, 1847.
Shafer, Wm., Private, Co. E, 4th Reg. O. V. I. Enlisted, 1847. ———
Switzer, Francis, Private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I. ———
Switzer, Benjamin, Private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I. ———
Watters, Joseph, Private, ——, 1st O. V. I. Enlisted, 1847. ———
Zanglein, Andrew, Private, Co. I, 1st O. V. I. ———
Zanglein, Nicholas, Private, Co. I, 1st Reg. O. V. I. ———
Mitchell, David, Private, Co. I, 1st Reg. O. V. I. ———
Evans, John, Private, Co. I, 1st Reg. O. V. I. ———
Hutchison, Private, Co. I, 1st Reg. O. V. I. ———
Kishler, Dr. W. G., Private, Co. I, 1st Reg. O. V. I. ———

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Andrews, Geo. W. Brev. Brig. Gen. Resigned in 1864.
Andrews, Geo. W., Col. 15th and 71st O. V. I. Enlisted April 27, 1861.
Mott, Samuel R. Sr., Col. 118th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Resigned February 10, 1864.

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Mott, Samuel R. Jr., Col. 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Resigned February 10, 1864.

Kennedy, Wm., Lieut. Col. 118th Reg. O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Resigned December 12, 1864.

Walkup, John, Lieut. Col. 118th O. V. I. Enlisted September 5, 1862. Resigned December 12, 1864.

Bennett, O., Major on Gen. Hill's Staff.

Hipp, Charles, Major, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted August 20, 1861. Resigned August 20, 1865.

Whiteman, A. L., Major, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Resigned September 2, 1864.

Hunter, F. C., Surgeon, 24th Iowa V.

Bradley, Jacob, Assistant Surgeon.

Barber, Abram, Captain, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted May 15, 1863. Wounded and Resigned January, 1865.

Baker, David, Captain, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted June 16, 1862. Discharged August, 1865.

Bitler, Samuel, Captain, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 10, 1862. Discharged July 19, 1865.

Bennett, O., Captain, Dayton Z.

Cutler, John, Captain, 34th O. V. I.

Craig, Samuel, Captain, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Resigned September, 1864.

Heston, Joseph S., Captain, Co. F, 4th N. J. V. Enlisted August 17, 1861.

January, Benj. F., Captain, Co. K, 154th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864, and was discharged September 2, 1864.

Kelley, Henry B., Capt., Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862.

Kaga, Abraham, Capt., Co. F, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 16, 1861, and was discharged September 27, 1861.

Kaga, A., Capt., Co. E, Benton Cadets. Enlisted September 9, 1861. Discharged January 9, 1862.

Kaga, A., Capt., Co. K, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted January 27, 1862. Discharged January 6, 1864.

Layton, W. V. M., Capt., Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 20, 1861, and mustered out with the Company, July, 1861.

Little, John C., Capt., Co. E, 187th O. V. I. Enlisted March 2, 1865, and discharged January 20, 1866.

Marshall, J. D., Capt., Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged August, 1865.

McMurray, Robert, Capt., Co. E, 67th O. V. I. Enlisted May 25, 1864. Discharged July 17, 1865.

Mott, S. R. Sr., Capt., Co. E, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Promoted to Colonel of 118th.

Nieberg, Theo., Capt., Co. C, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted August 30, 1861, and was mustered out August 12, 1865.

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Schmidt, Henry, Capt., Co. C, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1861. Discharged August 7, 1865.

Silver, Wm., Capt., Co. G, 52nd Pa. Enlisted September.

Scott, Albert S., Capt., ——, 31st O. V. I.

Stone, Michael, Capt., Co. G, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August 13. Discharged July 16, 1864.

Underwood, J. W., Capt., ——, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted June 16, 1863. Discharged August, 1865.

Breese, John, 1st Lieut., Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 2, 1864.

Dickman, Theo., 1st Lieut., Co. C, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted January 8, 1862. Discharged December 8, 1862.

Finke, Henry, 1st Lieut., Co. C, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Harter, Newton J., 1st. Lieut., ——, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted February 7, 1862. Discharged August 29, 1862.

Herring, Wm., 1st Lieut., Co. C, 59th U. S. I. Enlisted May 4, 1864. Discharged January 31, 1866.

Jones, Thos. H. B., 1st Lieut., Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted ———. Jones's Hill, Tennessee.

Kishler, Wm. S., 1st Lieut., Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 23, 1862. Wounded at Stone River, and died January 23, 1863.

Nickell, Andrew H., 1st Lieut., Co. E, 82d O. V. I. Enlisted November 11, 1861. Discharged November 20, 1862.

Nickels, Amour, 1st Lieut., Co. —, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted January 10, 1862. Resigned June 8, 1863.

Phelps, F. E., 1st Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav. Retired from service.

Rogers, Geo. M., 1st Lieut., Co. B, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September 26, 1861. Discharged August 26, 1864.

Sawyer, Lewis Cass, 1st Lieut., 5th O. Ind. Battery. Enlisted August 31, 1861. Discharged June 17, 1862.

Storock, Fritz, 1st Lieut., Co. C, 37th O. V. I.

Stevenson, T. W., 1st Lieut., ——, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted July, 1862. Resigned November 26, 1862.

Trimble, Henry M., 1st Lieut., Co. K, 99th O. V. I. ———. Discharged December 3, 1864.

Walkup, E. B., 1st Lieut., ——, 99th O. V. I Enlisted December, 1862. Discharged July 17, 1865.

Boesel, Charles, 2d Lieut., 37th O. V. I.

Burk, G. W., 2d Lieut., Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Cordrey, Davis D., 2d Lieut., Co. D, 18th U. S. I. Enlisted July, 1862. Died January 24, 1863.

Fike, Jacob, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted October 29, 1865. Discharged November 30, 1865.

Kinsey, Jesse, 2d Lieut., Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July, 1862.

Kuhn, R. A., 2d Lieut., Telegrapher U. S. A.

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Means, Lyman N., 2d Lieut., Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 14, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Moody, J. W., 2d Lieut., 15th O. V. I. Enlisted May, 1861.

Smith, Jacob H., 2d Lieut., Co. K, 1st Pa. Enlisted April 19, 1861. Discharged July 25, 1861.

Schmidt, Casper, 2d Lieut., ——, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted September 7, 1861. Discharged March, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Alspaugh, Jacob, Corporal, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged at Stone River, January 1, 1863.

Ashburn, Moses, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Allen, James W., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., May 26, 1864.

Aylworth, A. B., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 28, 1862. Died at Falmouth, Ky., October 27, 1862.

Aylworth, Wallace, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1862. Died at Lexington, Ky., April 14, 1863.

Askern, Thomas, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1862. Killed at Knoxville, Tenn., November 15, 1863.

Allen, Silas D., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 22, 1862. Discharged.

Akers, Geo. W., Corporal, Co. B, 55th Mass. V. I. Enlisted May, 1863. Discharged September, 1865.

Aylworth, James H., Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 3, 1864.

Armstrong, Thomas J., Private, Co. A, 4th O. V. Cavalry. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged October 20, 1864.

Arnold, John W., Private, Co. H, 1st Va. Cav. Enlisted August 21, 1862. Discharged March 3, 1863.

Arthur, J. J., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted February 27, 1864. Discharged June 3, 1865.

Accuncius, Adam, Private, Co. M, 1st O. Light Artillery. Enlisted September 15, 1861. Discharged December 13, 1864.

Archer, Wm. H., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Alspaugh, Jacob, Private, Co. C, enlisted, 57th O. V. I., September 6. Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Adams, Harvey, Private, Co. E, 57th O. V. I.

Arkenberg, Fred, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1861.

Barber, Abram, Sergeant, Co. E, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April 17, 1861. Discharged August 18, 1861.

Barnhart, P., Private, Co. K, 4th O. V. C. Enlisted October 7, 1861. Discharged October, 1861.

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Bigelow, M., Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 22, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Bowsher, M. J., Private, Co. F, 151st O. N .G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged August 27, 1864.

Bitter, Wm., Private, Co. E, 195th O. V. I. Enlisted March, 1864. Discharged December, 1865.

Bitter, Lewis, Private, Co. E, 195th O. V. I. Enlisted March, 1864. Discharged December, 1864.

Briar, Frederick, Private, Co. H, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted January, 1862. Discharged January, 1866.

Bailey, Joshua, Private, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Died in Covington, Kentucky, December, 1862.

Bailey, Gerard, Private, 56th O. V. I.

Bailey, Walter S., Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged September, 1864.

Baker, David, Sergeant, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Promoted.

Brotherton, T. W., Postmaster, 1st O. V. Cav. Enlisted February, 1864. Discharged September, 1865.

Blackburn, Jos. M., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Brewer, Frank, Corporal, Co. G, 156th O .N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Baker, Wm., Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Burke, John N, Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Baker, Wm. C., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Brewer, John W., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Barr, John W., Private, Co. G. Enlisted in 156th O. N. G., May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Burden, John M., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Bryan, Wm., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Birk, Elias, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Baughman, James, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Branman, R. S., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Burden, Sylvester, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Bear, Jacob, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

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Bradley, James F., Private, Co. A, 22d O. V. I. Enlisted March, 1861. Discharged September 1, 1861.

Bradley, James F., Private, Co. M, 1st O. V. Cav. Enlisted September 6, 1861. Discharged January 3, 1864.

Bradley, James F., Private, Co. M, 1st O. V. Cav. Re-enlisted January 4, 1864. Discharged September 13, 1865.

Baker, Jacob, Sergeant, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Discharged December 31, 1863.

Bailey, Albert P., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Died at Paducah, Ky.

Beaver, Anthony, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.

Bennett, John F., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Discharged December 31, 1865.

Bennett, Hiram S., Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

Bowers, John W., Private, Co. B, 17th O. V. I. Enlisted September 13, 1864. Discharged June 29, 1865.

Berry, Richard A., Sergeant, Co. E, 82d O. V. I. Enlisted November 1861. Discharged.

Burgett, Mathew, Sergeant, Co. D, 5th O. V. Cav. Enlisted November 1, 1861. Died June 25, 1863.

Bidwell, Francis M., Private, Co. F, 191st O. V. I. Enlisted February 16, 1865.

Buffenbarger, C. N., Private, Co. D, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged June 12, 1865.

Burden, Wm. H. H., Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 22, 1861. Discharged August 27, 1861.

Boyer, Madison F., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Died at Lexington, Ky., December 28, 1862.

Butler, David, Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted January 3, 1862. Discharged July 29, 1865.

Beech, Samuel S., Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Brackney, Samuel, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted ———.

Brackney, Reuben, Private, Co. K, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Bitter, Daniel F., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged September 11, 1862.

Bitter, Daniel F., Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Bitter, Daniel F., Private, Co. B, 78th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1864. Discharged July 11, 1865.

Blank, Wm., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged July 23, 1862.

Bayliff, Wm., Private, Co. E, 39th O. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1864. Discharged June 4, 1865.

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Batch, Peter, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Wounded at Kenesaw Mt., June 20, 1864. Discharged November, 1865.

Bogart, Jacob M., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged June 26, 1865.

Beech, James, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Bilger, Henry, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Bowman, Lafayette, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Nashville, January 18, 1863.

Beech, William, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died.

Barrington, Wm. R., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1862. Killed at Murfreesboro, 1863.

Burd, Jacob H., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died at Nashville, January 19, 1863.

Burton, Geo. W., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted November 2, 1863. Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., December 31, 1864.

Bowyer, Henry H., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 3, 1862. Discharged ———.

Baker, Elijah, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 28, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, June 30, 1864.

Bailey, James P., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 27, 1862. Discharged February 1, 1865.

Bidwell, Isaac, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 18, 1862. Died at Lexington, Ky., January 22, 1863.

Buhr, Frederick, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1863; left arm amputated.

Bryan, Lorenzo D., Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 13, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Bryan, Alonzo, Private, Co. I, 134th O. V. I. Enlisted December 26, 1863. Discharged May 14, 1865.

Bush, Peter M., Private, Co. C, 44th Iowa V. Enlisted April 20, 1864. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Brewer, Wm. H., Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged November 31, 1864.

Brundige, S. P., 1st Sergt., Co. K, 114th O. V. I. Enlisted August 16, 1862. Discharged August 19, 1865.

Barr, John H., Private, Co. F, 67th O. V. I. Enlisted November 2, 1864. Discharged November 2, 1865.

Bennett, Thomas S., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted March 16, 1864. Discharged July 21, 1865.

Bennett, Thomas G., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Discharged December 31, 1863.

Bennett, James P., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted March 16, 1864. Discharged August 14, 1865.

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Bennett, John R., Corporal, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August 15, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Burden, Wm. H. H., Ord. Sergt., Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Prisoner 18 months, 1865.

Brewer, Wm. H., Private, Co. C, 185th O. V. I. Enlisted February, 1865. Discharged September, 1865.

Brewer, Wm. H., Private, Co. C, 8th O. Battery. Enlisted February, 1864. Discharged August, 1865.

Bennett, H. S., Private, Co. I, 88th O. V. I. Enlisted July 28, 1862. Discharged July 8, 1865.

Black, Jefferson, Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Killed at Kanawah Gap, Va.

Boysel, John, Sergeant, Co. B, 114th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged December, 1864.

Bomgardner, Solomon, Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Taken prisoner and died.

Bomgardner, W. H., Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Taken prisoner and discharged June, 1865.

Bowser, John E., Private, U. S. Signal Corps. Enlisted August 24, 1861. Discharged September 24, 1864.

Baker, J. F., Private, Co. G, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Barlet, Henry, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 13, 1865. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Blakely, William, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 13, 1865. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Bogart, Oliver, ———. Died.

Breckon, Thomas P., Private, Co. A, 181st O. V. I. Enlisted August 19, 1861. Discharged July 7, 1862.

Burden, Franklin, Private, Co. K.

Berry, Hamilton, Corporal, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Died at Vicksburg, Miss.

Borton, Solomon, Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1862. Died at Cumberland Gap, Ky.

Bryan, Alonzo, Hospital Steward. Discharged May 16, 1865.

Berggman, Henry, Private, Co. E, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted November 4. Died at Naval Hosp., Memphis, Tenn., May 11, 1863.

Bubp, Daniel, Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I.

Brodbeck, Matthias, Private, Co. E, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April 15, 1861. Discharged August 27, 1861.

Baker, Wm. P., Private, Co. E, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April 15, 1861. Discharged August 27, 1861.

Baker, Oliver L., Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted April 15, 1861.

Baker, John W., Private, Co. E, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April 15, 1861. Discharged August 27, 1861.

Bush, George, Orderly Sergeant, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September 18, 1861. Discharged October 1, 1864.

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Brewer, J. W., Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October 20, 1861. Discharged December, 1864.

Brewer, E. F., Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October 20, 1861.

Bilger, A., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted Septebmer 18, 1861. Discharged October 1, 1864.

Beemer, M., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged July, 1865.

Bavar, J. A., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Discharged, 1865.

Claybaugh, B. D., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Killed by cars in 1864.

Covert, John, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

Campbell, Lewis C., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Killed by Sharpshooters, at Marietta, Ga., June 28, 1864.

Campbell, Clark, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died in 1863.

Conkwright, Jos. B., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862.

Coon, Amos, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Carter, William, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July 18, 1865.

Craft, John, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged, 1863.

Christy, Wm. R., Teamster, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died in Nashville, 1863.

Coleman, Marvin, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 26, 1862. Discharged.

Coleman, John, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 16, 1862. Discharged.

Chiles, John, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. Discharged.

Canady, Wm. W., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 30, 1862. Died at Huntsville, Ala., January 25, 1865.

Christler, Private, Co. M, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged December 13, 1864.

Cline, Henry M., Sergeant, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged April, 1865; prisoner of war.

Cornell, Temple N., Corporal, Co. H, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Discharged March 4, 1865.

Coterell, John, Private, Co. F, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted January 10, 1863. Died at Lake Providence, La.

Cook, Peter J., Private, Co. F, 126th O. V. I. Enlisted August 15, 1862. Discharged October 17, 1864.

Chiles, Geo. F., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted December 24, 1861. Discharged December 31, 1863.

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Chiles, Geo. W., Private, Co. C, 57th O .V. I. Enlisted February, 1864. Discharged August 25, 1865.

Copeland, Miller, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Killed at Resaca, 1864.

Chiles, Jeremiah W., Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 22, 1861. Discharged August 27, 1861.

Chiles, Jeremiah W., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged January 19, 1864.

Chiles, Jeremiah W., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted January 5, 1864. Discharged August 15, 1865.

Cline, Geo. W., Private, Co. D, 49th O. V. I. Enlisted August 14, 1861. Discharged September 5, 1864.

Cline, Samuel B., Private, Co. D, 57th O. V. I.

Cramer, Geo., Private, Co. C, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July, 1862.

Cordrey, Jeremiah, Private, Co. A, 51st O. V. I. Enlisted February 24, 1864. Discharged November 3, 1865.

Combs, Joseph L., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged September 19, 1864.

Cordrey, Riley, Artificer. Enlisted December, 1863. Discharged April, 1864.

Cordrey, Davis D., Private, Co. —, 13th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged July, 1861.

Cordrey, Alva, Private, ———, 196th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Cordrey, Jacob, Private, Co. E, 60th O. V. I. Enlisted February 27, 1864. Never heard from after battle of the Wilderness.

Copeland, John M., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Caldwell, Alex., Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted September 14, 1861. Killed May 10, 1864.

Chiles, Harvey M., Corporal, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September 18, 1861. Discharged September 26, 1864.

Copeland, John A., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged November 13, 1862.

Copeland, John A., Private, Co. K, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Chiles, Geo. F., Corporal, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted December 25, 1861. Discharged August 25, 1865.

Copeland, Geo. H., Private, Co. I, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted December 23, 1863. Discharged July 31, 1865.

Craft, Francis, Drummer, Co. G, 136th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged December 15, 1864.

Clark, J., Private, Co. C, 58th I. V. I. Enlisted June, 1863. Discharged, 1865.

Cutler, James, Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Died at Barbersville, Va., February 7, 1862.

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Crider, Reuben, Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged June, 1865.

Church, James P., Sergeant, Co. F, 4th O. V. Cav. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged December, 1862.

Clay, Christopher, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 13, 1865. Discharged May 21, 1865.

Clawsing, Theodore, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 21, 1865. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Coon, Barney, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 10, 1865. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Combs, H. R., Bugler, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged April, 1865.

Coon, Samuel, ———, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 16, 1864. Died in Washington, D. C., February 24, 1865.

Clark, Jesse, Private, Co. I, 175th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1864. Discharged June, 1865.

Crawford, D. A., 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted. November 18, 1861. Discharged June 10, 1865.

Clark, Ed., Sergeant, Co. C, 94th O. V. I. Enlisted July, 1862. Discharged June, 1865.

Casperson, I. B., Private, Co. E, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged July 10, 1865.

Christy, John, Private, Co. F, 22d O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged August 18, 1864.

Craft, John, Private, Co. K, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 12, 1864.

Chipman, J. M., Private, Co. H, 74th O. V. I. Enlisted March 19, 1864. Discharged July 10, 1865.

Copeland, J. F., Private, Co. K, 156th O. V. I. Enlisted May 8, 1864. Discharged September 4, 1864.

Coleman, John M., Private, Co. B, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Discharged February 6, 1863.

Campbell, J. W., Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged August, 1861.

Campbell, J. W., Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted November 1, 1861. Discharged February 13, 1865.

Covell, W. H., Private, Co. B, 101st O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged September, 1865.

Cowells, Wilber F., ———, Co. B, 101st O. V. I. Enlisted ———. Discharged June, 1865.

Clark, Albert V. H., Private, Co. I, 2d O. V. Cav. Enlisted October 18, 1862. Discharged May, 1864.

Clark, A. V. H., Private, Co. F, 25th O. V. I. Enlisted June 20, 1861. Discharged June 19, 1862.

Crawford, Wm., Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

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Chiles, Wm., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Craft, Frank, Musician, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Cotterman, John H., Private, Co. A, 110th O. V. I. Enlisted August 17th, 1862. Discharged June 17, 1865.

Dohse, John, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Distelrath, John, Private, Co. G, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Discharged July 14, 1864.

Dougherty, Eli, Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged November 30, 1864.

Deering, John H., Corporal, Co. K, 138th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged November 30, 1864.

Deeker, Francis A., 2d Sergeant, Co. G, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted February 16, 1864. Discharged November 30, 1864.

Downard, Wm. J., Private, Co. M, 3d O. V. Cav. Enlisted January 4, 1864. Discharged August 4, 1865.

Dawson, Naman, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., December, 1864.

Davis, John, Private, Co. G, 13th U. S. Regt. Enlisted December 18, 1861. Discharged January 10, 1865.

Devoir, Wm., Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August 15, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Dalzell, Peter, Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. ———. Discharged in 1865.

Dickensheets, David, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 23, 1862. Died at Lexington, Ky., January 1, 1863.

De Long, Peter, Private.

Deigel, Adam, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 9, ——. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Daugherty, Thos. J., ———, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Discharged October, 1864.

Daugherty, Wm. R., Sergeant, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Davis, Harvey, Private, Co. A, 32d O. V. I. Enlisted October 14, 1864. Discharged May 11, 1865.

Day, Jesse, Corporal, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 20, 1864. Discharged July 26, 1865.

Day, Geo. W., Q. M. Sergeant, ——, 1st O. V.Cav. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged September, 1865.

Daniels, Reason, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Daniels, Hiram, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Dobie, James C., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

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Deppen, Bernard, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted November 14, 1861. Discharged July, 1865.

Driskill, J. D., Private, Co. C, 11th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

Elliott, Wm. V., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Elliott, John W., Musician, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July 10, 1865.

Earl, Wilber, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 29, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Earl, James S., Corporal, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. Discharged June, 1865.

Eastman, Daniel, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 18, 1862. Died at Belle Isle, Va., November 13, 1863.

Ewing, Robert, Sergeant, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 18, 1862. Discharged October, 1864.

Emerick, John, Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 26, 1861. Discharged August 26, 1861.

Elliott, Joseph, Private, Co. F, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted September 16, 1861. Discharged December 6, 1865.

Ewing, Robert, Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 21, 1861. Discharged August, 1861.

Ewing, Edward H., Private, Co. C, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. Discharged March 27, 1865.

English, John W., Ord. Sergeant, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged November 4, 1864.

Elliott, Thos. M., Sergeant, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Firel, I., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died at Nashville, June 21, 1863.

Foreman, Joseph, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862.

Fox, Daniel, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., of ill treatment, March 30, 1864.

Fisher, Edwin B., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. Killed in action, Ga., June 14, 1864.

Fleischmann, A., Private, Bat. C, 1st N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted May 3, 1863. Discharged November 4, 1865.

Foreman, Thomas, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.

Fisher, George, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.

Frazier, William, Private, Co. G, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted October 22, 1861. Discharged October 2, 1862.

Fleming, James, Private, Co. G, 155th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Florida, Rodney, Private, Co. D, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Flowers, Wm., Private, Co. C, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Discharged April 28, 1865.

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Foreman, A., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1862. Discharged.

Finley, Arch., Private, Co. —, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Frederick, Geo., Private, Co. H, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted January, 1862. Discharged February, 1865.

Funke, J. A., Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Fleming, J. T., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. ———

Frazier, Thos., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Fike, Jacob, Private, Co. E, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged August, 1861.

Fike, Jacob, 1st Sergeant, Co. D, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Discharged November 29, 1865.

Graybill, Edward, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Gould, George, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 28, 1862. Discharged June 12, 1865.

Gilroy, John, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 28, 1862. Discharged July 16, 1865.

Gilroy, James, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Annapolis, Md., April 3, 1864.

Glenn, John A., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted ———. Died at Camp Dennison, May 25, 1863.

Gould, Kinsey, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Discharged, 1865.

Gardner, Wm. S., Artificer, Co. L, 2d O. V. H. A.

Gilmore, James, 1st Sergeant, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 18, 1862. Killed at Knoxville, Tenn., November 15, 1863.

Gilmore, David, Private, Co. D, 151st O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged August 27, 1864.

Gier, Theodore, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August 15, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Gould, Thomas, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August 15, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Gossard, Philip, Private, Co. A, 183d O. V. I. Enlisted September 19, 1864. Died at Franklin.

Gossard, James, Private, Co. A, 183d O. V. I. Enlisted September 19, 1864. Discharged May 25, 1865.

Gray, David, Private, Co. A, 66th O. V. I. Enlisted January 2, 1862. Discharged January 15, 1865.

Graham, Barton, Private, Co. C, 1st O. V. I. Enlisted September 1, 1863. Discharged July 18, 1865.

Giberson, Christopher, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 15, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

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Gross, Daniel, Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted September 8, 1861. Discharged September 13, 1864.

Garver, Henry C., Private, Co. C, 43d O. V. I. Enlisted November 21, 1864. Discharged May, 1865.

Gallaway, J. H. D., Private, Co. —, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted November 20, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Gerber, Ed., Private, Co. B, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1864. Discharged November, 1865.

Geiger, G. E., ———, Co. E, 101st O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged June, 1865.

Grubbs, J. J., Private, Co. A, 148th I. V. I. Enlisted February 3, 1865. Discharged September 13, 1865.

Gross, N., Private, Co. E, 197th O. V. I. Enlisted March 6, 1864. Discharged May, 1864.

Gnagi, Jacob, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1861. Discharged October 9, 1862.

Gnagi, John, Private, Co. I, 36th O. V. I. Enlisted December 8, 1863. Discharged July 27, 1865.

Golden, W. H., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted March, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Goetz, John, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Gardner, Joseph, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1861. Died at Helena, Ark., 1862.

Gross, M., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Died at Moscow, Tenn., 1862.

Harris, Thomas, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged, 1863.

Hudson, Jesse, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged, 1864.

Hollingsworth, C. L., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted July 25, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Haum, Edwin J., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 5, 1862. Died in Andersonville, Ga.

Hapon, Wallace, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 1, 1862.

Haverbeck, Herman, Corporal, 1st O. Light Art. Enlisted August 1, 1864.

Hollingsworth, Josephus, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted July 25, 1862. Died at Paris, Ky. Poisoned by eating pie in a restaurant.

Haywood, Reuben, Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted October 10, 1861. Discharged November 20, 1864.

Hiss, George F., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 1, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Haney, William, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 2, 1862. Killed in 1864 by guerillas.

Harper, William S., Ord. Sergeant, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Promoted.

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Hurm, Richard, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Heston, Samuel, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 23, 1863. Died at Baltimore, Md., March 12, 1864.

Horner, Jacob, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., May 10, 1864.

Harrison, H. H. W., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Camp Nelson, Ky., August 16, 1863.

Heston, Jenks, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Killed in action at Philadelphia, Tenn., October 20, 1863.

Hopkins, John, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Cincinnati, O., September 27, 1862.

Harriatt, Ephraim, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Annapolis, Md., March, 1863.

Hiett, James M., Private, Co. E, 82d O. V. I. Enlisted December, 1861. Died at Annapolis, Md., July, 1863.

Heller, Geo. C., Musician, Co. E, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted August 2, 1862. Discharged 19, 1865.

Haywood, Walter S., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Hauss, Frederick A., Corporal, Co. E, 67th O. V. I. Enlisted May, 1863. Discharged July, 1865.

Hassenier, John C., Corporal, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September 18, 1861. Discharged February 24, 1864.

Heller, John H., Musician, ———, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged July, 1864.

Hoon, Martin, Private, Co. C, 64th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1863. Discharged March, 1864.

Herbst, Chas. F., Private, Co. A, 179th O. V. I. Enlisted September 6, 1864. Discharged June 17, 1865.

Huebner, Wilhelm K., Private Co. B, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted September 1862. Discharged July 14, 1864.

Holly, Wm., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 23, 1862. Discharged June 12, 1865.

Hanks, Phillip R., Private, Co. G, 41st Ill. V. I. Enlisted July, 1862. Discharged June, 1865.

Hawkey, Chas. W., Private, Co. A, 180th Ill. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Hiett, Geo. W., Private, Co. B, 118th Ill. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged July 22, 1865.

Hiett, Wm. V., Private, Co. E, 82d Ill. V. I. Enlisted November 6, 1861. Discharged December 16, 1862.

Hiett, James M., Private, Co. E, Ill. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Died at Annapolis, Md., November 30, 1863.

Hutchison, Geo., Private, Co. B, 2d Pa. V. I. Enlisted December 26, 1864.

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Hamilton, Harvey, Private, Co. F, 44th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged.

Hanks, Solomon C., Private, Co. C, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Killed at Kenesaw Mts., May, 1864.

Hutchison, Jno. R., Private, Co. D, 51st O. V. I.

Hutchison, S. W., Private, ———.

Hull, John, Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Hurley, Wm. W., Private, Co. D, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1862. Discharged September 8, 1864.

Hurley, Daniel T., Private, Co. D, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged November 18, 1862.

Hull, Wm., Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Hullinger, Thomas E., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862. Discharged June 12, 1865.

Howell, Henry, Private, Co. A, ———. Enlisted September 13, 1864.

Herring, Wm. Corporal, Co. K, 46th O. V. I. Enlisted November 12, 1861. Discharged June 26, 1863.

Hardin, Asa, Private, Co. A, 4th O. V. I. Enlisted September 7, 1861. Discharged October 7, 1864.

Herndon, John E., Private, Co. F, 191st O. V. I. Enlisted February 16, 1865. Discharged August 27, 1865.

Hasenier, John, Musician, Co. I, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Discharged July, 1864.

Hasenier, John, 2d Brig. B'd., ———. Enlisted February, 1865. Discharged July, 1865.

Hamlin, A. M., Sergeant, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1861. Discharged September, 1864.

Hullinger, Jerry, Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Killed at Kanawha Gap, Va., September, 1861.

Hullinger, E. C., Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged September, 1864.

Heffner, Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged July 18, 1864. Wounded at Chicamauga, September 20.

Howell, John, Private, ———.

Howell, George W., Private, Co. D, 193d O. V. I.

Howell, Richard L., Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 10, ———. Died at Winchester, Va., 1865.

Huffman, Henry, Private, ——, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted February, 1861. Discharged June, 1865.

Hamm, Louis, Private, Co. I, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Killed at Vicksburg, Miss., January, 1865.

Hinkle, D. C., Private, Co. F, 64th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

House, Christian, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Wounded at Nashville, Tenn., July 25, 1865.

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Harshbarger, John, Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

House, Isaac, Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Died at Cumberland Gap, Ky.

Helen, Theodore, 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 1st Bt. V. Res. Corps. Enlisted August 23, 1861. Discharged October 13, 1864.

Helen, Theodore, Corporal, Co. H, 142d Ind. V. I. Enlisted April 5, 1865. Discharged July 14, 1865.

Hamm, Edwin J., Private, Co. —, 99th O. V. I. ———. Died in Andersonville Prison.

Hodson, John, Corporal, Co. G, 149th O. V. I. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged August 30, 1864.

Hollingsworth, J. J., Corporal, Co. A, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April 24, 1861. Discharged August 2, 1861.

Henna, Wm., Private, Co. M, 30th O. V. Cav. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged, 1864.

Harper, Wm., Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 5, 1864. Discharged July 26, 1865.

Hawkins, Abram, Private, Co. D, 69th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Discharged July, 1865.

Hill, Perry S., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Helmer, Abraham, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Hauss, Fred, Private, ——, 67th O. V. I. ———. Discharged July, 1865.

Hamilton, G. Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Died.

Heilers, Bernard, Private, Co. A. 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1861. Died at Memphis, July 6, 1862.

Hungelin, Geo., Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 28, 1861. Discharged July, 1862.

Handelsman, W., 1st O. Art, Co. E. Enlisted, 1861. Discharged, 1864.

Ice, Jacob, Teamster, Co. E, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged May 30, 1865.

Julien, Thomas, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died in Cleveland, Tenn., March 20, 1864.

Jennings, William, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged March 20, 1863.

Jacobs, John, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged March 20, 1863.

Justice, George W., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 21, 1862. Died in Andersonville, Ga., June 20, 1864, of ill treatment.

Jackson, Thomas, Private, Co. F, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted September 16, 1861. Discharged December 6, 1863.

Jackson, Philip, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

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Jackson, Elmas W., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

January, B. Franklin, Private, Co. A, 60th O. V. I. Enlisted October 3, 1861. Discharged March, 1865.

Jones, E. D., Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October 3, 1861. Discharged December, 1862.

Jackson, Lewis P., Private, Co. I, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861.

Jones, Evan, Private, Co. —, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Johns, Azariah, Private, Co. C, 45d O. V. I. Enlisted November 21, 1864. Discharged July 13, 1865.

Jacobs, James, Private, Co. C, 118th O. V. I Enlisted August 13, 1862. Discharged June 24, 1865.

Jacobs, Silas, Private, Co. M, 3d O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Discharged January 1, 1865.

Johnn, Wm., Private, Co. G, 43d O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1864. Discharged May, 1865.

Jacobs, Henry, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Jones, Richard, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1364.

King, Willis, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died, 1863.

Kizer, Jacob S., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died at Nashville, 1863.

Kizer, John, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died, 1863.

Keefer, Thomas D., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Kizer, Hiram, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862.

Kuckharmann, G. H., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted July 29, 1862. Killed at Stone River, January 2, 1863.

Klute, Henry, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862.

Kizer, David, Corporal, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died of wounds received at Kenesaw Mt.

Kindle, Thomas, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Richmond, March 12, 1864.

Kindle, George, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died at Milledgeville, Ky., April 15, 1863.

Kenton, Wm. Private, Co. I, 33d O. V. I. Enlisted October 15. 1864. Discharged July 5, 1865.

Kinstle, Thomas, Private, Co. M, 1st Ohio Artillery. Enlisted September 1, 1861. Discharged December 13, 1864.

Kraft, Andrew, Private, Co. K, 79th Pa. Vol. Vet. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged July, 1865.

Kolter, F. E., Musician, Co. K, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged September, 1862.

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Kannard, Jas., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.

Kelley, James, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.

Keeler, Amos R., Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August 15, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Kindle, John J., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 12, 1862. Discharged August 17, 1865.

Kent, Empire M., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted October 16, 1861. Wounded and discharged August 18, 1862.

Kent, Empire M., Sergeant, Co. G, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1863. Discharged August, 1865.

Kishler, J. L., Private, Co. K, 33d O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Discharged May, 1862.

Kent, David H., Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted May, 1861. Discharged July 26, 1865.

Kruse, Geo. B., Private, Co. B, 194th O. V. I. Enlisted January 23, 1864. Discharged August 25, 1865.

Kruse, Charles T., Private, Co. G, 50th O. V. I. Enlisted August 10, 1862. Killed on Sultana, April 2, 1865.

Kies, John, Private, Co. K, 183d O. V. I. Enlisted February 26, 1864. Discharged July 17, 1865.

Kenney, James, Corporal, Co. G, 6th U. S. I. Enlisted January 9, 1865. Discharged January 9, 1868.

Kenney, Thomas, ———.

Katterheinrich, J. W., ———. Enlisted February 11, 1865. Died April 27, 1865.

Kirchner, Conrad, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Kates, Wm., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Klug, Joseph, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Kemper, Joseph, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 10, 1861.

Kokenge, B., Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1861. Discharged, 1862.

Kreitzer, John, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted ———. Died at Camp Dennison, 1864.

Linzee, Albert, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga.

Langle, Fielding L., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862 Discharged July, 1865.

Lacy, William F., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Lenox, Ebenezer A., Ord. Sergeant, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tenn., January 4, 1863.

Lamasters, Isaac, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

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Lenox, Henry C., Private, Co. K, 56th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Died at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1863.

Lenox, Richard H., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Lang, Richard, Private, Co. B, 15th N. Y. Art. Vol. Enlisted October 10, 1863. Discharged August 22, 1865.

Limbert, George, Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 26, 1861. Discharged August 26, 1861.

Littler, John C., Private, Co. D, 12th O. V. I. Enlisted April 26, 1861. Discharged July, 1861.

Landis, Henry, Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged.

Landis, Christopher, Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861.

Landis, David, Private, Co. D, 151st O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged August 27, 1864.

Lanning, Wm. D., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861.

Loper, Wm., Private, Co. F, 44th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged.

Lusk, John E., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Killed in battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Lamon, A., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 28, 1862. Discharged.

Lawrence, D. W., 1st Sergeant, Co. I, 2d O. Heavy Art'y. Enlisted September 7, 1863. Discharged August 29, 1865.

Linder, Michael, ———, Co. E, 78th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1864. Discharged June 16, 1865.

Limbert, Casper, Private, ——, 5th O. Battery . Enlisted September 20, 1861. Discharged September 22, 1864.

Linglebeck, F. H., Corporal, Co. M, 1st Light Art. Enlisted September 15, 1861. Discharged December 13, 1864.

Lusk, J. W., Corporal, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted January 4, 1864. Died at Louisville, Ky., June 16, 1865.

Lusk, J. D., Private, Co. E, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 19, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Luce, Geo. W., Private, ——, 8th O. Ind. Bat. Enlisted January 10, 1862. Discharged March, 1865.

Lintz, John, Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted January, 1861. Discharged March, 1864.

Lange, Philip, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1861. Died.

Lanning, John, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861.

Meeker, Wm. B, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died at Louisville, 1862.

Martin, Frank M., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

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McFarland, John D., Corporal, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1863.

Morey, Andrew J., Corporal, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 19, 1865.

McHugh, John, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died at Nashville, November 21, 1863.

McFarland, Wm. S., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

McColly, Joseph, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862.

McKercher, Duncan, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Killed at Stone River, January 18, 1863.

McCoy, Joseph L., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 5, 1862. Died at Louisville, Ky., 1862.

McGough, Elias T., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 10, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Matson, Robert, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 5, 1862. Died in Nashville, Tenn., 1863.

Morris, John W., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Morey, Martin V., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Matson, George, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died in Nashville, Tenn., 1863.

Musser, Daniel, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 29. 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., May 30, 1864.

Musser, Harvey, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted May 22, 1862.

Musser, Abram, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 11, 1863. Died in Richmond Prison, Va., March 20, 1864.

McGinnis, Alex. Y., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 20, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., July 15, 1864.

Means, Lyman, Sergeant, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 14, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Mason, Herman, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. ———. Died at Lexington, Ky., December 20, 1862.

McLean, Robert A., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. ——— Died in Covington, Ky., June 8, 1863.

Miller, John, Private, Co. K, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1864. Discharged August, 1865.

Monger, John, Private, Co. —, 66th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1865. Eight months in service.

McFarland, F. J., Corporal, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 13, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Morrin, John W., Private, Co. F, 11th O. V. I. Enlisted April 18, 1861. Discharged June 25, 1864.

McCullough, Noah, Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted October 1, 1861. Discharged January 16, 1865.

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Minnich Wm. H., Private, Co. E, 7th O. V. Cav. Enlisted October, 1863. Discharged July 4, 1865.

Mertz, J. D., Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September 12, 1864.

Myers, Martin V., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. ———.

Myers, Wm. A., Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August 14, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

McCormic, John, Private, Co. D, 151st O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged August 27, 1864.

McGinnis, Thomas, Musician, Co. A, 82d O. V. I. Enlisted December 5, 1861. Discharged January 2, 1865.

Miller, John S., Musician, Co. I, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1862. Died at Vicksburg.

McGinnis, Wm. M., Private, ———, O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Mahan, James M., Private, Co. B, 13th U. S. Regt. Enlisted November, 1864. Died at Vicksburg, 1864.

Mahan, Isaiah, Private, Co. E, 82d U. S. Regt. Enlisted November, 1861. Killed at Gettysburg.

Myers, Basil, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Discharged October, 1864.

McWilliams, E., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted ———.

McPherson, Samuel, ———, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Died on Hospital Boat, April, 1862.

Meslon, John, Private, Co. E, 82d O. V. I. Enlisted November 1, 1861. Discharged August 1, 1862.

Meslon, James, Co. E, 82d O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died, 1862.

Martin, Nathan, Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 4, 1864.

Mefferd, Amos G., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. Died March 30, 1863.

Melson, Thomas, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 18, 1862. Discharged March 30, 1863.

McBeth, Martin, Private, Co. C, 45th O. V. I. ———.

McBeth, Wm., Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

McCreight, J. C., Private, Co. I, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Morris, John W., Private, Co. D, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Morris, Wm., Private, Co. H, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Killed at Kenesaw Mt.

Morris, Henry, Private, Co. H, 45th O. V .I. Enlisted ——. Discharged.

Morris, George, Private, Co. H, 32d O. V. I. Enlisted May, 1861. Discharged.

Morris, Benjamin, Private, ——, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1864. Discharged, 1865.

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Morris, Samuel, Private, Co. D, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Miller, Isaac, Private, Co. G, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted February 22, 1864.

Miller, Merrit, Private, Co. G, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted February 22, 1864. Discharged August 15, 1865.

Minshall, Ellis, Private, Co. B, 174th O. V. I. Enlisted September 1, 1864. Discharged June 28, 1865.

Mix, Amos B., Sergeant, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged August, 1865.

Murray, Peter, Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted September 10, 1861. Discharged August, 1865.

Manning, John H., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 23, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Miller, J. W., Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1864. Discharged July 26, 1865.

McClintock, Wm. J., Corporal, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted December, 1863. Discharged August 15, 1865.

Miller, A. B., Private, Co. A, 8th Mich. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1861. Discharged September 14, 1864.

McClintock, A., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September 14, 1864.

McClintock, J. W., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September 14, 1864.

Montgomery, S., Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged July, 1861.

Montgomery, S., Private, Co. K, 56th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged July 8, 1863.

Montgomery, S., Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 7, 1865. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Montgomery, Robert, Private, Co. K, 56th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged July 8, 1863.

Mahan, S. T., Sergeant, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 21, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Montgomery, Robert, Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

Montgomery, Robert, 1st Sergeant, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 6, 1865. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Montgomery, C. H., Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 10, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1865.

McLain, Daniel P., Private, ——, 4th O. V. Cav. Enlisted August, 1861.

Major, Samuel B., Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted August 19, 1861. Discharged July 7, 1862.

Meeker, James S., Private, Co. A, 118th O. V .I. Enlisted August 5, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Musser, Friedrich, Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Taken prisoner at Jackson, Miss., November, 1864.

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McLain, Daniel P., ———, 6th U. S. Cav. Re-enlisted. Lost limb at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miller, August C., Musician, ———, 67th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1863. Discharged May, 1864.

Montague, Anderson, Private, Co. G, 29th O. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1864. Discharged May 27, 1865.

Mann, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August 13, 1862. Discharged June 24, 1865.

Murlin, Orland, Private, Co. D, 70th O. V. I. Enlisted March 4, 1864. Discharged May 25, 1865.

Meyer, Frederick, Private, Co. F, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged February 18, 1863.

Moss, Wm. H., Private, Co. C, 31st O. V. I. Enlisted August 18, 1861. Discharged December 31, 1863.

McConnell, ——, ———, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted February 25, 1864. Discharged June, 1865.

Manning, Wm. P., Private, Co. K, 136th O. V. I. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Morris, Benj. F., Corporal, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 5, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Mawhorr, Jos., Private, Co. E, 6th U. S. Cav. Enlisted September 6, 1861. Discharged September 6, 1864.

McFarland, J. I., Private, Co. H, 191st O. V. I. Enlisted February 23, 1865. Discharged August 27, 1865.

Milnor, J. T., ———, Co. H, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted February, 1863. Discharged July, 1865.

McDougal, Wm., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Merkle, John, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

McComas, John T., Private, Co. E, 67th O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Discharged December, 1865.

Meyer, John Henry, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted November 17, 1861.

Morey, Ephraim, Private, Co. G, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Killed at Big Shanty, June 8, 1864.

Markling, John, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Died.

Nash, Caleb D., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 30, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., June 2, 1864.

Newman, Benj. R., Corporal, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 22, 1862.

Nuss, John Jr., Private, Co. —, 12th O. Battery. Enlisted September 5, 1861. Discharged December 5, 1864.

Nagel, Philip, Private, Co. I, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged July 1, 1865.

Nagel, John H., Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 6, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

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Nungester, Isaac N., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted ———. Discharged.

North, Thomas M., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. Discharged.

Naus, Samuel, Corporal, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1861. Discharged August 9, 1865.

Newman, Thomas, Private, ———. Wounded, died at Arlington.

Northrop, J., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Ohlers, Aug., Private, Co. ———, O. V. I. Enlisted, 1861. Discharged, 1865.

Ohlers, Lewis, Private, ———, 15th Min. Enlisted, 1861. Discharged 1865.

Orr, John, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Orr, George, Private, Co. G, 156th O .N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Porter, Jasper N., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged, 1863.

Plummer, Benj., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. ———. Died at Richmond, Va., April 4, 1864.

Parr, John W., Private, Co. G, 20th Ill. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged July 14, 1864.

Pepple, Philander, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged June 12, 1865.

Plough, John H., Private, Co. F, 100th Ind. V. I. Enlisted August 16, 1862. Discharged June 8, 1865.

Pitchford, Charles, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.

Porter, Wm., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 25, 1862. Discharged.

Porter, James W., Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 5, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Perkins, Elias, Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September 26, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Perkins, W. A., Private, Co. H, 32d O. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Discharged September 14, 1864.

Perkins, John A., Corporal, Co. H, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted September 15, 1861. Discharged September, 1863.

Pillars, Joseph, Private, Co. I, ———.

Prante, Joseph, Private, ——, 15th Pa. V. I.———.

Parish, James, Private, Co. D, 193d O. V. I. Enlisted February 13, 1865. Discharged August 9, 1865.

Philbin, Michael, Private, Co. G, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged June, 1865.

Phil, Lewis, Private, Co. C, 1st O. Cav. Enlisted May, 1861. Discharged June, 1865.

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Prince, Andrew, Private, Co. B, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted May 4, 1864. Discharged September 22, 1864.

Parker, B. M., Corporal, Co. C, 151st O. N. G. Enlisted May 11, 1864. Discharged August, 1864.

Perkins, Geo. W., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 13. 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Paulls, Bernard, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1861. Discharged July, 1865.

Paulls, Julius, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1861. Died at Helena, Ark., August, 1862.

Reeder, Robert, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V .I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 31, 1863.

Roney, Silas C., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July 18, 1865.

Rexstraw, Simon L., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862.

Reed, William, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Rison, David, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged July, 1863.

Rodman, B. Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Died at Cincinnati, September 28, 1862.

Reed, Samuel, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Died at Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1864.

Ruck, Jacob, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged October 13, 1863.

Ruck, George, Private, Co. M, 1st O. Light Art'y. Enlisted September 5, 1861. Discharged August 7, 1865.

Rhodes, Asa, Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged September, 1861.

Rhine, Caspar, Private, Co. C, 147th O. V. I. Enlisted May 2, 1864.

Rogers, J. W., Private, Co. C, 43d Ala. V. I. C. S. Enlisted April, 1862. Left the army and came North, 1865.

Rudabaugh, Benj., Private, ———. Discharged.

Robinson, Lanson C., Private, Co. H, 54th O. V. I. Zouaves. Enlisted September 26, 1861. Discharged September, 1864.

Rinehart, John A., Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted October 20, 1861. Discharged February 4, 1863.

Randall, S., Private, Co. A, 66th O. V. I. Enlisted December 5, 1861. Discharged January 30, 1862.

Rinehart, John A., Private, Co. —, Mississippi Squadron. Enlisted July 7, 1863. Discharged November 22, 1865.

Ruck, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 29th O. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1864. Discharged June 5, 1865.

Rhodes, Asa, Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted December, 1861. Discharged September, 1861.

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Rush, Adam A., Private, Co. K, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted November 7, 1862. Discharged August 8, 1865.

Rush, Harrison, Private, Co. D, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1864. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Rain, John F, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 11, 1865. Discharged September 8, 1865.

Ryan, William, Private, Co. G, 172d O. V. I. Enlisted February, 1861. Discharged May 16, 1862.

Rain, John T., Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 11, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1865.

Russel, William, Private, Co. E, 147th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Roby, Francis J., Corporal, Co. G, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted ———.

Ryan, William, ———, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Died.

Range, William, Private, Co. G, —— O. H. G. Enlisted May, 1863. Discharged September, 1863.

Reich, Samuel, Private, Co. H, 10th O. V. I. Enlisted August 1, 1861. Discharged March 7, 1863.

Rogers, Geo. M., Sergeant, Co. B, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September 26, 1861. Promoted.

Roney, Geo. H., Sergeant, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Richey, Abraham, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Ramsey, Wm., Private, Co. G, 156th O .N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Roney, William, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Ronnebaum, Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1861. Discharged July, 1865.

Sibbert, Chas. A., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1863.

Staley, Valentine, Ord. Sergeant, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged April, 1865.

Staley, Daniel, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died in Kentucky, 1862.

Shafer, Jacob, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July, 1863.

Smith, Geo., Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I.

Shry, Purley, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1863.

Simpson, David G., Private, Co. K, 99th O .V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Sprague, Nehemiah, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 1, 1862. Wounded and discharged, 1863.

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Savage, Jacob L., Corporal, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 1, 1862. Discharged in 1863.

Stevenson, F. E., Sergeant, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 1, 1862. Wounded and discharged in 1864.

Shockey, Samuel, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 29, 1862. Discharged June, 1865.

Sanders, John D., Corporal, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 16, 1862. Discharged June 12, 1865.

Savage, Wm., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted ———. Died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 31, 1864.

Schemmel, Chas., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Scherman, Wm., Private, Co. I, 37th O. N. G. Enlisted October, ——. Discharged, August, ——.

Schurr, Christian, Private, Co. H, 191st O. N. G. Enlisted February 12, 1865. Discharged August 23, 1865.

Scott, George, Private, Co. K, 54th O. N. G. Nine months in service.

Stevenson, Chas., Private, Co. F, 20th O. N. G.

Schaffer, Geo., Private, Co. M, 1st O. Art. Enlisted September 5, 1861. Discharged December 13, 1864.

Smith, Chas., Private, Co. H,———. Discharged December 13, 1865.

Swink, Wm. H., Private, Co. B, 146th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Swink, James L., ———, Co. B, 2d O. Heavy Art. Enlisted June, 1863. Discharged July, 1865.

Shafer, Jas. W., Corporal, Co. B, 4th O. Cav. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged July 20, 1865.

Smith, Jacob H., 3d Sergeant, Co. F, 186th Pa. Enlisted February, 1864. Discharged July 20, 1865.

Schmidt, Henry, 4th Sergeant, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 26, 1861. Discharged August 27, 1861.

Schmidt, Caspar, 1st Sergeant, Co. C, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861.

Schmidt, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1861. Promoted to 2d Lieut. September 7, 1861 to 1st Lieut. March 31, 1862; to Captain of 37th Reg. March 4, 1863.

Schmidt, Caspar, Private, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April 26, 1861. Discharged August 27, 1861.

Sexton, Lawrence, Private, Co. F, 6th Ky. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged March 17, 1863.

Sproul, Robert J., Private, Co. D, 151st O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Died in Libby Prison, April 4, 1865.

Sellers, Louis, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged October, 1864.

Shafer, Thomas, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Discharged.

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Sutton, Isaiah, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Smith, James, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Discharged July 25, 1865.

Staley, Reuben, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Died.

Strawser, Samuel, Private, Co. D, 151st O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged August 27, 1864.

Staley, Philip, Private, Co. K, 29th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July 2, 1865.

Snyder, John, Private, Co. C, 6th U. S. I. Enlisted September, ——.

Shaw, James W., Sergeant, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged September, 1864.

Shanks, David, Corporal, Co. E, ———. Enlisted November 4, 1861. Discharged November 4, 1864.

Sharp, R. A., Private, Co. B, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged September, 1864.

Sayers, John, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 28, 1865. Discharged May 26, 1865.

Stilwell, Morris J., Private, Co. A, 110th O. V. I. Enlisted August 12, 1862. Discharged July 8, 1865.

Sullivan, Dillard, Private, Co. E, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April 12, 1861. Discharged August, 1861.

Schwarke, Fred., Private, Co. E, 1st O. V. Cav. Enlisted July, 1861. Discharged September, 1864.

Swarts, George, Private, Co. D, 9th O. V. Cav. Enlisted October 15, 1862. Discharged July 20, 1865.

Stout, Lewis, Private, Co. ——. Unassigned, September 23, 1864. Discharged November 12, 1864.

Sullivan, Patrick, Corporal, Co. E, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August 15, 1862. Discharged July 8, 1865.

Smith, Wm., Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted September 20, 1861. Discharged July, 1864.

Sprague, Henry, Private, Co. E, 51st O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged August, 1864.

Swarts, Henry, Private, Co. E, 196th O. V. I. Enlisted February, 1864. Discharged August, 1865.

Shoup, Martin, Private, Co. G, 110th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Discharged March 17, 1863.

Shoup, John, Private, Co. C, 3d U. S. Reg. Art. Enlisted December 22, 1862. Died December 9, 1864.

Shipman, J. D., Private, Co. G, 29th O. V. I. Enlisted October 14, 1864. Discharged July 7, 1865.

Smith, Albert, Private, Co. C, 47th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1864. Discharged June, 1865.

Shannon, Joel, Private, Co. —, 47th O. V. I. ———.

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Shannon, John, Private, Co. —, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Smith, Wm. A., Private, Co. A, 78th Pa. Enlisted September 9, 1864. Discharged June 24, 1865.

Shackleton, Albert, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Serrells, S. G., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Spray, Geo. W., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Sellers, Frank, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

South, A. P., Sergeant, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Sallada, Fredrick, Sergeant, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Smith, John, Corporal, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Smith, Frank J., Private, Co. G, 3d O. V. Cav. Enlisted September 7, 1861. Discharged November 29, 1863.

Snyder, W. S., Corporal, Co. B, 2d O. H. Artillery. Enlisted June, 1863. Discharged July, 1865.

Shindollar, R., Private, Cos. F and E, 8th and 17th Ill. V. I. Enlisted May 1861-63. Discharged May 25, 1865.

Saggaser, John, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga.

Schubert, N., Private, Co. C, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged July, 1861.

Smith, John U., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged October, 1864.

Trimble, Henry M., Corporal, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted July 25, 1862. Promoted.

Tompkin, Lafayette, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 26, 1862. Discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., November 18, 1863.

Turner, Starling, B., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 10, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., August 29, 1864.

Turner, Joseph, Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 26, 1862. Discharged November 15, 1863.

Truesdale, James, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted July 26, 1862.

Tucker, Hiram, Private, Co. H, 126th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Discharged November, 1865.

Taylor, Joseph, H., Private, Co. F, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted April 20, 1861. Discharged August 18, 1861.

Taylor, Jacob, Private, Co. B, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted October 1, 1862. Discharged July 15, 1865.

Tennis, Joel S., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 1, 1864.

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Taylor, Joseph H., Private, Co. E, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted December 16, 1861.

Taylor, Joseph H., Sergeant, Co. E, 85th O. V. I. Enlisted January 1, 1864. Discharged July 13, 1865.

Todd, John K., Private, Co. I, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted January 17, 1861. Discharged February 17, 1865.

Tippie, M. B., Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1864. Discharged March, 1865.

Tippie, F. W., Private, Co. A, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Discharged June, 1865.

Tester, Jacob, ———.

Taylor, John, Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Discharged December, 1864.

Tucker, John W., Private, Co. K, 6th Ind. V. I. Enlisted August 26, 1862. Discharged October 21, 1864.

Titus, L. E., Private, Co. E, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted August 26, 1862. Discharged September, 1865.

Throckmorton, J. A., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Tabler, O. P., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Trusdale, S., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Tennis, James, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Tobe, F., Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1861. Discharged July, 1865.

Tippie, O. A. L., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Killed at Vicksburg, May 16, 1863.

Updike, Samuel, Private, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861. Died at Cumberland Gap, Ky.

Vandiver, John, Private, Co. F, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted January 10, 1863. Died at Lake Providence, La.

Van Anda, F. C., Private, Co. I, 12th O. V. I. Enlisted April 25, 1861. Discharged August 15, 1861.

Van Schoyck F., Private, Co. E, 135th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Vockell, Christian, Private, Co. H, 9th O. V. I. Enlisted May 27, 1861. Discharged June 8, 1864.

Vanwornier, M., Private, Co. I, 32d O. V. I. Enlisted January 27, 1863. Discharged July 27, 1865.

Whiteman, Judson, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died in Nashville, Tenn., 1862.

Watson, George, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged.

Waggoner, Hiram, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged June, 1862.

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Walk, Israel, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Wright, Thomas, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Died in 1863.

Whiteman, Adam, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Died at Nashville, 1863.

Wilt, Jacob, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged February 1, 1863.

Ward, Lewis H., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862.

Ward, Mark A., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862.

Warford, Wist, Musician, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Whiteman, Charles D., Corporal, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1862. Discharged July, 1863.

Walkup, Edmund B., 2d Sergeant, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Promoted.

Wooley, John C. P., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 28, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., April, 3, 1864.

White, John S., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 4, 1862. Died at Annapolis, Md., June 8, 1864.

Williams, Wm. E., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July, 1862. Died at Lexington, Ky., November 15, 1862.

Walter, Joseph J., ———.

Walter, John A., Private, Co. E, 78th O. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1864. Discharged July 11, 1865.

Wisely, Nathan, Private, Co. F, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted January 10, 1863. Discharged.

Wisely, John, Private, Co. F, 20th O. V. I. Enlisted January 10, 1863. Discharged.

Weiller, Arhart, Private, Co. F, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted October 10, 1864. Discharged August, 1865.

Whiteman, Chas. L., Orderly, Co. G, 65th O. V. I. Enlisted June, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Wilson, Jas. Jr., Private, Co. C, 182d O. V. I. Enlisted September 11, 1864. Discharged July 13, 1865.

Whiteman, A. L., Sergeant, Co. K, 15th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1861. Discharged July 13, 1861.

Wagoner, Henry A., Private, Co. K, 49th O. V. I. Enlisted April, 1865. Discharged September, 1865.

Wisener, Lewis, Private, Co. C, 134th Pa. V. I. Enlisted August 9, 1862. Discharged May 28, 1863.

Wells, Russel V., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 8, 1862. Discharged June 30, 1865.

Winegardner, L. Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 24, 1862. June 12, 1865.

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Wooley, James, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Died at Washington, 1865.

Wooley, Stephen, Private, Co. A, 180th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

Williams, Geo. W., Private, Co. A, 183d O. V. I. Enlisted September 6, 1864. Discharged June 26, 1865.

Waggant, F. M., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted August 6, 1862. Discharged.

Wise, Wm. B, Orderly, Co. B, 118th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861.

Williams, Henry C., Private, Co. H, 32d O. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1862. Discharged December, 1863.

Williams, Henry C., Private, Co. H, 32d O. V. I. Enlisted December 21, 1863. Discharged July 20, 1865.

Winegardner, S. T., Sergeant, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Discharged August 17, 1865.

Williams, G. W., Private, Co. I, 34th O. V. I. Enlisted December 26, 1863. Discharged August, 1865.

Weifenbach, C., Private, Co. I, 191st O. V. I. Enlisted February, 1865. Discharged June, 1865.

Wellman, Frederick, Private, Co. D, 192d O. V. I. Enlisted February 13, 1865. Died at Camp Chase.

Weaver, John, Private, Co. D, 54th O. V. I. Enlisted October 15, 1861. Discharged November, 1864.

Weaver, Joseph W., ———, Co. H, 16th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Died at Columbus, August, 1863.

Weller, J. C., Private, Co. I, 134th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Worthington, Jefferson, Private, Co. K, ———. Enlisted October 19, 1864. Died at Chattanooga, November 12, 1864.

Watson, George, Private, Co. G, —— O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Watson, John, ———.

Williams, Oscar B., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September 2, 1864.

Weadock, James M., Private, Co. G, 50th O. V. I. Enlisted August 10, 1862. Discharged June 26, 1865.

Worthington, A., Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted December, 1861. Discharged, 1865.

Weswasser, Geo., Private, Co. D, 82d O. V. I. Enlisted November 29, 1861. Discharged November, 1864.

Williams, Peter H., Private, Co. I, 36th O. V. I. Enlisted November 30, 1863. Discharged July, 1865.

Woodall, John W., Private, Co. —, 17th Ind. Battery. Enlisted August, 1861. Discharged October, 1865.

Watson, Geo. W., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

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Wheeler, M. B., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Watt, W. H., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Watters, Adams, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Whiteman, Chas., 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Wiss, John, Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged October, 1864.

Woehrmann, C., Private, Co. A, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted November 15, 1861. Discharged December, 1861.

Watson, Robert, Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August, 1862. Died at Nashville, January 2, 1863.

Winegardner, Samuel, Corporal, Co. C, 57th O. V. I. ———.

Young, Frank M., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Young, James C., Private, Co. K, 99th O. V. I. Enlisted August 11, 1863. Discharged July, 1865.

Young, John W., Sergeant, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted November, 1861. Discharged April, 1865.

Young, M. B., Private, Co. D, 30th O. V. I. Enlisted September, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

Young, Joseph, Private, Co. H, 78th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1864. Discharged June 3, 1865.

Yale, Philip, Private, Co. D, 19th Vet. Res. Corps. Enlisted October 4, 1861. Discharged December 8, 1864.

Young, John W., Private, Co. G, 71st O. V. I. Enlisted October 14, 1861. Discharged January 14, 1865.

Young, James P., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Young, Wm., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Young, Job, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May 2, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Zimmerman, Geo., Private, Co. B, 45th O. V. I. Enlisted July 21, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., April 28, 1864.

Zwez, Julius F., Private, Co. E, 68th N. Y. Vet. Enlisted August 20, 1861. Discharged December 30, 1865.

Zerkle, Wm., Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Zerkle, Jacob, Private, Co. G, 156th O. N. G. Enlisted May, 1864. Discharged September, 1864.

Zink, Paul, Private, Co. C, 58th O. V. I. Enlisted October, 1861.

Zanglein, ———, Lieut., ———.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. V. I., FROM AUGLAIZE COUNTY, OHIO.

Abeler, William, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted March 30, 1864. Died at Rome, Ga., November 3, 1864.

Adam, Geo., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Discharged July 31, 1862.

Althven, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1861. Discharged October 30, 1862.

Augeberk, Gustav, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861. Died July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Aue, Christ, Private, Co. C, 37 O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Bambauer, Chas., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Killed at Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

Barhurst, Clemens, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 5, 1862. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Behm, Chas., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Killed May 17, 1862, at Princeton, W. Va.

Behm, John, Corporal, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Killed at Logan C. H., W. Va., January 14, 1862.

Beimbrook, Herman, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 1, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Bergmeir, Franz, Private, Co. C, 37th O .V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Berting, Bernart, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861. Discharged January 7, 1863.

Blase, John, Corporal, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Blum, Anton, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged July 28, 1862.

Boesel, Chas., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Discharged November 29, 1862.

Boettger, August, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Brodberk, Math., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Buchholz, Fred., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 9, 1861. Discharged November 4, 1864.

Buchholz, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Burh, Fred., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged June 8, 1864. Wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1863.

Dicke, Wm., Corporal, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Killed May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Reichelderfer, John, Sergeant, 81st O. V. I. Enlisted October 2, 1862. Discharged July, 1865.

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De Rush, John, Private in 4th U. S. Cavalry. In service 3 years.

Dirkmann, Fred., Private, Co. C, 57th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged May 28, 1865.

Dietras, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861.

Doehring, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged August 11, 1862.

Dorsten, Bernhart, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 22, 1861.

Dorsten, Joseph, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861. Died November 27, 1861, Canelton, W. Va.

Ebbyhausen, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Ehlen, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 24, 1861. Discharged October 15, 1862.

Enneking, Joseph, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861.

Ersig, William, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Fahrer, Anton, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 30, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Finke, Henry, 1st Lieut., Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran. Commissioned February 11, 1865.

Fischer, George, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 28, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Fischer, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 29, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Fister, Caspar, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861. Killed May 17, 1862, at Princeton, W. Va.

Frey, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861. Discharged September 28, 1864. Wounded at Resaca, Ga.

Frey, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Discharged June 26, 1863.

Freymann, Lewis, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Wounded at Vicksburg, June 12, 1863.

Freidrich, Anton, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Fritz, David, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1865.

Geiss, Adam, Drummer, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 28, 1861. Died June 28, 1862, at Raleigh, W. Va.

Goll, Philip, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged February 15, 1862.

Gosemann, Herman, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861.

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Gress, Philip, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 1, 1861. Discharged February 18, 1862.

Greve, Albert, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 29, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Heman, Henry H., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged September 14, 1863. Arm amputated at Vicksburg, Miss.

Henke, Christ., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Herbst, Erhart, Drummer, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 28, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Heusch, Fred, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Hipp, Chas., Major, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 20, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Commissioned June 5, 1862.

Hoewischer, ———, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Karpp, William, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 29, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Katenhausen, H., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V .V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Died May 24, 1862, at Flat Top Mountain, W. Va.

Kemper, Thomas, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861.

Kettler, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted March 30, 1864. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Kiefer, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Kiefer, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Kiefer, Nicholas, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Kladde, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Died June 9, 1865, at Milliken's Bend, La.

Kladde, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Died March 27, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

Kladde, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted March 30, 1864. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Klipfel, Anton, Sergeant, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1864.

Knost, Geo., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged May 28, 1865.

Koch, Chas., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Killed May 19, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Kohler, Andrew, Sergeant, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 1, 1861. Discharged December 14, 1864. Wounded at Dallas, Ga.

Kopf, Michael, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 30, 1861. Discharged August 13, 1862. Wounded at Clifton, W. Va.

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Kuhle, Charles, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Kuhlhorst, Wm., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged May 28, 1865.

Luedirke, Wm., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Died from wounds received at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Luckmann, John, Private, 1st O. Light Art. Enlisted June, 1861. Discharged in 1864.

May, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 24, 1861. Died of wounds received May 17, 1862.

May, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 23, 1861. Died of wounds received June 5, 1863.

Markert, Anton, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 29, 1861. Killed September 10, 1862, at Fayetteville, W. Va.

Meyer, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Miller, Lorenz, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861. Discharged October 8, 1862.

Monday, Birhan, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861.

Nebel, August, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Nieberg, Theo., 1st Lieut., Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 30, 1861. Discharged September 20, 1864. Commissioned January 1, 1863.

Nieter, August, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1862.

Nye, Henry, Private, Co. C, O. V. I. Enlisted March 30, 1864. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Ochs, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 28, 1861. Discharged August 14, 1862. Wounded at Princeton, W. Va.

Plagge, Theo., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861. Discharged September 22, 1862. Wounded at Princeton, W. Va.

Prange, Chas., Corporal, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 26, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Reiter, Wm., Corporal, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 23, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Roettger, Christ., Sergeant, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 29, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Roettger, Fritz, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged June 25, 1865.

Roth, George, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. ———.

Saum, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 29, 1861. Died November 20, 1861, at Cannelton, W. Va.

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Schaefer, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 23, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864. East Point, Ga.

Schaefer, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged January 10, 1865. Wounded at Vicksburg.

Schaup, Wm., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Died from wounds received at Princeton, W. Va., May 17, 1862.

Schindler, Bernan, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged October 9, 1861.

Schindler, Stephen, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Smith, Caspar, Sergeant, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861. Discharged October 8, 1862.

Schmidt, Henry, Captain, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1861. Commissioned March 4, 1863; mustered out with the regiment.

Schneider, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 28, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Schnell, Christ., Corporal, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Schroeder, Dietrich, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864. Wounded at Missionary Ridge, May 25, 1865.

Schulenberg, Ber., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged May 25, 1865.

Schulenberg, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Schulenberg, Wm., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged May 25, 1865.

Schuette, John B., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 26, 1861. Discharged October 8, 1862.

Schuette, Wm., 1st Lieut., Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1861. Discharged December 27, 1861.

Seemann, Wm., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861.

Siedenberg, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. I. Enlisted August 23, 1861. Killed May 17, 1862, at Princeton, W. Va.

Siemer, Fred., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 3, 1861. Died July 22, 1864. At Atlanta, Ga.

Sundmacher, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Killed November 25, 1863, at Missionary Ridge, Tenn.

Staas, Frank, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1862. Discharged May 28, 1865.

Staas, Louis, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 23, 1861.

Stein, John, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861. Discharged January 14, 1863.

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Steineman, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 25, 1861. Discharged January 7, 1863.

Storck, Fritz, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 1, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Tangemann, Bernh., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861. Discharged July 29, 1862. Wounded at Princeton, W. Va.

Tangemann, Joseph, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 23, 1861. Wounded at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1864.

Tellman, Fritz, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 24, 1861. Discharged September 15, 1864.

Tiemann, Wm. Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 24, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Vornholt, Wm., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 25, 1861. Discharged October 14, 1862.

Wahrer, Herman, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged October 8, 1862.

Wagner, Peter, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 27, 1861. Discharged August 18, 1862.

Weinberg, Louis, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted March 30, 1864. Discharged August 20, 1865.

Weiler, Jacob, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861. Discharged August 11, 1862. Wounded at Princeton, W. Va.

Wahler, Adam, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 2, 1861. Discharged October 17, 1863.

Wiedemann, Wm., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted March 30, 1864. Killed at Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 27, 1864.

Wieser, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1861. Discharged August 13, 1862. Wounded at Princeton, W. Va.

Wintzer, Gustav, 1st Lieut., Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted August 22, 1861. Killed May 19, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Wolf, Adam, Corporal, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 4, 1861. Discharged August 20, 1865. Veteran.

Baumann, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862.

Blum, Valentine, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862.

Brockriede, Freidr., Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged January 21, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.

Budke, William, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Bustedter, Martin, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Died March 2, 1863, at Young's Point, La.

Krieger, Anton, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Pfaiz, Henry, Private, Co. C, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

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Walther, Gotthart, Private, Co. D, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 5, 1861. Discharged.

Grube Henry, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Grube, Wm., Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Killed May 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Marrus, Friedric, Private, Co. F, O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Meyer, John A., Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Nerdger, Ignatius, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Died July 19, 1863, at Walnut Hills, Miss.

Niemeyer, William, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Rosengarten, John, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Ruck, Jacob, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Rump, J. H., Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Schaller, Geo., Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Schlanzer, Anton, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Schneider, Henry, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged.

Pappe, Wm., Private, Co. F, O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. 37th O. V. I. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Ziegler, Fred., Private, Co. G, 7th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 18, 1861. Died from wounds received at Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1864.

Beckholt, Emmanuel, Private, Co. F, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged at Walnut Hills, Miss., August 7, 1863.

Binder, Gottlieb, ———, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 27, 1863. Killed at Fayetteville, W. Va., September 10, 1861.

Burmeister, George, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Elshoff, Henry, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Geyer, Frederic, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 27, 1861. Discharged.

Heitman, Henry, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged January 9, 1863.

Hirks, John, Corporal, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 21, 1861.

Hilgeman, Fred., Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862.

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Hummel, Frederic, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 27, 1861.

Kantner, Geo. W., Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Killed June 16, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Kern, Philip, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Scholl, Frederic, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted September 26, 1865. Discharged July 1, 186—.

Stroh, Michael, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Virk, William, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Waterman, William, Private, Co. H, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 7, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Schuman, Wm., Private, Co. I, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Wellmeyer, Fred., Private, Co. I, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Wilhelm, John, Private, Co. I, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Witte, John, Private, Co. I, 37th O. V. V. I. Enlisted October 8, 1862. Discharged August 7, 1863.

Wilbrink, Jno., 1st O. Light Art. Enlisted September, 1861. Discharged, 1864.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

(From a History of the Ohio National Guard, by the Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Co.)

When the war with Spain was declared, Co. L, of the Ohio National Guard, enlisted at Wapakoneta, Ohio, was ordered to rendezvous at Kenton, where they were enrolled for the volunteer service, April 25, 1898. Four days later they were ordered to the general rendezvous for Ohio troops at Camp Bushnell, Columbus. The company went into camp at this place April 29, and was mustered into the volunteer service as Company L, of the Second Regiment, O. V. U. S. I., May 10, 1898. On May 10, 1898, the regiment was ordered to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., where they were brigaded with the 1st Pennsylvania and the 14th Minnesota as the 3d Brigade, 2nd Division. Col. Charles A. Van Duzee, of the 14th Minnesota, was placed in temporary command of the brigade, and was later succeeded by Col. Kuert, of the 2nd Ohio, who retained the command until succeeded by Brigadier Gen. Rosser, the regular appointee, to the command of the brigade. The division was under the command of Brig. Gen. Arnold, who was soon relieved and sent to Cuba, the command

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reverting to Colonel Van Duzee until Brig. Gen. Poland assumed command. The 2nd Ohio participated in the grand parade of sixty thousand troops at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and each of the three battalions received from four to five days instruction in target practice during the period of their stay at this general rendezvous for United States troops. On August 28, the regiment received orders to move to Knoxville, Tenn. Pursuant to instructions the 2nd Ohio marched to Rossville, Ga., from which point they were transported by rail to their destination. General Poland died in Nashville, Tenn., after a short illness, and the command of the division passed successively to Generals McKee, Randall and Snyder. Upon arriving at Knoxville, Col. Van Duzee again assumed command of the brigade and was succeeded by Col. Kuert until Gen. Rosser resumed his command. The 2nd Ohio remained at Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., until Nov. 15, 1898, when they were ordered to Camp Torrence, Macon, Ga., arriving Nov. 16, 1898.

The 2nd Ohio was not favored with active service in foreign lands and consequently passed through the regular routine of camp life from the period of its muster in until finally mustered out at Macon, Ga., Feb. 10, 1899.

MUSTER ROLL CO. L, 2D O. V. I., WAPAKONETA, OHIO.

Captain John G. Hoegner. 2nd Lieut. Roy E. Layton.
1st Lieut. Charles O. Brokaw.

SERGEANTS.

(1st) Wm. M. Linder. Miller English.
(Q. M.) Frank L. Snyder. George W. Berry.
Wilber Dingler. Walter H. Ahlers.

CORPORALS.

Harry Hale. Edward W. Ryon.
George W. Hassenier. James W. Shockey.
John Musser. Carl Means.
Marion R. Adams. Albert M. Osenbaugh.
Otto A. Gessler. William Dickas.
Albert J. Miller. Guido F. Franke.
Art. Henry W. Wentz. Wag. Elza Red.

PRIVATES.

Aschoff, Max. Buxton, Russell D.
Botkin, Ellard K. Bowsher, Walter F.
Bitler, George. Burke, Rufus.

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Blakely, Emra S.
Bloss, George F.
Carter, Calvin.
Cook, Hallie W.
Crider, Nathaniel.
Crawford, George R.
Dearbaugh, Fernando C.
Day, Roy.
Dawson, Adolphus J.
Dellinger, Frank O.
English, Walter R.
Fisher, Clifford D.
Fisher, William H.
Focht, Tona.
Gahret, Wilbur C.
Graff, William J.
Hollman, Ferdinand E.
Herring, Henry.
Herbst, Joseph.
Harter, William W.
Howe, John Smith.
Heitman, William L.
Ivins, William E.
Kettler, Clarence B.
Kinninger, Andrew.
Krentzman, Edward F.
Kerst, Bert E.
Koch, Albert M.
Lucas, Charles.
Lucas, Marion F.
McAdams, Otto M.
Miller, Howard C.
Melhis, William A.
McAvoy, John A.
Myers, Lawrence F.
Myers, George M.
McClellan, Rollie.
O'Connell, John.
Peckham, William C.
Phillips, Harley F.
Pohlabeln, John T.
Place, William M.
Ritchie, Franklin D.
Ruther, Toney.
Reece, Lewis.
Stewart, William E.
Schaffer, Anthony.
Schneider, William G.
Smith, Samuel C.
Shaner, Elzy H.
Shaner, Charles C.
Seifert, Henry B.
Steinecker, George A.
Stueve, William F.
Summers, Alonzo D.
Schragle, Jacob F.
Tobias, Samuel L.
Terry, Charles A.
Terry, Clark W.
Tomhafe, William.
Tenneyhill, Charles P.
Wentz, Fred. A.
Wentz, Elmer J.
Winemiller, Grover.

Discharges: Private Isaac W. Anderson; Private Edgar Levy; Private Clinton A. Runyon; Private Winfield B. Wisener; Private Glenn W. Keep; Sergeant Frank M. Clark; Sergeant Samuel L. Blakely; Wagoner Henry C. Agenbroad; Private Otto A. Steinebrey; Private William B. Morey.

Transfers: Private Mack S. Earl, to h. c.; Private Samuel J. Howell, to h. c.; Privates Charles D. Gamble and Oscar V. Berry, to band; Corporal Robert A. Breese, to reg. sergt. maj.

Died: Private Elmer E. Mayer.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The following is a partial list of Auglaize county soldiers who have served during the period for which they enlisted, or are now in the service:

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Joseph T. Dickman, Capt., Eighth U. S. Cavalry, late Lieut.-Col. 26th U. S. Vol. Infantry.

Otto Jacobs, Private, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Troop M. Promoted to 1st Sergeant. Enlisted May, 1898. Dscharged May, 1901.

Lawrence Sexton, Private, Co. C, 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry. Served one year.

PRIVATES.

Arthur Weadock.
Grant Williams.
George Williams.
Frank Miller.
George Ulysses.
Lemuel Gibson.
Clifford Fisher.
Jacob Schragle.
Louis Agenbroad.
John Speaks.
Ferd Miller.
Jefferson Waltermiers.
Earl McMannamy.

DUCHOUQUET TOWNSHIP.

This township includes all of Town V South, Range VI East, and the southern tier of sections of Town IV South, Range VI East, making an aggregate of forty-two sections. Originally it formed a part of Allen county. Immediately following the departure of the Shawnee Indians in 1832, a few pioneers settled at Wapakoneta and along the Auglaize river.

In February, 1833, a meeting of the citizens of Wapakoneta and adjoining settlements was held at the house of Jeremiah Ayers, a citizen of the village. A petition, drafted and signed by all the citizens present, praying for the establishment of a township to be known as Duchouquet township, was presented to the commissioners of Allen county at a regular meeting held at Lima, March 4th, 1833. The township petitioned for was established, and the citizens of Wapakoneta and vicinity were authorized to hold an election of township officers at the house of J. Ayers in Wapakoneta on the second Monday of the ensuing April. At that election officers were elected as follows:

Peter Hammell, William Patton and Shadrack Montgomery, trustees; James Elliott, clerk; John Tam, treasurer; Beal Spurier, Samuel Howell and William Spray, supervisors; Alonzo Neal and Samuel Howell, overseers of the poor; Bryant McNamore and Jacob Thatcher, fence viewers; Henry VonBlaricome and John Campbell, constables.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES SINCE 1834.

1834. Peter Hammel, William Paten, Shadrack Montgomery.
1835. S. Myers, Isaac Nichols, H. B. Thorn.
1836. Chas. Levering, Isaac Nichols, H. B. Thorn.

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1837. Chas. Levering, Isaac Nichols, Thom. Crawford.
1838. James Elliott, Richard Matheny, Thom. Crawford.
1839. Daniel Fairfield, Richard Matheny, Thom. Crawford.
1840. Daniel Fairfield, Israel Lucas, Isaac Nichols.
1841. Benj. F. Baker, Geo. Ayers, Miles Drain.
1842. James Mark, Michael Dumbroff, Miles Drain.
1843. Geo. W. Williams, Jno. P. Throckmorton, Miles Drain.
1844. Geo. Ayers, Joseph Haywood, A. Gardner.
1845. James Marks, Neil Shaw, John Elliott.
1846. James Marks, Neil Shaw, John Frazier.
1847. George Ayers, Neil Shaw, M. Dumbroff.
1848. Geo. W. Williams, Thornton Marks, J. Ayers.
1849. Jeremiah Ayers, Neal Shaw, Daniel Arthur.
1850. George Ayers, Jacob Shafer, Wm. Craft Sr.
1851. George Ayers, James Elliott, Jacob Delong.
1852. Daniel Arthur, John Heil, Jacob Delong.
1853. James Elliott, Daniel Arthur, Jacob Delong.
1854. John Heil, Daniel Arthur, Jacob Delong.
1855. Geo. Winemiller, Martin Kantner, Chas. Ramsey.
1856. Geo. Winemiller Joseph Elliott, Wm. H. Shaw.
1857. Daniel M. Arthur, A. H. Trimble, Wm. H. Shaw.
1858. Daniel M. Arthur, A. H. Trimble, Wm. H. Shaw.
1859. Joshua Burden, A. H. Trimble, Wm. H. Shaw.
1860. Jas. H. Skinner, Daniel Arthur, Wm. H. Shaw.
1861. Jas. H. Skinner, Daniel Arthur, Wm. H. Shaw.
1862. Jas. H. Skinner, Wm. Tewilliger, Conrad Meffley.
1863. Jas. H. Skinner, Wm. Tewilliger, Conrad Meffley.
1864. Anthony Dieker, Benjamin Stiles, Conrad Meffley.
1865. Anthony Dieker, Benjamin Stiles, N. A. Murdock.
1866. M. Mouch, W. C. Barnett, N. A. Murdock.
1867. Jas. W. Cordell, W. E. Terwilleger, Middleton Lucas.
1868. Jas. W. Cordell, W. E. Terwilleger, Middleton Lucas.
1869. Jas. W. Cordell, W. E. Terwilleger, Middleton Lucas.
1870. Wm. Henry, M. A. Murdock, Joshua Burden.
1871. John Werst, M. A. Murdock, Joshua Burden.
1872. Jno. Reichelderfer, L. D. Burton, Jno. Mertz.
1873. Jno. Reichelderfer, L. D. Burton, M. Mouch.
1874. Jno. Reichelderfer, Joshua Burden, Geo. F. Freyman.
1876. James Cordell, John Bobb, N. A. Murdock.
1877. M. Mouch, Jno. Reichelderfer, Jno. Bobb.
1878. Hiram Smith, Jno. Reichelderfer, David Kreitzer.
1879. Hiram Smith, Geo. Romshe, David Kreitzer.
1880. Hiram Smith, Geo. Romshe, Frank Ganther.
1881. Hiram Smith, Alexander Shaw, Frank Ganther.
1882. John Bobb, Alexander Shaw, Frank Ganther.
1883. James Seiferd, Alexander Shaw, Frank Martin.
1884. James Seiferd, L. Meffley, Frank Martin.

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1885. James Seiferd, L. Meffley, Frank Martin.
1886. Joseph Elliott, L. Meffley, Frank Martin.
1887. Joseph Elliott, L. Meffley, Frank Martin.
1888. Joseph Elliott, Jacob Pester, Alex. Shaw.
1889. David Kreitzer, Jacob Pester, Alex. Shaw.
1890. David Kreitzer, Jacob Pester, Alex. Shaw.
1891. David Kreitzer, Jacob Pester, Alex. Shaw.
1892. David Kreitzer, Jacob Pester, Alex. Shaw.
1893. David Kreitzer, Jacob Pester, Alex. Shaw.
1894. J. G. Shaw, Jacob Pester, Alex. Shaw.
1895. Enos Fisher, J. G. Shaw, D. Kreitzer.
1896. Enos Fisher, J. G. Shaw, Theodore Dickman.
1897. Enos Fisher, J. G. Shaw, Theodore Dickman.
1898. Enos Fisher, Israel Moyer, Theodore Dickman.
1899. Enos Fisher, Israel Moyer, Theodore Dickman.
1900. George Brown, Israel Moyer, Theodore Dickman.
1901. George Brown, Israel Moyer, Theodore Dickman.
1902. George Brown, Israel Moyer, Benjamin Linzee.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS SINCE 1834.

1834, H. D. Williams; 1835, Geo. W. Holbrook; 1838, Lemuel H. Ide; 1840, Richard Metheny; 1843, D. W. Littlefield; 1845, T. E. Nichols; 1846, D. W. Littlefield; 1847, John H. Nichols; 1848, S. B. Ayers; 1850, Samuel Bump; 1852, Wm. B. Gibbs; 1856, J. B. Craig; 1857, Edward Meyer; 1858, W. V. M. Layton; 1861, Samuel Craig; 1864, W. V. M. Layton; 1869, Joseph Brown; 1871, F. C. Layton; 1874, Joseph Brown; 1876, H. C. Settlage; 1881, J. A. Nichols; 1883, Charles Freck; 1886, Fred. Freyman; 1894, F. W. Blackburn; 1898, Charles E. Fisher.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS SINCE 1834.

1834, John Tam; 1835, H. B. Thorn; 1841, Israel Lucas; 1842, Geo. W. Holbrook; 1844, Anthony Dieker; 1848, Jno. H. Nichols; 1850, John Walkup; 1853, Michael Miller; 1854, J. S. Williams; 1858, Otto Dieker; 1861, Henry Freck; 1864, Michael Miller; 1865, John Alspaugh; 1866, Michael Miller; 1867, David Kreitzer; 1871, Wm. Heinrich; 1876, Joseph Brown; 1878, Chas. Huebner; 1881, David Kreitzer; 1884, Wm. Kayser; 1887, Wm. Kreitzer; 1901, Christian Weber.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1834.

1834. Chas. L. Levering and James Elliott.
1837. L. H. Ide.
1839. Richard Metheny and Jno. Morst.
1842. Job Johnston.
1843. Samuel M. Cowan.
1845. Israel Lucas.
1846. Benj. H. Lanning.

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1847. George Craft.
1848. Chas. Galczio and Israel Lucas.
1850. J. B. Craig.
1851. Wm. Burk.
1853. James Elliott.
1856. Philip Jackson.
1858. John S. Williams.
1859. Jno. Walkup and Joseph Haywood.
1862. Jos. Haywood and W. V. M. Layton.
1864. J. B. Craig.
1865. Jno. Baumgardner and Michael Miller.
1868. H. B. Kelly and Conrad Meffley.
1869. John Bobb.
1871. H. B. Kelly.
1872. John Bobb.
1874. Benjamin Linzee.
1875. John Bobb.
1876. John S. Williams.
1877. H. C. Settlage.
1880. Benj. Linzee and Levi Hamaker.
1887. W. N. Bowsher. Has served 15 years.
1889. Geo. M. Rogers.
1897. L. P. Bayliff and F. C. Van Anda.
1900. L. P. Bayliff and Geo. Rogers.
1902. F. C. Van Anda.

WAPAKONETA.

Wapakoneta, the county seat of the county and the chief town of Duchouquet township, was originally the site of an Indian village, settled by the Shawnee Indians after their expulsion from the Piqua towns in 1780. "It enjoys the distincton of having, with possibly a single exception — 'Pataskala' — the most original and musical name in the state."

There seems to be some uncertainty among authorities concerning the personage after whom the village was named. John Johnston, the Indian agent at Piqua at the time the Shawnees occupied Wapakoneta and the surrounding country, states that "it was named after an Indian chief long since dead, but who survived years after my intercourse commenced with the Shawnees. The chief was somewhat club-footed, and the word has reference, I think to that circumstance, although its full import I never could discover."

Henry Harvey, the Quaker missionary at Wapakoneta, in his History of the Shawnee Indians, says: "This village, I have

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learned, derived its name from an ancient and distinguished woman of that name, and that it is a Shawnee word."

The curiosity of some young gentlemen, a few years ago, led them to open the grave of Wapakoneta. In it they found beads of porcelain and glass of French manufacture, stone pendants, and other fragments of ornaments customarily worn by Indian women. The discoveries seem to indicate that the statements of Harvey are correct.

From 1795 to 1812, adventurous traders and Government agents were the only white men who visited Wapakoneta. In 1812 the Shawnee Indians and other professedly friendly tribes of northern Ohio were required by Government authority to assemble around the Indian agency at Piqua, to the number of six thousand, where they were boarded at the expense of the General Government until the close of the war. After the treaty of peace with England in 1814, the tribes returned to their former locations.

In 1816, George C. Johnston, a licensed trader, built a trading house on the present site of the Wapakoneta Wheel Factory. Later, other traders appeared to barter with the Indians.

In 1819 the Quakers of Philadelphia established a mission here. Isaac and Henry Harvey, the missionaries, accompanied by mill-wrights and other necessary help, erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill, for the benefit of the Indians and the few white people. A number of young men also accompanied the missionaries, who were employed for several years in building cabins for the Indians, and in teaching them the art of agriculture and instructing them in the use of tools. The mills were erected on the rear end of the lots on which the large provision store of H. W. Taeusch and sons is located. A race eight hundred feet long, extending along the south bank of the river to a dam, furnished the necessary power for the mills. The frame of the saw-mill is still in position.

Capt. John Elliott, a veteran in the war of 1812, was appointed government blacksmith for the Shawnee Indians at Wapakoneta in 1819, and moved to the village in 1820. His duties were of a miscellaneous character — repairing firearms, making hoes, axes, plow-irons, chains, nails, hinges, etc. A part of his residence is still standing on the James Wilson lot No. 19.

Peter Hammel, of French and Indian descent, came here from Canada about 1815, and erected a log building on lot No. 12, in which he kept a store. He sold intoxicating liquors, groceries, dry

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goods, and hardware. His account book, now before us, shows that in after years the pioneers of Duchouquet and adjoining townships patronized his store. In 1816, he married Francis Duchouquet's daughter. Of this union four children were born — Pamelia, Theresa, Jane and Joseph. Pamelia became the wife of Joseph Neff in 1839, and Theresa the wife of William Craft in 1842. The third daughter and son died before they reached a marriageable age. Hammel, after his marriage, resided with his father-in-law until 1831, when Duchouquet died. By his death Hammel's wife inherited three hundred and twenty acres of land, in the central part of section 29.

Immediately following the departure of the Indians in 1832, land buyers in considerable numbers appeared in the township, and to accommodate them, the land office, located at Piqua, was moved to Wapakoneta. As soon as it was opened on the 26th of December, over sixteen hundred acres of land were entered in and around Wapakoneta. The principal buyers on that day were Henry Stoddard, James B. Gardner, Joseph Barnett, Peter Aughenbaugh, Jonathan K. Wiles, Robert J. Skinner, Wm. A. Vanhorn, Thomas Vincent Gordon, John Tam, and Jeremiah Ayers.

The record of land entries shows that James B. Gardner, Joseph Barnett, Peter Aughenbaugh and Jonathan K. Wiles, jointly, entered seven hundred and ten acres; and Robert J. Skinner and Wm. A. Vanhorn six hundred and thirty-six acres.

In 1833, John Jackson, surveyor of Allen county, surveyed and platted the site of Wapakoneta for James B. Gardner, Peter Aughenbaugh, Jonathan K. Wiles and Joseph Barnett. The plat shows that sixty-two lots were staked off at that time.

In 1831, Jeremiah Ayers built a cabin on lot No. 8, now occupied by the Happ building. In the spring of 1832, he moved his cabin to the rear end of his lot and in its stead erected a two-story frame hotel, having an upper and lower porch fronting on Auglaize street. White laborers were so scarce that Indians were employed to raise the building. The hotel, known as the Wapakoneta House, was a commodious buildng, and was the principal public house in the village until 1866, when it was destroyed by fire. In December, 1832, he entered several tracts of land, in and around Wapakoneta, amounting in the aggregate to two hundred acres. In the fall of the same year he also purchased the mission mills. In 1834, he erected a distillery on the site of the electric power house. This

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distillery produced nearly all the whiskey consumed in the county from 1834 to 1860.

For nearly thirty years, Ayers was the most enterprising citizen of the village. He died in 1868.

It will be proper here to state that the only cleared ground in Wapakoneta in 1834, consisted of a strip of land about three hundred feet in width, extending from Court street along Auglaize street to the C., H. & D. railroad.

In addition to the buildings already located along the street, others were situated as follows: The Quaker mission building stood on the northwest corner of lot No. 278. It was a two-story frame building and was occupied by the missionaries, Isaac and Henry Harvey, from 1819 to 1825. In the latter year the missionaries became exasperated to such a degree over the insinuations of unscrupulous white men among the Indians, as to their motives in assisting the tribes, that they purchased "a considerable tract of land from the government, at the expense of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, on which they opened a farm and established a school. A full account of this school is given elsewhere in this work. After the building was abandoned by the missionaries it was occupied for a time by Capt. John Elliott, and later by his son, James Elliott.

On the north side of the street on lot No. 92, there was a small cabin owned by Wm. Paten, a carpenter. Soon after the purchase of the property he erected a two-story frame house, a portion of which was occupied as sleeping apartments by the family, before the building was completed. It is reported that the neighborhood was aroused one morning in the early part of June by the screams of Isabel and Rose Paten in the new house. When the nearest neighbors arrived they were horrified to learn that the girls in making the bed in which they had slept during the night, had discovered a huge black snake under one of the pillows. The reptile was dispatched by one of the men and removed from the building. A searching investigation was then made of the room and other portions of the building, before any member of the family could be induced to enter it. Such incidents were not of common occurrence, but a single one was sufficient to impress a feeling of dread in the minds of timid people.

After Capt. John Elliott moved into the mission house his

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former residence was occupied by Robert J. Skinner during the time that he served as receiver in the land office.

A small frame building stood on the northeast corner of lot No. 16, that was occupied by different persons for a number of years. In the rear of this building there was an Indian cabin — in the parlance of the time, called a smoke house. Tradition says it was the residence of the silver-tongued Wayweleapy.

A double log cabin stood on lot No. 94, now owned by Mr. Charles Wintzer, in which Isaac Nichols, a veteran of the war of 1812, lived for a number of years.

Jonathan Fore, a carpenter, lived in a little frame house on the lot that in after years was owned by John Shawber.

The village jail, built in 1834, was a frame building, eighteen feet square, and stood on the present site of Henry Nagel's harness shop. Criminals confined in it were handcuffed and chained as a precaution to prevent escape. It was the only prison in the county until the county jail was built.

A small brick buildng on the lot adjoining the Timmermeister block on the west, was occupied by the receiver of funds accruing from the sale of public lands.

Jacob Thatcher, a hunter, lived in a small cabin in the rear of Hunter's drug store.

A cabin and a small brick building occupied by W. A. Vanhorn, the register of public lands, stood on the ground now occupied by the Kahn dry goods store.

The first house east of the Wapakoneta House stood on the northwest corner of lot No. 6, on the ground now occupied by the Dicker and Davis building. It was a frame structure in which Isaac Nichols kept a general store for several years.

In 1834, H. B. Thorn erected a hotel on the lot, now known as the Rensch property.

The Indian council house, erected in 1783, stood on the ground now occupied by J. H. Doering's hardware store. It was a one-story round log building, thirty feet in width by forty feet in length. During the time that it was in the possession of the Indians it was covered with bark — later, when occupied by W. A. Vanhorn, it was re-roofed with clapboards. In 1832 it was renovated, and converted into a residence for W. A. Vanhorn. Later a small brick house was erected on the east side for the better accommodation of the family.

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A frame house stood on lot No. 1, in which Henry Vorhees, one of the early pioneers, lived.

A log stable opposite the Vorhees property stood in the corner of a field on the ground now occupied by the Kreitzer block. The field had a rail fence on the west side, and was inclosed on the other sides by a brush fence. In this partially cleared field Vanhorn fed his ponies when they came in from the range. There was quite a rivalry between James Elliott and Vanhorn in appropriating the ponies left ranging in the forest by the Indians when they moved to Kansas. As soon as a pony was captured it was branded with V or E, the initial letter representing the party who had captured it. The ponies had to be trained before they were of much value to their owners. When "broken to work" they performed good service in the country where beasts of burden were scarce.

The old Indian cemetery occupied the ground between the Vorhees and Vanhorn properties, and extended from the north line of Auglaize street south on Park to Main street. Before leaving for Kansas the Indians leveled all the burial mounds in this cemetery, as they did in all their other cemeteries in the county. Indian bodies have been found in every sewer that has been excavated through the cemetery. The workmen, engaged in excavating the sewer along Auglaize street, in the year 1900, discovered two Indian graves at the junction of Park and Auglaize streets. The first body found had been buried in a sitting position. The only bones of this skeleton found in a perfect condition were the skull, a radius, ulna, humerus, astralgus, and a few of the tarsal bones. The second body, situated a few feet west of the first one, lay in a horizontal positon, and had been incased in a coffin. The walnut casket had been made of puncheons nailed together with wrought iron hand-made nails. The burial of this body must have taken place after 1819. It was probably interred in a coffin at the request of the Quaker missionary, who insisted on Christian burials during the time of his ministration among them.

This Wapakoneta cemetery was probably the largest one in the county. As a rule each clan had its own burial ground. The lot on which the George Fisher residence stands was a burial mound. A third cemetery was located on the George Hale property in the western part of town. It may be designated as the

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Logan cemetry, as the cabin of the Indian scout stood near there. A fourth burial ground was situated on the hill west of Pusheta creek, on the north side of the St. Marys road.

During the war of 1812, Wapakoneta was situated at the intersection of two of the princpal roads traversed by the armies; namely, the road leading from Cincnnati through Dayton, Piqua, and Wapakoneta to Defiance, and the other from Franklinton through Ft. McArthur and Wapakoneta to St. Marys.

On the morning of April 28th, 1813, General Green Clay, of Kentucky, passed through Wapakoneta, on a forced march with twelve hundred men to relieve Ft. Meigs, at that time besieged by the British and Indians. He reached Fort Amanda some time in the afternoon, where he embarked on seventy-five boats that had been constructed at that place, and floated down the Auglaize and Maumee rivers to the besiged fort.

All troops from Franklinton, assigned to service in the Maumee country moved by way of Fort McArthur and Wapakoneta to St. Marys. What is now Green-Lawn Cemetery was a common camping ground for marching and counter-marching troops during the war. A good spring located between the camping ground and the present location of the county fair grounds furnished the troops with an abundance of fresh water. In the spring of 1813, a log cabin was erected adjoining the camping ground that was used as a storage house and for officers' quarters. General Harrison frequently lodged in this building on his horseback journeys from Defiance to Cincinnati, and from Franklinton to St. Marys.

Early in the war of 1812, a military station was established on the hill west of Pusheta creek and north of the St. Marys road. Barracks were erected, and different companies stationed there during the war. It was the duty of the company to watch the movements of the Shawnees, and to intercept British emissaries, and renegade Indians from the savage tribes of the north and west. It was, also, one of the depositories of goods and provisions for the armies on the Maumee.

Fort Auglaize, located a half mile north of Wapakoneta, on the west bank of the Auglaize river, was built by French traders in 1748. The so-called fort consisted of a stockade inclosing about an acre of ground, on which the traders erected a number of cabins. The occupants of this stockade received their goods by boat from Detroit and other French posts on the lake border, by way of the

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Maumee and Auglaize rivers. This port, located at the head of navigation, carried on an extensive trade with the Indians in the interior of the state. The post was abandoned after the Battle of the Fallen Timbers. Some of the pickets of the stockade remained standing as late as 1836.

From 1820 to 1833, Wapakoneta contained but few people who had been accustomed to mingle in the circles of polite society. The adventurers who came here to barter with the Indians were destitute of character, and indulged in all the vices of corrupt society. Drinking and gambling were inseparably connected with business and amusements of all kinds. Nearly every trader dealt in whiskey. The order from the War Department, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians, was not observed. The Van Blaricomes and others made money enough by secretly selling whiskey to the Indians to enter farms for themselves.

During the dry periods of summer and fall, wagon trains bearing goods destined to points in the Maumee valley, were of every day occurrence. Gaston Garde, an enterprising dealer in flour and salt, shipped large consignments to Wapakoneta, where they were loaded on pirogues and scows, manned by Indians, and floated down the Auglaize river to Defiance. If the boats grounded on sand-bars or other obstructions, the Indians were required to jump into the river and buoy them over.

Wapakoneta remained a hamlet from 1832 until March 2, 1849, when it was incorporated under the following act:

AN ACT

To Incorporate the Town of Wapakoneta, in the County of Auglaize.

Sect. I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the territory included within the original town plat of the town of Wapakoneta, in the county of Auglaize, and the additions that have been or may hereafter be made thereto, and so much of the territory as is embraced within the south half of section twenty-nine and the north half of section thirty-two, of township number five south, of range number six east, shall be and the same is hereby declared a town corporate with perpetual succession, and as such shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all limitations of "An Act for the regulation of Incor-

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porated Towns," passed February 16, 1839, and the acts amendatory thereto.

Sect. II. That the costs and jail fees of all persons committed by the mayor of said town, or arrested and brought before hearing or trial for any violation of the laws of Ohio, shall be paid in the same manner as such costs are paid in cases of the justices of the peace.

Sect. III. That the town council of the town of Wapakoneta be and is hereby fully authorized to assume the payment of the remaining installments due the commissioners of Auglaize county, for public building purposes, as provided for in the act organizing said county, passed on the 14th of February, 1848.

Sect. IV. That for the payment of said installments, the said town council is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of said corporation under the corporate seal thereof, in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, payable at such time and places, and with such rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, as to said council may seem proper.

Sect. V. Whenever any bonds shall be issued under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said town council to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and for the punctual payment of such principal and interest the whole of the revenues of said town shall stand irrevocably pledged, such tax shall be assessed and collected in the manner provided by law for the assessment and collection of corporation taxes, and the said town council may also for the final redemption of the obligations contracted by reason of the powers granted by that act, levy a tax in addition to that provided for by law, to be collected in the same manner.

JOHN C. BRESLIN, *Speaker of House Reps.*
BREWSTER RANDALL, *Pres. of the Senate.*

The village records from 1849 to 1852 have been lost. The following list exhibits the mayors and clerks since that time:

MAYORS.

J. S. Williams.....1853.
I. F. Coples (Resigned)..1854–55.
C. B. (Appointed).....1855.
G. W. Andrews.....1856.
A. H. Trimble.....1857.
W. V. M. Layton.....1858–59.
H. B. Kelly.....1860–61.
B. F. Devore.....1862.

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S. B. Ayers.....1863.
Edward Meyer .....1864.
B. F. Devore.....1865.
H. B. Kelly.....1866–67.
J. D. Marshall.....1868.
W. V. M. Layton.....1869–71.
H. B. Kelly (Resigned)...1872–74.
Wm. Miles .....1874.
R. M. McMurray.....1875–77.
H. Moser .....1878–79.
Levi Hamaker .....1880.
Samuel Bitler .....1881–83.
A. M. Kuhn.....1884–85.
John Hasenaur .....1886–87.
C. A. Stueve.....1888–90.
T. J. Cartmell.....1891–93.
J. G. Wisener.....1894–95.
J. J. Connoughton.....1896–97.
J. G. Heinrich.....1898–99.
C. W. Freyman.....1900.

PHYSICIANS.

The early physicians of Wapakoneta, like the other pioneers, experienced many hardships. Many of them were men of refinement and culture. Their arrival in the community was hailed with joy. From 1833 to 1870 there was much sickness in Wapakoneta and the surrounding country. During that long period the town and country were subject, at certain seasons of the year, to milk sickness, remittent and intermittent fevers, caused doubtless, by stagnant ponds and marshes of considerable extent near the town, which diffused a miasma. As the forests were cleared away, and the ponds and marshes were drained, endemic diseases gradually abated, and finally disappeared.

The services of the physicians in those periods of distress and suffering are held in grateful remembrance.

Very few of the pioneer physicians of Wapakoneta now remain. New men, new methods, and new cause for medical aid have supplanted the old practitioner.

The following roll contains the names of the medical practitioners of Wapakoneta:

Arthur, F. D.
Anthony, F. B.
Berlin, Cicero.
Berlin, Charles.
Brundage, S. P.
Bryan, Alonzo.
Bryan, L. D.
Campbell, T. A.
Freeman, E. R.
Faulger, H. B.
Gibbs, William.
George, ———.
Greenslade, J. M.
Gottefrey, ———.
Holbrook, G. W.
Hunter, F. C.
Hemisfar, ———.
Hunter, Roy.
Littlefield, D. W.
Myers, Edward.
Malus, ———.
Minich, H. W.
Mann, H. L.
Meely, C. W.

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Mueller, L. K.
Nichols, Thomas.
Nichols, John, Sr.
Nichols, John, Jr.
Nichols, Grant.
Phelps, Charles.
Remarque, ———.
Sigmond, ———.
Stuckey, W. S.
Stone, Michael.
Trumbull, G. W.
Underwood, John.
Vickers, George.
Woods Horatio.

SCHOOLS.

(From the Centennial History of the Wapakoneta Public Schools, Published in 1876.)

Through the enterprise of R. J. Skinner, T. B. Van Horn and James Elliott a one-story brick building was erected on the bank of the Auglaize river, between where Stenger's mill and the C., H. & D. depot now stand. The building material was of such inferior quality that it rapidly went to decay, and a few years later fell down. It is reported that the brick were so soft that the boys cut holes through the walls, which afforded opportunities, when the master's back was turned, of "gliding out to go a fishing." While it stood, it served the purposes of school house, church, and town-hall; it being the only public building in the place. The first teacher who taught in this building was a Mr. Smith, who taught in the winter of 1834-5 and the winter following. He is said to have been a good teacher. The text-books in use were the English Reader and Introduction, Kirkham's Grammar, and Pike's Arithmetic. All schools taught here from 1834 to 1838 were supported by subscription. The teacher "boarded round," and the fuel was supplied by the patrons of the school; each patron furnishing an amount of wood proportionate to the number of pupils he sent to school. Benches without backs, and a few rude tables constituted the school furniture of that day.

Mr. Smith was followed by Lemuel H. Ide, who taught the winter of 1836-7, and the year following. He is mentioned in commendable terms by those who attended school at that time.

Samuel Harvey taught a term in the winter of 1838-9, and was succeeded by Z. B. Rooker, who taught the next winter term. Mr. Rooker was the first teacher who received money from the tuition fund raised under the school law of 1838.

In the winter of 1841-2, Dr. D. W. Littlefield, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, taught a four months' school. In the same year Dominicus Flaitz taught a private German school. He afterwards served as county surveyor.

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In the winter of 1843-4, J. A. McFarland taught a four months' school. He went from here to Cleveland, Ohio, where, in after years, he became a distinguished physician. McFarland was succeeded by Samuel Brady, who taught in Hammel's old trading house. Isaiah Dawson taught in the same building from 1845 to 1847. The next term of school was taught in the old Methodist church by Burwell Good. He had charge of the schools during one term and was followed by George H. Stephenson and James I. Elliott, who taught in the years 1848-9.

Miss Sarah E. Whitney taught in the summer of 1849, and Andrew Poe in the winter of 1849-50.

Miss Jane Aldrich taught a summer term in 1850, and Mr. Westby, of Lima, the winter term of 1850-51. Westby was succeeded by Geo. M. Espich, who taught six months at a salary of $150, of which $105 were paid from the public tuition fund, and the remainder by subscription. He taught a second term at a sallary of $210. Espich was succeeded by John S. Williams, who taught a four months' term in the winter of 1853-4. He afterward served the public as probate judge, recorder, surveyor, and justice of the peace.

Mr. A. B. Norris taught a short term in the winter of 1854-5, and was succeeded by Calvin Crowe, who taught in the winter of 1855-6. Isaac Scoles and wife, Miss Mary Elliott and Mr. Muchler all taught in that year.

In the summer of 1856 a brick school building was erected on the site of the present Third Ward school building at a cost of $2,517. It contained three school rooms, a recitation room, and a janitor's room.

The first teachers who taught in the new building were Sylvester Mihill and his wife. They taught from 1856 to 1858. Mr. Mihill was succeeded by George H. Richardson. He commenced in the fall of 1858 and continued three years. Miss Mary Barrington had charge of the grammar school, and Miss Q. L. Lytle of the primary department.

In 1860, B. S. McFarland was elected principal, and Miss Martha Crowell and Miss Osia Brown, assistants.

It appears on the record that the Board was unfortunate in the selection of principals, from 1861 to 1865. Rev. W. C. Barnett was employed for a period of nine months in the fall of 1865, and was succeeded by Benjamin Bear, who served for one year.

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In 1866 the schools were reorganized under the Akron Law, and on the first Monday of the following April the following gentlemen were elected members of the board: G. W. Andrews, C. P. Davis, Dr. Edward Myer, S. R. Mott, Jr., Jonathan Eldridge, and M. Mouch.

In order to accommodate the increased number of pupils and to properly inaugurate the school, the new Board found it necessary to build an additon of two rooms to the school building, twenty-four feet in width by thirtyfeet in length. The addition was made at a cost of $1,175.

The superintendent, Leonard Alleman, elected in 1867, proved to be incompetent, and was dismissed before the close of the year."

Mr. Alleman was succeeded by the following gentlemen, who have supervised the schools since 1867:

C. W. Williamson, from 1868 to 1879.

William Hoover, from 1879 to 1881.

J. L. Carson, from 1881 to 1887.

C. W. Williamson, from 1887 to 1899.

H. H. Helter, from 1899 to the present time (1905).

The Third Ward school building was erected in 1875 at a cost of $28,000.

The Second Ward school building was erected in 1889 at a cost of $12,000.

CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

A few members of this church without any particular organization erected a church in 1848, and two years later effected a permanent organization, and adopted a constitution. The members under this organization were as follows: John H. Fisher, Laulus Kratt, Heinrich Miller, Johann Miller, Johann C. Schubert, Christian Vossler, Wilhelm Taeusch, Adam Englehaupt, Frederick Eversmann, Frederick Schlenker, Frederick Speith, Geo. Guttekunst, Gotlieb Machetanz, Frederick Kohler, Manford Warren, J. H. Hassenaeur, Christian Koch, Frederick Geyer, and J. F. Kratz. Rev. During was pastor in charge, serving until 1855. The board of trustees consisted of J. H. Fisher and Adam Engelhaupt. From 1855 to 1863 Rev. Heinrich Koenig served as pastor, and from the latter date until 1867, Rev. J. Sutter served in this capacity. Prior to 1868 the ministers were supplied by the synod, but at this

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period the church, largely of a union character, divided; the Reformed members, of whom we write, organizing independently of any synod, under the present title of "The German Evangelical St. Paul's Church." This is the foundation of the present church, while the other branch will be found elsewhere, treated under St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

In 1868, a committee was appointed to secure a new church site, and in May of the same year Rev. Heinisch took charge of the congregation.



St. Paul's German Lutheran Church.

In April, 1869, it was determined to build a church, and a committee, consisting of J. H. Timmermeister, Wm. Taeusch, and Charles Wintzer, was appointed on subscriptions. The committee on building consisted of J. H. Timmermeister, Wm. Heinrich, and H. Miller. The first action was the erection of a parsonage the same year. In September, 1870, Rev. Rentzsch was elected pastor, and the following year the old building was sold, and a new one erected at a cost of $1,350. In 1873, Rev. Adolph Thomas was elected pastor, and two years later was succeeded by Ullrich Thomas, who was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. Zeinecke. In September, 1878, Rev. Burkhardt took charge of the congregation, and

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served fourteen years. In 1892, Rev. L. Alperman, formerly a missionary in South Africa, accepted a call from the church, and served as pastor until his death, which occurred February 18th, 1898. Rev. Alperman was succeeded by Rev. Richard Stave, August, 1898, a talented and popular young minister, who resigned in 1900 to accept a call from Baltimore, Maryland. Rev. Stave was succeeded by Rev. Carl Fritsch, who served until November, 1902, when he resigned to accept a call from Meystown, Illinois. The church was remodeled during his pastorate, at a cost of $1903. Services were held in the auditorium of the new court house during the remodeling of the church. Rev. A. Hils, now presiding, was elected in 1903. In September, 1876, the church united with the Protestant Synod of the West, with which it is still associated. The present constitution was adopted June 10th, 1877, and properly recorded.

The membership on roll at present amounts to two hundred. The officers at present are as follows: Rev. A. Hils, official President; Wm. Kayser, Secretary; John Taeusch, Treasurer; Andrew Smith and J. C. Moell, Elders; Louis Schneider, G. H. Stroh, and J. H. Burk, Deacons.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(From the Church Record.)

"The undersigned members of the Presbytery of Sidney, Ohio, appointed to visit Wapakoneta and organize a church in that place, if the way be open, met with the people of that town and vicinity on Saturday the 23d day of September, 1854. A sermon was preached by the Rev. W. C. Hollyday, (in the old Lutheran church that stood on the corner of Logan and Main streets), after which the following persons presented certificates of church membership, viz: Wm. Shell, John Musser, Rachel Musser (his wife), Louise Musser, Sarah Musser, Sylvia Bishop and Margaret Walkup. The following persons were examined for membership, viz: James Bishop, John E. Mitchell, Harriet Mitchell, Jane Ann Howe, and Jane S. Kelly. Whereupon it was resolved to proceed immediately to the election of one ruling elder. This being done, resulted in the election of Wm. Shell. Mr. Shell having declared his willingness to accept the office, and your committee having satisfactory evidence that he is now an elder in the Presbyterian church, proceeded immediately to his installation.

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It was agreed that the church be called the First Presbyterian Church of Wapakoneta.

The congregation was then dismissed with the benediction.

MILO TEMPLETON,
W. C. HOLLYDAY."



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There were no regular services at Wapakoneta until August 22d, 1859, when a committee of the Presbytery of Sidney met the congregation of Wapakoneta in the old Lutheran church. At that meeting the services of Rev. G. W. Hillman were secured, at a salary of $200 for one-third of his time. Rev. Hillman was succeeded in 1861 by Rev. Wm. M. Galbreth, who served until 1863. Through the enterprise and energy of Rev. Galbreth the present church edifice was erected in 1861-2. The building com-

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mittee consisted of James Harper, A. H. Trimble and J. B. Craig. The contract for laying the foundation and building the walls was awarded to David Hawkey, and the carpenter work to Wm. Craft and Henry Nichols. The first services in the new church were held in the fall of 1863.

The following pastors have served since 1863: Rev. J. M. Drake, to March 18th, 1865; Rev. W. H. Honnell, half time, to 1866; Rev. T. H. Long, to Sept., 1867; preaching by ministers from surrounding churches from 1867 to 1869; Rev. D. W. Cooper, half time, from 1869 to 1872; Rev. W. E. Hill, to 1876; preaching by ministers from surrounding churches from 1876 to 1877; Rev. D. W. Cooper, from 1877 to 1880; Rev. C. E. Tedford, to 1884; Rev. A. N. Robertson, one year on half time; Rev. H. W. Clark, a student from Lane Seminary, one year; Rev. E. D. Van Dyke, to 1889; Rev. C. D. Hoover, from 1889 to 1897; Rev. J. O. Pierce, to 1899; Rev. D. Ira Lambert, to 1902; Rev. John R. Loyd, now (1903) pastor in charge.

The church membership at the present time (1903) is 125.

Sabbath school enrollment, 75.

The church officers are as follows: Pastor, Rev. John R. Loyd; Treasurer, D. J. Davis; Elders, J. L. Carson, A. L. Whiteman, F. A. Musser, J. M. Greenslade. Trustees, James Wilson, Jr., Samuel Craig, Wm. Myers, Mrs. D. J. Davis, and Mrs. Thomas McWilliams.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

(From the Church Record.)

"In the year of our Lord, 1865, an organization was effected by a number of persons, who had seceded from the General Synod (New Measure Lutheran) church of Wapakoneta; not indeed, because of confessional but of political differences and partisan spirit.

"Following is a verbatim copy of that, which the march of time and the ravaging moths did not destroy, and which was taken from the corner stone in a crumbled condition.

"St. Mark's Lutheran Church was organized Apr. 2d, (Sabbath) 1865.

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DEDICATION.

"We, the members of St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Wapakoneta, having been forcibly ejected from the original Lutheran Church of this place, by the unchristian and intolerable spirit of a portion of the members, and having a disposition to dictate, our . . . . . feeling compels us to decide such matter for ourselves, — in order to a more perfect union and purer Christian fellowship, appealing to God for the purity of our motives, trusting to Him for success, have organized under the above title and name, and being without a suitable place of worship, have met on this 22nd day of April, A. D., 1865, in the court house, in convention with our friends and fellow citizens, to decide upon measures to secure means to build a 'House for God,' Therefore,

Resolved, that with a zeal commensurate with the justice of our cause, we will not cease till the work is complete, Amen.

W. C. BARNETT, *Pastor.*

N. B. — For names of organizers and contributors see Auglaize County Democrat."

"The above mentioned organization was of short duration. They began, but never completed the building for which the corner stone was laid on the 26th day of August, 1865, by Rev. W. C. Barnett, assisted by Rev. C. Steck, of Hamilton, Ohio. Here we drop the curtain, to hide that which was and is no more.

"Sic transit gloria mundi.

"In the year of our Lord 1868, the founders of the present flourishing Evangelical Lutheran congregation purchased, finished and consecrated this house to the worship of the triune God, at the cost of about $2,100.

"This congregation was organized on the 19th day of January, 1868. The nucleus for this new enterprise came from what was once known as the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, served for many years by the Rev. H. Koenig, and was succeeded by Rev. G. Sutter. Doctrinal differences having arisen in the old St. Paul's Church, a large number of the conservative type of Lutherans withdrew. Rev. W F Lehmann, of sacred memory, was invited to aid in the organization. Under his efficient guidance and counsel, a constitution, approved by the Evangelical Joint Synod of Ohio, and adjacent States, was read, adopted and sub-

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scribed to by the following members: C. Hoffman, Christian Heisler, Ludwig Piehl, Charles Melching, J. G. Wisener, Henry Freitag, C. Wolf, C. Naumberg, Adam Knaerr, Henry Frech, Christian Schnell, Henry Buerbach, H. Ruck, George Ruck, Benjamin Zisenis, Zach. Meag, L. Wisener, Julia Prieser, O. Melloss, August Franke, August Johnson, W. F. Schwertfeger, Anna Roth, J. C. Hassenier, Jacob Schneider, George Fisher, L. Koch, Christian Fisher, and John Fisher.

"The new congregation was called the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church. But as the church was so generally known by the original name, the present congregation by resolution, Aug. 10th, 1890, changed back to St. Mark's.

"The first regular pastor was Rev. E. Buchholtz, who served two years, and under whose supervision the church edifice was completed and dedicated. The second pastor was Rev. F. Wendt, who remained pastor of the congregation until May, 1877. The third pastor was Rev. C. Benzin, who served until the summer of 1883, when the congregation again became vacant.

"At a congregational meeting held August 26th, 1883, the following significant resolution was offered and carried by a unanimous vote, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That we find it necessary in view of the growing up generation to supply this congregation with a minister, who shall be capable of preaching his sermons both in the German and English languages; and that he shall preach both German and English as necessity requires.

"In compliance with this resolution a unanimous call was extended to and accepted by Rev. G. Schmogrow, of Doylestown, Ohio, whose pastoral labors began January 1st, 1884, and terminated in June, 1900. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Frischkorn, who served as pastor from April, 1901, to October, 1902. Rev. Frischkorn was succeeded by Rev. E. J. E. Kuhlman in November, 1902, and who is now (1903) pastor in charge.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Immediately upon the settlement of Wapakoneta, the Methodists formed a class, and in 1834, erected a frame church building on lot No. 65, on Mechanic's street. Mr. James Elliott, the most influential member, contributed most of the means for the con-

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struction of the building. The lot on which the old church was erected was donated by ——— Perrine, of Dayton, Ohio.

In 1863, the society determined to build a larger and a more commodious building. Dr. C. Berlin was appointed to go to Dayton, and, if possible secure an exchange of lot No. 65 for lot 66 on the same street. The exchange was secured, and the church was erected the next year at a cost of $1,700.

In 1829, Rev. Robert Finley, father of Rev. James B. Finley,



Methodist Episcopal Church.

organized classes at Celina, Shane's Crossing, Wilshire, St. Mary's and Ft. Amanda. These classes constituted what was called Celina Mission Circuit. When the class was organized at Wapakoneta in 1833, it was attached to the Celina circuit. The class at its organization consisted of the following members: James Elliott and family, Robert McCullough and wife, Joseph Milner and wife, Abraham Alspaugh and wife, Martin Barr, and Mr. Gray.

The following is a complete list of the ministers who have preached here since 1833:

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1833, Rev. John Alexander. The first quarterly conference for that year was held at Lima, October 19th and 20th. Rev. W. H. Raper, presiding elder.

1834, Rev. P. Warham, missionary, and Rev. L. Guerney, presiding elder.

1835, Rev. John O. Conoway, missionary.

1836, Rev. Isaac Bennett and Rev. John Stanley, and Rev. Jaynes, presiding elder.

1838, Rev. Geo. Armstrong, missionary, and Rev. Elmer Yokum, presiding elder. At this date the mission circuit included the following fifteen classes, viz: Van Wert, Wilshire, Shanesville, Mercer, Mendon, Harpers, Bethel, Eight Mile, Sugar Ridge, Tomlinson, Spriggs, Buck Creek, Guilford, St. Mary's, and Wapakoneta.

In 1839, that portion of the mission including the classes of St. Mary's, Ft. Amanda, and Wapakoneta, was attached to the Michigan conference. In that year Rev. Martin Welsh, and Rev. Liberty Prentice were the missionaries, and Rev. Elmer Yocum, presiding elder.

The following missionaries preached at Wapakoneta from 1840 to 1853. No record of presiding elders: 1840, Rev. A. B. Wambaugh; 1841, Rev. W. A. Bacon; 1842, Rev. Edward Williams and Rev. James W. McNaab; 1843, Rev. Samuel Beatty and Rev. Amos Wilson; 1844-5, Rev. Alexander Harmount and Rev. C. Owens; 1846, Rev. John R. Jewett and Rev. James McBarr; 1847, Rev. C. B. Brandenburg and Rev. Elisha Hock; 1848, Rev. Samuel L. Yourtee; 1849, Rev. Jacob S. Albright; 1850, Rev. Wm. Hodson; 1851-2, Rev. Reuben D. Oldfield; 1853, Rev. J. F. Burkholder; 1854, Rev. Gersham Lease and Rev. Nathan S. Morris; 1855-6, Rev. Patrick G. Goode; 1857, Rev. Harrison Maltbie and Rev. Deverick P. Darling; 1858, Rev. Richard Lawrence; 1859-60, Rev. ——— Webster and Rev. ——— Ray; 1861, Rev. ——— Ray and Rev. H. M. Shafer, presiding elder; 1862-3, Rev. Leroy A. Belt; 1864, Rev. Adam C. Barnes; 1865-6, Rev. I. N. Kalb; 1867-8, Rev. Charles H. Zimmerman; 1869, Rev. ——— Crozier; 1870, Rev. David J. Whiting; 1871, Rev. ——— Hoadley; 1872, Rev. Jesse Carr; 1873-4, Rev. Wesley Spurgeon Ray; 1875-6, Rev. J. Jameson; 1877-8, Rev. ——— Scott; 1879, Rev. W. J. Hunter; 1880, Rev. R. R. Bryan; 1881, Rev. L. H. Lindsay; 1882-4, Rev. M. M. Figley; (membership 82

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in 1885); 1885, Rev. J. H. Cater; 1886 to 1891, Rev. D. F. Helms; 1891, Rev. Dwight R. Cook; 1892-6, Rev. W. H. Leatherman; 1896-1900, Rev. C. W. Taneyhill; 1900, Rev. J. C. Roberts, now (1903) pastor in charge.

In 1888 the parsonage was built at a cost of $1,500.

The present membership in the church is 275.

The enrollment in the Sabbath-school is 75.

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected on Christmas day, 1857, at a meeting held in the old M. E. church in Wapakoneta. The members present at the organization were: Geo. Rench, Joshua Shawber, John Shawber, Geo. H. Dapper, Catharine Rench, Rebecca Shawber, Rachel Shawber, Catharine W. Hills, Catharine Kuhn, and Malinda Elliott.

Rev. A. F. Hills became the first pastor, and the first board of officers was formed by the election of Joshua Shawber and Geo. H. Dapper, elders, and John Shawber and Geo. Rench, deacons. In April, 1859, a committee on building was appointed, consisting of Joshua Shawber, J. H. Seibert, and John Shawber. Immediate steps were taken toward the erection of a church. The following June the pastor, Rev. A. F. Hills, was removed by death. He had organized the congregation and labored with it during its weakness, and his loss was severely felt. During the infancy of the church, Mr. John Shawber, by his untiring devotion, contributed largely to the advancement of the cause. He contributed freely of his means, and his home became the home of the ministers.

The first sermon was preached in the new building, January 28th, 1860, by Rev. W. H. Wynn. On the 31st of the same month the church was formally dedicated by Rev. W. F. Conrad, of Springfield, Ohio. He was assisted in the exercises by Rev. W. H. Wynn and Rev. J. W. Goodlin. The building and ground had cost $3,000, and on this occasion $816 was raised, which was sufficient to liquidate the whole building debt.

Rev. J. W. Goodlin took charge of the church April 1st, 1860, serving as pastor the following eight months, and was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Barnett, April 1st, 1861, who retained the pastorate until March, 1865. The following July Rev. D. W. Smith entered the field, and after serving as supply during the summer, accepted

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a call to the pastorate, in which capacity he labored until April, 1872, when he resigned to accept a call to Mansfield, Ohio. He was succeeded the same month by Rev. S. Ernsberger, who served



until April, 1877, when he resigned to accept a call to Lucas, Ohio. The following June Rev. D. A. Kuhn became pastor, and served in that capacity until April 1st, 1881. He was succeeded by Rev. A. E. Wagoner, who resigned May 1st, 1884. Rev. Wagoner was succeeded by Rev. Geo. M. Grau, D. D., who served until

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Oct. 1885. Rev. Miller served from April, 1886 to 1890, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel S. Adams, who served until September, 1897. Rev. Adams was succeeded by Rev. W. P. Rangeler, who resigned his pastorate December 9th, 1900. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Henry Culler, D. D., the present pastor (1903) in charge.

The old church edifice erected in 1857, stood on the corner of Blackhoof and Mechanic streets until 1892, when a larger building was considered necessary. In that year the present handsome pressed brick building was erected, at an estimated cost of $20,000, and was dedicated April, 1903.

The church membership at the present time (1903) is 250.

The Sabbath school enrollment is 140.

The church officers are as follows:

Rev. Jacob Henry Culler, D. D., pastor.

Elders — Thomas Elliott and Lewis Wisener.

Deacons — W. J. McMurray, Isaiah Brokaw and S. L. Dapper.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1890, having a membership of eighteen at that time. Immediately following the organization a church building was erected on McMurray street at a cost of $1,000.

The following pastors have served since the society was organized: 1890, Rev. J. D. Lusk; 1891, Rev. E. Counseler; 1892, Rev. J. W. Lake; 1893, Rev. E. Counseler; 1894, Rev. T. Coats; 1895, Rev. W. E. Bay; 1896, Rev. J. V. Cline; 1897-8, Rev. C. A. Alexander; 1899, Rev. W. Wilgus; 1900, Rev. A. H. Ballinger; 1901, Rev. E. Baldue; 1902, Rev. ——— Easterbrook.

The present membership of the church (1903) is 40.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Little or nothing is known of Catholicity in Auglaize county, Ohio, previous to 1831. The names of Catholics are prominent in history as among the first settlers, in fact, the town of Minster, in the southwestern part of Auglaize, was founded by Mr. F. J. Stallo, a Catholic, and was for some time called after him.

During the year 1831 Prof. Horstman, physician and priest, came from Glandorf, Germany, and located at Glandorf, Putnam

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county, Ohio, from which point he visited many different points in several adjacent counties in search of Catholics. It seems that he arranged to visit Minster regularly once each month, and while on these trips came to Wapakoneta, celebrating the first masses in the homes of the pioneer Catholics. The Catholic residents



St. Joseph's Church.

were but few in number at that time. These years were comparatively ignorant times, when prejudice was strong and it required an effort that the present generation can hardly appreciate to keep the light of faith burning in the hearts of the people.

Nothing but the most indomitable courage, perseverance and love of God and their church could have brought them out triumphant over the obstacles that rose in the way of every step.

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Little do people today realize the hardships and labor encountered by the traveling missionaries of these early days in their effort to spread the light of the Gospel to those in darkness, and that they might minister to the spiritual wants of the few faithful ones gathered together in small bands in the homes which are now vanished through decay.

Among the Catholic families of 1834 we may mention the Kellers, Seiferts, Kiningers, Sabins, Landkammers, Goetzes, Schmidts, Wersts, Moslers and Weimerts.

In 1833, the first church at Petersburg was built of logs and dedicated to the honor of S. S. Peter and Paul. The Catholics of Wapakoneta attended services in this log cabin church and it was not until 1839 that a frame church was erected on the corner of Pearl and Blackhoof streets in Wapakoneta, to which an addition was afterward built. This church seems to have been attended from Petersburg. During 1850 a neat little church had been built at Petersburg, and our baptismal records show that Revs. Winands, Schafroth and Muckerheide attended Wapakoneta for some time. These were followed during 1850 and 1851 by Revs. Andrew Kunkler, C. P. P. S., H. Herzog, Aloysius Schelbert, C. P. P. S., Nicholas Vinlands and Father Viands.

Rev. Father Muckerheide again attended Wapakoneta from 1855 to 1857.

The importance of religious instructions had not been overlooked by our zealous Catholic forefathers, and a school was founded during 1853, classes being held in various homes until some years later, when a frame building, opposite the present site of the church, was secured for school purposes. In the same year (1853) it was decided to erect a brick church 80 by 125 feet in size. The contracts for its building were never fulfilled and after years and years of litigation the congregation sustained a very heavy loss and were still without a place to worship.

Rev. Andrew Herbstrit, C. P. P. S., came to Wapakoneta in the early part of 1857, and was, practically, the first resident priest of the parish. Under his pastorate and guidance the present church building was erected, the disappointed congregation having liberally responded to his earnest appeal for subscriptions and by their assistance in every other way possible. The edifice was completed and dedicated to the honor of St. Joseph in 1858.

Four bells, aggregating two tons in weight, were purchased

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for $1,700 cash, and in 1869 a two-story school was erected at a cost of $4,000. A very beautiful and substantial pipe organ was installed at a cost of $2,000 in 1879.

St. Joseph's church has been attended regularly since 1857, by the priests of the Precious Blood from Carthagenia, Mercer county. Among these may be mentioned Father Engelbert Ruf, who, we are pleased to state, is still alive at the good old age of 94 years. Besides Father Ruf, Revs. Jos. Dwenger, '64 to '66, Xavier Griesmayer, '64 to '66, and '69 to '72, Christ French, '66 to '69, Nicholas Graf, '72 to '75, Francis Nigsch, '75 to '81, Conrad Schneider, '81 to '88, Fr. J. Schalk, '88 to '92, Bonifacius Russ, '92 to '97, and the present pastor, Rev. Wm. Russ, who has remained since 1897.

During 1889 the residence for the pastor was built at a cost of $5,000, the building committee consisting of Messrs. S. W. and F. L. McFarland, C. J. Heinl, J. A. Werst and C. A. Stueve.

In 1899 the handsome school building was erected at a cost of $28,750. The building committee consisted of Rev. Wm. Russ, C. J. Heinl, secretary, C. A. Stueve, J. E. Gunther and Henry J. Werst. The building is designed to serve the combined purpose of school and hall and it is one of the most complete modern structures of its kind in the state.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

These industries contribute thousands of dollars every year to the wealth of the town, and the entire county. The business men of the town have always been liberal in their contributions for the establishment of manufacturing enterprises. The village council for several years past has not hesitated to levy taxes to be used indirectly in furtherance of commercial enterprises.

WAPAKONETA WHEEL COMPANY.

This company was established in 1872, by J. H. Timmermeister, Samuel Bitler, R. D. Marshall, Ditmer Fischer, Leopold Jacobs, M. Mouch, L. N. Blue, and A. M. Kuhn. The capital stock at the organization was $50,000, which has been increased from time to time, until it has become the leading wheel company of the northwest.

Under the reorganization of 1891, the firm consists of the

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following members: the J. H. Timmermeister heirs, Carl D. Fischer, L. N. Blume, Chas. F. Herbst, J. H. Doering, Wm. McMurray, Jno. Taeusch, and C. A. Stueve.

The output of the plant for several years past has been 50,000 sets of wheels per annum.

One hundred and seventy-five men are employed at an aggregate salary of about $50,000 per year.

THE DAVID KREITZER BUGGY COMPANY.

This important industry was established by David Kreitzer in 1863, and was conducted by him until 1869, when he entered into partnership with J. C. Hasenier. A large two-story frame building was erected in that year. The business grew so rapidly that it became necessary in 1878 to erect a large brick building on the corner of Race and Auglaize streets. The building was further enlarged in 1895. In 1896, the David Kreitzer Buggy Company was organized, and incorporated in that year.

The output for 1902 was eight hundred buggies and surreys, and a large amount of repair work.

The establishment employs forty hands.

The firm at the present time consists of the following members: David Kreitzer, Joseph Kreitzer, J. Kreitzer, Wm. Kreitzer and John Kreitzer.

THE CITY BREWING COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1869, and was the first brewing company established in the county. The present company, organized in 1895, is under the joint management of the proprietors, C. T. Kolter and Henry Koch. The output is sufficient to supply the demands of a large extent of territory. Two large ice machines are, also, operated in connection with the brewery. The larger ice machine producing fifty tons per day and the smaller one twenty tons per day.

THE STANDARD CHURN COMPANY.

was organized by the present proprietors, F. H. Haman, R. C. Haman, and S. A. Hoskins, in 1889. The output of this establishment last year was forty thousand churns, twenty car loads of handles, and fifteen hundred washing machines, giving employment to thirty-five hands.

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THE WAPAKONETA HANDLE COMPANY.

manufactures all kinds of farming tool handles — all of which, for the past fifteen years, have been shipped to continental Europe. Tourists who go abroad can find the product of our Auglaize county forests in every city, town and hamlet. A. Kahn, manufacturer and exporter of these products, also, exports the tools adapted to these handles. One firm in France, on account of the excellence of material furnished, has labeled one of their tools, "The Wapakoneta."

The output of the plant for last year was one million pieces. Thirty hands are employed in the product.

M. BROWN AND COMPANY.

The M. Brown bentwood churn is sold all over the world and is recognized as one of the best on the market. This spring (1903) they have made shipments to South Africa, Germany, and Russia. The company's output last year was ten thousand bentwood and several thousand dasher churns. Beside these the company makes wood measures and washing machnes. The factory employs thirty men.

SWINK, SNYDER AND COMPANY.

are the successors of Swink Brothers and Company, established in 1870. The large factory owned by the original firm was destroyed by fire in 1888, but was immediately afterward rebuilt.

The present firm consists of the following members: W. H. Swink, W. S. Snyder, M. J. Crawford, and J. L. Carson.

The sales of furniture for last year amounted to $35,000, and the sale of lumber to $10,000.

The establishment at the present time employs thirty hands.

FISHER HANDLE COMPANY.

This factory was established in 1901 in the Dickman building by Henry Moore and Edward Fisher. They make all kinds of ax handles and have a planing mill in connection for general woodwork. They employ a minimum of fifteen hands.

THE WAPAKONETA MACHINE COMPANY.

was founded in 1893. The firm is composed of the following gentlemen: Carl D. Fischer, President; R. J. Schemmel, Vice-

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President; Henry Fischer, Treasurer; Harry Loth, Secretary; Wm. Fischer and W. C. Heinrich.

This company manufactures machinery, knives, chisels, and other specialties. Sixteen skilled workmen are employed.

THE CHARLES WINTZER TANNING COMPANY.

This industry was established by Anthony Dieker in 1840. In 1844, it passed into the possession of Gotlieb Machatanz, who continued the business until 1848, when he was succeeded by Frank Happ. In 1862 the property was purchased by Charles Wintzer, who operated the plant until 1898, when it was incorporated under the name of "The Charles Wintzer Tanning Company."

The annual output of the establishment is about 2,500 sides of harness leather.

WAPAKONETA KNITTING MILLS.

This establishment was incorporated in 1903 under the name of the Wapakoneta Knitting Company. The following are the stockholders: Joseph Walter, Anna Brockert, Henry Brockert, Mary Walter and Louisa Walter.

The output of the establishment is eight dozen union suits of men's and ladies' underwear per day.

A gas engine in the basement of the building furnishes power for running the knitting machines, and also, for running a dynamo from which the establishment is lighted.

Twelve hands are employed in operating the mill.

HOOP FACTORY.

This factory, situated in the southern part of town, has been in operation since 1901. The firm is composed of Joseph Buehler and sons, who manufacture all kinds of hoops. The daily output is twelve thousand hoops, giving employment to twenty hands.

THE J. M. BURDEN COMPANY.

The above named company operates a saw-mill on the Lima road at the east corporation line. They do a general milling business and employ about ten men.

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HOME MILLING COMPANY.

The oldest mill in Wapakoneta is owned by the above named company, but although long established, it is the newest in methods and machinery. The company employs six men and has a daily output of one hundred barrels of flour.

CIGAR FACTORIES.

Wapakoneta has, for a number of years, been noted for the excellent quality of its cigars, a fact due no doubt to the great competition here. There are ten factories at present, employing sixty persons, with an annual output of two million cigars.

GUNTHER'S BOTTLING WORKS.

John E. Gunther, proprietor of the well known "Bottling Works," employs a number of men and does an extensive business in the manufacture of pop and mineral water and the bottling of beer.

G. C. HELLER'S WAGON SHOP.

is the oldest establishment of the kind in Wapakoneta. The wagons manufactured in this shop are in demand in all the surrounding counties.

WAPAKONETA HOLLOW WARE COMPANY.

The buildings of this company are located in the southern part of Wapakoneta. The main building is one hundred and eighty feet in length by sixty feet in width.

The firm is composed of the following members: Milton Bennett, President; Marion Stephenson, Secretary; Harry Bennett, Treasurer; Charles Stephenson, and S. P. Hick.

ACETYLENE GENERATOR COMPANY.

This company has but recently begun the operation of their plant here. It was formerly located in Chicago, but desiring to enlarge their capacity, they accepted overtures made by the citizens of Wapakoneta, and have located their shops in the southeastern part of town. They are, at the present time engaged in the manufacture of acetylene gas generators.

The company will give employment to seventy-five men.

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CRIDERSVILLE.

The village of Cridersville, platted in 1856 by Ephraim Crider, is located in the northwest quarter of section thirty-five, Duchouquet township, on the lines of the C., H. & D. railroad, and the Western Ohio electric railway.

The recorded history of the village from 1856 to 1879 has been lost. The following is a list of the mayors from that date to the present: 1880, David Shanks; 1881, C. S. Fasig; 1882, R. Haywood; 1884, L. A. Boysel; 1886, G. T. Mahin; 1887, J. H. Nichols; 1888 to 1890, W. N. Bowsher; 1891, E. A. Speese; 1892, W. N. Bowsher; 1894, F. S. Sellers; 1896, F. S. Sellers; 1898, M. P. Myers; 1899 to 1902, W. A. Burkhardt.

The clerks of the village since 1879 have been as follows: 1880, G. W. Baker; 1882 to 1894, E. A. Speese; 1894 to 1903, G. E. Kelly.

John Murdock established the first dry goods store in Cridersville in 1858, and was followed in succession by John Weiser, Andrew Murdock, John McMilli, Coonrod Meffley, Thomas and David Davis, J. O. and Thomas Hover, and Thomas Blackburn and Harry Fisher.

The merchants of Cridersville have prospered since 1880. Some of them have accumulated handsome fortunes, and have retired from business. For several years after the development of the oil fields around the village, grocers, clothing stores, dry goods stores and other supply establishments did an extensive business.

The large warehouse now owned and controlled by John Reichelderfer was built in 1865. Large quantities of grain and other products are brought and shipped from this point.

A sawmill built in 1900, by Smith Bear, and a tile factory built by John Bierline in 1900, are doing a thriving business.

The Bi-County Review, a non-partisan weekly newspaper, has a subscription list of several hundred, and does a general jobbing business.

The present business concerns of the village consist of one hotel, one physician, two general stores, two grocery and provision stores, one drug store, one hardware store, one boiler repair shop, one blacksmith shop, one electric power house and one harness shop.

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CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — The Methodist preacher was a frequent visitor among the people in the Burk settlement in pioneer days. As early as 1844, a society was organized in that settlement and services were held in the Burk school house. The old log building served the purpose of church and school house until 1868, when a frame church was erected. Ten years afterward the building was moved to Cridersville.

The following pastors have served since 1883: Rev. T. W. Holland, 1884; Rev. Wm. Hoak, 1886; Rev. L. G. Herbert, 1887; Rev. J. F. Newcomb, 1891; Rev. D. R. Cook, 1894; Rev. Charles B. Cromer, 1896; Rev. J. W. Sower, 1899; Rev. C. S. Barren, 1900; Rev. C. S. Brandenberry, now (1903) pastor in charge.

The church at the present time has a membership of ninety, and a prosperous Sabbath school with a membership of one hundred. J. W. Haruff is superintendent of the Sabbath school.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH. — This society was organized in 1875. Three years afterward the present church edifice was erected. The pastors, as near as can be ascertained, have served in the following order: Thomas Coates, 1875; Merritt Miller, 1876-7; Anthony Stemen, 1878; Elias Counselor, 1879; Wm. Miller, 1880; ——— Harvey, 1881; Zacheus Roberts, 1882; ——— Caracuff, 1883; Thomas Coates, 1884; ——— Kline, 1885; Charles Alexander, 1886; D. A. Johnson, Elias Counselor, ——— Balduke, and ——— Esterbrook.

The membership at the present time is about forty, and the Sabbath school has an enrollment of sixty.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in 1896, and the church building was erected in 1897.

SCHOOLS.

The village school building was erected in 1875. It is a commodious two-story brick structure, the style and finish of which give it a commanding appearance. There are four large school rooms, besides smaller ones for recitations and other purposes. The building and grounds are valued at $4,000.

The school enumeration in 1901 was 214, and the average daily attendance in school was 123.

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Mr. G. E. Kelly has served as principal of the schools since 1886.

Duchouquet township is well supplied with churches and schools, there being three country churches and nine sub-district schools.

The school enumeration in the sub-district schools of the township in 1902 was 195, and the average daily attendance of pupils was 134.

The cost of maintaining the schools for that year was $1,860.26.

School district No. 1 included the entire township in 1836-7.

The following notice is posted in the township record book under date of March 10th, 1837:

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Section 36. That on the first of April, annually, the electors of each and every township in the state of Ohio shall elect in the same manner as township officers are elected, three persons, whose duty it shall be to serve as school examiners, in their respective townships, and on failure of the electors to elect such school examiners the Court of Common Pleas of the county shall, on the request of any two school directors appoint three examiners for such township.

School Examiners not to give a Certificate for a longer period than one year, nor to any person as teacher unless they be qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and sustain a good moral character.

At the election held April 3d, 1837, the following persons were elected township school examiners: G. W. Holbrook, Robert J. Skinner, and Jeremiah Ayers.

G. W. Holbrook,
Township Clerk.

The following are verbatim copies of the records of the Board of Trustees:

April 3d, 1837.

The Board of Trustees altered district No. one so as to form a new district in the northwest corner of the township two and a half miles square. That is beginning at the west line of the township at the half mile stake of section 18, and running due east from thence to the center of section 16, and running due north from thence to the north line of the township at the half section

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stake of section 4. From thence due west on the township line two and a half miles, from thence south to the place of beginning.

GEO. W. HOLBROOK,
Clerk.

WAPAKONETA, May 27th, 1837.

The Trustees met this day. Present Chas. Levering, Thomas B. Crawford and James Elliott.

The Board being organized, a petition was taken up asking an alteration in school district No. one so as to form a new district in the northeast corner of the township 2 miles one way, and three miles the other. This petition was granted by the board and ordered onto the records of the Township as school district No. 3, with boundaries as follows viz: commencing at the southwest corner of section ten and runs east to the Township line, from thence north to the northeast corner of the Township, and from thence west to the northwest corner of section No. 3, and from thence south to the place of beginning including sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12. GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

NOV. 1st, 1837.

The Trustees met this day. Present Thomas B. Crawford, and Charles Levering.

A petition was presented asking an alteration of school No. one in such a manner as to form a new district in the east part of the township including sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, to be known and designated school district number 4, Duchouquet Township. Boundary as follows to wit: Commencing on the Township line at the northeast corner of section thirteen and running west on the section line between sections 12 and 13 west to the northwest corner of section 14, from thence south to the southwest corner of section 26, from thence east to the southeast corner of section 25, and from thence north on the Township line to the place of beginning. GEO. W. HOLBROOK,
Township Clerk.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

MAY 26th, 1838. DUCHOUQUET TP.

District No. 1	$84.609
District No. 2	29.988
District No. 3	14.458
District No. 4	28.146

MARCH 4th, 1839.

The Trustees of Duchouquet Tp. met this day. Present a full Board.

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Legal notice having been given, a petition was presented for an alteration in school district No. one and three, so as to form a new district in the east part of the township to include sections 25 and 26, and 35 and 36 and to be known as School District No. 5, Duchouquet Township. Ordered that the request of the petitioners be granted and that said district be hereby established.

L. H. Ide,
Township Clerk.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MONEY.

Wapakoneta, Ohio, Mar. 2, 1840.

District No. 1	$72.689
District No. 2	25.754
District No. 3	12.420
District No. 4	23.920

SECTION LOCATED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Sec. 29, Town 5, S. R. 5. E. 640 Acres. — For Town 5, S. R. 6, E. — 4th, Nov. 1839.

James Watson Riley,
Registrar.

Said office at Lima, Ohio,
Sept. 22, 1842.

Note. — The foregoing Memorandum is pasted in township record.

March 11th, 1844.

Legal notice having been given for alteration in school districts No. 1, 2 and 3, so as to form two new school districts, to be known as districts Nos. 6 and 7. Ordered that the request of the petitioners be granted, and that the Township be so districted that school district No. 1 include sections No. 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and all of section No. 20, except eighty rods off the east side; the south half of section 18, and the south half of section 17, except 80 rods off the east side.

School district No. 2, includes sections 5, 6, 7, 8, the north half of 18, and the north half of 17, except 80 rods off of the east side of 17.

School district No. 3, includes sections 1, 2, 11, and 12.

School district No. 4, includes sections 13, 14, 23, and 24.

School district No. 5, includes sections 25, 26, 35, and 36.

School district No. 6, includes sections 3, 4, 9, and 10.

School district No. 7, includes sections 15, 16, 21, 22, and eighty rods off of the east side of sections 17 and 20.

Attest,
Richard Methany,
Tp. Clerk.

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Prior to 1837, the school in district No. 1, was supported by subscription. After that date the practice of supplementing the public school fund by subscription was continued until 1854.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Col. George W. Andrews was born in Medina, Orleans county, New York, Sept. 1st, 1825. His father, Joel Andrews was a Quaker, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His grandfather on the maternal side, John Lewis, was a Major in the Revolutionary army, and was a descendant of the Lewis family of Rhode Island, who, as Baptists, took a prominent part in the religious controversies of the Roger Williams period. The early education of Andrews was received at "Nine Partners' College," in Duchess county, New York. He was also an attendant at Oberlin College for a brief period. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law at Granville, Ohio, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar at Norwalk, Ohio. Subsequently he entered the practice of his profession at Lima, Allen county, and was at once elected prosecuting attorney. Within the three years of his residence at Lima, he established and edited the "Lima Argus." In 1848, he moved to Wapakoneta, and established the "Auglaize Republican." He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1848, and re-elected in 1850. In 1873 he was elected to the senate of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1875. In 1861, at the request of Governor Dennison, he left the Legislature, and returned home, and within two days raised a company of volunteers, and entered the service with the commission of captain. He was afterward successively promoted to the rank of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. In 1864 he left the service and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was elected to the State Senate in which he served two terms. After his retirement from the Senate, he resumed the practice of law until 1885. During the last two years of his life he was a sufferer from lung disease of which he died Nov. 28th, 1887.

Dr. Cicero Berlin, son of Henry and Julia Ann Berlin, was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 6th, 1827. In 1830, the family moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and settled near Washingtonville, where they engaged in farming for several years. When the son was twelve years old, they moved to Hardin county,

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Ohio, and settled near the village of Forest. In 1843, the family moved a third time, and located at Norton in Delaware county, Ohio. At this point Mr. Berlin resumed the practice of his trade. He established a pottery in which he did a flourishing business for several years. During the residence of the family at Norton, the son and daughter attended the Marion Academy, at that time one of the best schools of the kind in the state. After completing his studies in the academy, young Berlin went to Dayton, Ohio, where, at the age of twenty-two, he studied medicine under the tutorship of Drs. Wise and Geiger. During his hours of leisure, he earned wages by making reports for Gen. Speese, who was at that time postmaster at Dayton. After three years of study under Drs. Wise and Geiger, he attended the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1852, he commenced the practice of medicine at Brookville, Ohio, where he remained until 1861. He was married Oct. 17th, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Hite of Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio. Of this union four children have been born: Clarence D. (deceased), born Feb. 28th, 1857; Carrie E. (wife of Robert Boyd), born Oct. 28th, 1861; Harry H. (deceased), born Dec. 3d, 1863, and Charles C., born Feb. 13th, 1872.

In 1861 Dr. Berlin moved to Wapakoneta, and in 1862 attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1863. After his graduation he returned to Wapakoneta, where he soon acquired an extensive practice, which he has held for forty years. In 1900 he entered into partnership with his son Charles C. Berlin, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, also a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati.

Dr. Berlin was, for several years, county school examiner, also president of the board of education for fifteen years, and a member of the village council. He is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, in which he has always taken much interest. At the age of seventy-six years he still continues the active practice of his profession.

Samuel Bitler, the youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Bitler, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in October, 1829. Samuel was five years old when his father moved to Auglaize county. The family settled at St. Johns in 1834, where Samuel

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attended school in the typical log school-house of that time. Like all other pioneers of that period he experienced all the hardships attendant upon the settlement of a new country. At the age of nineteen he was first married to Miss Susanna Coleman, who died in 1871. The following year he married Vastia Bailey, who died in 1876, leaving three children who still survive. In 1878 he married Miss Augusta Mayer, who is still living. In 1855 he opened a store in St. Johns, in which business in connection with buying and selling stock, he prospered. In 1862 he entered the army, in which he served as captain of Company K of the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry until the close of the war. Upon his return from the army he moved to Wapakoneta and engaged in the milling and grain business during the four years following. On January 1st, 1870, he engaged in a banking business, which was continued until 1887, when he closed his bank and engaged in other pursuits.

He died at Wapakoneta, May 12th, 1889.

Arthur Bitler, son of William Bitler, one of the Bitler pioneers, was born in the city of Columbus, April 3d, 1832. His father moved to St. Johns, Auglaize county, in 1834. Arthur attended the pioneer school of that place, and in that humble institution of learning laid the foundations of a sound education. By a close application to the study of mathematics and the other common branches, he gradually drifted into the profession of teaching. As a teacher of arithmetic he had no superior among the teachers of that time, and we may also add that he has but few equals in the county in that branch at the present time. During the periods of time, when not employed in teaching, he engaged in other pursuits until 1864, when he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled with ability from 1864 to 1869.

Mr. Bitler has been married twice. In 1859, he was wedded to Miss Margaret Baughman of Auglaize county. Six children were born to them, of which two are living, William, engaged in the grain business and sale of agricultural machinery, and Delila, wife of A. Klipfel, who is engaged in a flourishing grocery business. Mrs. Bitler died May 20th, 1865.

Mr. Bitler was married the second time in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Davis of this county. Of this marriage six children

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were born, of whom four are living. His second wife died March 20th, 1884, at the age of forty-three years.

After his retirement from office as county treasurer he engaged in the pork packing business for several years, and later did an extensive business in the purchase and sale of the grain products of the county. He has always been noted for his strict integrity, enterprise and liberality. His interest in the educational affairs of Wapakoneta is well known and appreciated by the community. For many years he served as a member of the Board of Education, and most of the time as treasurer of that body.

L. N. Blume was born at St. Johns, Ohio, June 21, 1846. While yet a small boy, his father, Leon Blume, moved to Wapakoneta, thereby affording his son the opportunity of attending the village school. The boy proved to be an apt pupil, and at the age of seventeen had so far mastered the elements of an English education that he entered upon a business career in which he has been eminently successful.

In 1866 Mr. Blume was married to Miss Harriet C. Sallade, daughter of Frederic and Harriet Sallade of Auglaize county. Mrs. Blume is noted for her benevolence in the community in which she resides. She is an active member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a liberal contributor to its support.

In 1864 Mr. Blume engaged in mercantile pursuits, and during his moments of leisure he studied law under the tutorship of Hon. W. V. M. Layton, then a prominent attorney of Wapakoneta, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He soon afterward entered into partnership with attorney R. D. Marshall, now of Dayton, Ohio, in the practice of law. At the end of two years his mercantile business had grown to such proportions that he withdrew from the practice. After eighteen years of experience as a merchant, he organized the First National Bank of Wapakoneta. Since 1884 he has served in the capacities of director, cashier and president of the bank. During the eighteen years that have elapsed since its organization, the First National Bank has commanded the confidence of the public, and has taken the lead in the banking business of the county. Besides being one of the most energetic business men in the community, he has

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always taken a lively interest in the political affairs of the county, and has served as a delegate in state and national conventions of the Democratic party. He has also served at different times as member of the county central committee, city clerk for eight years, member of the Board of Education for twelve years, and President of the Board for eight years. In social matters he is a Knight Templar, a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN C. BOTHE, one of the early settlers of Wapakoneta, was born in Prussia, Dec. 23, 1807, and came to the United States in 1823, stopping first at Baltimore, from which place he soon proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, where he was employed as a clerk until 1833, when he came to Wapakoneta. Here he purchased two town lots, after which he went back as far as Sidney, where he located about a year in the interest of his Dayton employers. He was next sent by the same firm to Wapakoneta to conduct a branch house, with which he was identified until 1835, when he visited Europe, and on his return the following year he established himself in the dry goods business at Wapakoneta. In 1860 he built a warehouse and became an extensive dealer in grain. He continued in this business until 1875, when he retired from active business. In 1878 he again visited Europe, but returned the same year. In 1834 he married Miss Mary Schemmel, who died in 1865. Two sons were born of this union, both of whom are dead.

Mr. Bothe was one of the wealthiest men in the county at the time of his death. His property, amounting to more than $100,000, was accumulated within the forty years in which he was engaged in business. His large estate was bequeathed to his legal heirs in Germany.

During the last few years of his life he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Pitthan of Wapakoneta. He died September 8th, 1886.

JOHN CRAFT, one of the early settlers of Wapakoneta, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, August 15th, 1825. He was the third in a family of six sons. The following from "The School Bulletin" of Wapakoneta, dated November, 1897, will call to mind the quiet old wagonmaker, so long a resident of Wapakoneta: "Recollections of John Craft of Wapakoneta."

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"My father, William Craft, moved from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to the northeast corner of Pusheta township in the fall of 1833. My father entered two hundred and forty acres of land in that township, of which only one-half acre of it was cleared land. I lived on this farm until I was twenty years of age, and during that time I assisted in clearing the land of the heavy timber with which it was covered. Upon our arrival a cabin, consisting of one room, was built. It was similar to all the houses built by the early settlers. The roof was made of clapboards, held in place by weight-poles laid on each course of boards. The floor was made of puncheons, split from trees, the door of boards riven from oak timber, and hung on wooden hinges. The fire-place was made of wood, and was walled on the inside with boulders daubed with a plentiful quantity of mud. The chimney was built of sticks, split from hickory elm, was plastered inside and outside with a thick coat of mud. Instead of glass the sash were covered with greased paper. We lived in this eighteen by twenty room for several years before additional buildings were erected. We had three horses, and about a year after settling on the farm father went to Butler county, this state, and bought two yoke of oxen, which were used until the farm was cleared. We also had four cows which supplied us with an abundance of milk and butter. We lived mostly on corn bread, wild turkey, venison and a small amount of pork.

"Wild game of all kinds was plentiful at that time. I have seen as many as forty deer in a drove. Wild turkeys were so plentiful that they had to be driven from the corn fields to prevent them from destroying the corn shocks. James Coleman, a neighbor of ours, was a great hunter. He used to catch turkeys in rail pen traps, catching as many as half a dozen at a time. My brother Ed. and I used to go after the cattle, and we often found them in the midst of a flock of turkeys. The turkeys were so tame that we frequently tried to drive them into the Indian shanties. Ed. used to be a good runner. I remember to have seen him run after a gobler, the fowl keeping just far enough ahead of him to avoid being overtaken. The Indians left the year before we moved to Pusheta township. Evidences, however, were to be seen on every hand that they had been here. Their shanties still remained and were in good condition. Hunt-

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ers often occupied them. We often amused ourselves by gathering moss from old logs and spreading it over the ground in the huts for carpet. The huts were generally constructed of poles, built square and covered with bark.

"Beside the deer and turkeys, commonly called game, the forests abounded in animals of a more savage nature, such as bears, wolves, wild cats and panthers. I never saw a bear in the woods, but frequently saw wolves.

"The fall that we moved to Pusheta township Mr. Coleman's sheep came to our house one day and lay against it at night, but they were all killed by wolves before the next morning.

"In my twentieth year I went to Wapakoneta to learn the wagon-maker trade. Tuto Duchouquet, a son of Francis Duchouquet, and I boarded with Hammel on Auglaize street and worked with my brother William, who was a wagon-maker and who had married Hammel's daughter."

"Mr. Craft was of an unassuming and retired disposition, attending to his own affairs, taking little part in public matters. His acquaintance was never very extensive. But no man in his community was more highly respected, or considered more trustworthy. He died March 20th, 1901."

William Craft, a brother of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and came to Butler county, Ohio, in 1826. From there he came to this county in 1835, and lived in Pusheta township for four years. From there he went to Piqua to learn a trade, and returned to Wapakoneta in 1840, and opened a wagon shop. He continued in this business until 1852, when he commenced working at the carpenter trade, which he followed the ensuing eleven years. In 1842 he married Theresa Hammel, who died in 1852. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Huttis. His wagon shop was the first one in the village. When he came to Wapakoneta it had a population of twenty-five. He was appointed county commissioner in the spring of 1876, to fill the vacancy arising from the death of Christian Heisler, and in 1877 was elected for the full term. He died April 7th, 1902.

Otto T. Dieker was born in Prussia, June 2, 1827, and came with his parents to Wapakoneta when eleven years of age. His father was a tanner by trade. After six years of service in that business Otto went to New Bremen where he accepted

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a clerkship in a store. This position he held about three years, when he took charge of a canal boat which he managed until 1848, when he returned to Wapakoneta, and engaged in the sale of dry goods in the east room of the Zint building on the corner of Auglaize and Blackhoof streets. Four years later he married Miss Clara Paul. Of this union nine children were born: Matilda, Henrietta, Philomena, Amelia, Ida, George, Laura, Lulu, and Augustus, all of whom are living. In 1857 he purchased a building on the opposite side of the street, afterward known as the Burnett House. In this building he and John Keller of St. Marys opened a store. Two years later Keller withdrew from the partnership, and the entire management passed into the hands of O. T. Dieker. In 1863 C. P. Davis and O. T. Dieker erected what is still known as the Dieker and Davis building. In the same year he sold his property on the corner of Auglaize and Blackhoof streets to Edward Burnett, and purchased the brick residence of G. W. Andrews, into which he moved his family in the fall of the year. He moved his store into the new edifice in the fall of 1863. He was also engaged in the livery business in partnership with John Wenk, from 1864 to 1880. He prospered in all his business transactions up to the date of his death, which occurred December 4th, 1886.

Captain John Elliott, of whom frequent mention is made in this work, served in the war of 1812. He had command of a company under General Winchester and participated in the bloody defeat at the battle of the river Raisin. At the conclusion of the capitulation he, with other prisoners, was marched through a deep snow and intensely cold weather to Malden. On the 23d of January, the five hundred and forty prisoners were hurried to Amherstburg, where they were crowded into a muddy wood-yard and exposed all night to a heavy cold rain, without tents or blankets. Three days afterward they were marched up the Detroit and Thames rivers through the interior of Upper Canada to Fort George on Niagara strait. On the journey they suffered great hardships from the severity of the weather, the want of provisions, and the inhumanity of the guards. At Fort George they were paroled and returned home by way of Erie and Pittsburg, and thence down the Ohio river. After returning to his home in Highland county, Captain Elliott

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engaged in blacksmithing for three years, when he moved to Miami county, Ohio. After doing a successful business for three years in that county, he was appointed government blacksmith at the Wapakoneta Quaker mission. After eleven years of service among the Shawnee Indians, he was removed by James B. Gardner, or more properly speaking, the term of his appointment expired as soon as the government purchased the reservation. "Gardner refused to settle with him, and ordered him off the reservation, and confiscated his property."

In 1832 Captain Elliott moved to St. Marys, where he purchased property on which he resided the remainder of his life. After residing at St. Marys for a short time, he presented claims to the general government for losses sustained at Wapakoneta. General Cass, then Secretary of War, refused to accede to the demand, "saying that there was no precedent for it."

"Captain Elliott then concluded to go and see President Jackson. He went, found no difficulty in getting an interview with the President and told him who he was, that he was the second man who set foot on the British shore at Malden, Canada, in the war of 1812, and President Jackson became interested in him, and inquired what brought him to Washington. Captain Elliott told him of the treatment he had experienced from Gardner. General Jackson lent a willing ear. He rose, took his hat and cane, and, merely saying, 'Go with me, Captain Elliott,' walked down to the war office. 'General Cass, this is Captain Elliott, of Ohio,' said General Jackson, 'audit his claim and pay it. Good morning, sir.' Nothing more was said. 'Sit down, Captain,' said the Secretary. In about twenty minutes the account was hunted out, Captain Elliott had a warrant upon the treasury for his money and was soon on his way home rejoicing."

Captain Elliott was twice married. His first wife died in Miami county in 1817. Four years later he married Miss Jane Elliott of central Pennsylvania. Of these unions ten children were born: Robert, James, William, Alexander, Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, Margaret, Melissa, Elizabeth, Grizella and Nancy.

Captain Elliott died at St. Marys, May 3d, 1859.

Judge Levi Hamaker was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, June 6th, 1813, and died September 22d, 1885. The first

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eighteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm. At the end of his eighteenth year he left the farm to learn the milling trade, and afterward settled in Dayton, Ohio. In 1839 he moved to Chambersburg, a village north of Dayton, where he taught several terms of school. In 1840 he married Miss Susan Randall of Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio. Of this union there were born one son and two daughters. He was a candidate for auditor of Montgomery county in 1850, when C. L. Valandingham was a candidate for the Legislature from the same county. At the election both were defeated. The next year Mr. Hamaker moved to St. Marys this county, where he taught school and became deputy collector on the canal. In 1866 he was elected probate judge, in which office he served twelve years. At the April election in 1880 he was elected justice of the peace for Duchouquet township, and also mayor of Wapakoneta. Judge Hamaker was a man of affable manners and he had the faculty of pleasing the people. His long tenure in office is an evidence of his popularity with the people.

In the latter part of June 1885 he was stricken with paralysis, of which he died in September.

Dr. George W. Holbrook was a native of Palmyra, Ontario county, New York. He was born September 12th, 1808, and died ————. At the age of eighteen he left home to study medicine and surgery in the office of Dr. William Robinson of Palmyra. After completing the usual two years course of reading under Dr. Robinson, he spent two years more in the medical department of the University of New York, where he received a medical degree. In the autumn of 1832 he came to Ohio, and located at Lockbourne, Franklin county, where he practiced his profession for two years, when he moved to Wapakoneta in the summer of 1834. Here he continued the practice of his profession until 1854, when he retired from practice. He was succeeded by Dr. John H. Nichols, who afterward became one of the leading physicians of the county. Dr. Holbrook originated and drafted a map of Auglaize county in 1846, which he submitted to Alexander Van Horn, Robert J. Skinner and others. Van Horn pronounced the project "visionary," but added, "there is no telling what this Yankee doctor may accomplish." The doctor did accomplish much, and the erection of the

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county may, perhaps, be considered the most important achievement of his life. He attended the sessions of the Ohio Legislature while the bill for the erection of the county was under consideration. In the session of 1846 the bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate; it also failed at the next session, but Feb. 13, 1848, the bill passed both houses, and Auglaize county was enrolled with the other counties of the state. The same Legislature gave him a hearty indorsement by electing him to the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he retained until the office was superseded by that of the Probate Court under the new Constitution.

The Doctor worked hard to secure the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it was even engrossed, to pass through Kenton, Wapakoneta and St. Mary's, and thence toward Chicago; but the citizens of St. Mary's opposed the road; it was thus defeated, and running north of the county, passed through Lima. He also labored diligently and contributed largely of his means to secure the C., H. & D. Railroad. Acting with Colonel Andrews and other agents, they raised $75,000 toward the construction of the road.

Dr. Holbrook served as Representative from Auglaize county in the State Legislature from 1881 to 1885. He was elected township clerk of Duchouquet township in 1835, and treasurer of the township in 1842.

Notwithstanding his personal peculiarities, the Doctor was always willing to contribute his time and money to prosecute any worthy public enterprise. Dr. Holbrook died June 1, 1890.

Jacob Ice was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, July 4, 1818, and is a son of Jacob Ice, who served in the War of 1812. The father of Jacob Ice, Sr., was a veteran in the Revolutionary War. The members of this family have always been ready to serve their country in its hour of need. The subject of this sketch was a veteran in the Civil War.

The Ice family moved from Pickaway county to Auglaize township, Allen county, Ohio, in 1828, when Jacob was ten years of age. Here the boy assisted in clearing a farm in the wilderness. It was five years after the family settled in the township that the Shawnee Indians left the county. The Ice farm was located near the Indian trail leading from Wapakoneta to Upper

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Sandusky. During the first five years of their residence, it was a daily occurrence to see Indians going and coming on the trail. The Indian squaws were great beggars. Before entering the house, they would set their papooses in a row against the outer wall of the cabin, and upon entering, they would accost Mrs. Ice, a large, fleshy woman, by saying, "White rich — Indian squaw poor — me want some to eat." They were generally given something, when they would take their departure without the formality of thanks. Weeks afterward, they would probably reappear at the door, with perhaps a pair of moccasins, a beaded belt, or a fancy basket, which they would tender as an equivalent for the kindness shown them on their former visit. There was but one house between Wapakoneta and West Minster, where the family resided. The house referred to was the residence of William Richardson on the Auglaize River, two miles north of Wapakoneta. About 1835 Mr. Ice cleared a wagon road from Richardson's to West Minster. At that time the forest abounded in game of all kinds. The subject of the sketch says: "I have, in my time, killed more than a hundred deer, and of turkeys I decline to make an estimate of the number, as it would appear incredible to the reader of to-day. Wild animals and wild birds were so numerous as to become a great pest to the pioneer. The corn crop was the most important one raised in the new country, and required great care and vigilance to prevent its being consumed by the inhabitants of the forest. As soon as the young corn began to come up two most acute and active enemies began to pull it up. They were crows and squirrels. The crows would alight on any part of the field; the squirrels attacked the outside rows. It was my special business to arise at early dawn and patrol the field with dog and gun, and by much noise to frighten away the varments. The vigilance required for three or four weeks after the corn was planted had to be renewed in August, when the roasting-ears began to develop. At that time the raccoon and opossum would enter the field at night, tear down the stalks, and devour the green corn. Coon and oppossum hunts were of nightly occurrence during roasting-ear season. As soon as the corn began to harden the tin grater came into use. The ear of corn was rubbed up and down on the instrument until it was reduced to meal. From the meal delicious bread was baked. When the corn became dry it was either pounded to meal in a

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hominy mortar or taken to a mill and ground. The nearest mills were at Piqua, Springfield, Sandusky and Tiffin. I worked on the farm until I was twenty-two years of age, when I married and moved to Salem township, Auglaize county. During my residence in that township I was employed in digging the Miami canal. My service in that public work continued until it was completed to Spencerville.

"In 1861 I enlisted in the 118th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of service in 1865.

"About twenty years ago I purchased a farm adjoining the east corporation line of Wapakoneta, on which I reside at the present time. I am now in my eighty-fourth year, and am in a reasonably good state of health."

Mrs. Sarah Whitney Layton was born in Shelby township, Orleans county, New York, May 17, 1825. Her father, James Whitney, moved to Adrian, Michigan, when she was three years old. Prior to moving to Adrian he purchased a large tract of land adjoining the town. That portion of Michigan in 1828 was inhabited by various tribes of Indians. Mrs. Layton remembers that the Indians came to Adrian in the fall to trade, and that they camped on her father's farm. She also remembers that a tribe of Indians camped one fall near the village, and that they all became intoxicated in the afternoon and evening except Indian Jack, who was placed on duty to see that no acts of violence were committed. John Jackson, a lawless character of Adrian, with a few of his comrades, crossed the river in the evening to visit the Indian carousal then in progress. Soon after reaching the encampment Jackson got into an altercation with Indian Jack, which resulted in his striking the Indian on the right temple, killing him instantly. Jackson escaped to one of the extreme western territories, where he supposed he was safe from Indian vengeance. In after years, when the Indians moved West, Jackson was located and killed by them.

James Whitney resided on his farm near Adrian until 1833, when he sold it and moved to Nottawa, St. Joseph county, and purchased eight hundred acres of land near Sand Lake. Here he resided until 1839, when he sold his property and moved to Logan township, Auglaize county, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 28, 1851.

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After moving to Nottawa Sarah was sent back to Adrian to attend school, and remained there until the family moved to Auglaize county, when she left school and accompanied them. After remaining with the family for five years on what is now known as the Gochenour farm, she returned to Adrian, to complete her education. After an attendance of nearly three years at school, she sent for her brother and accompanied him on a packet boat from Toledo to St. Mary's, it not being considered safe in those days for girls to travel alone. When they arrived at St. Mary's, they stopped at John J. Rickley's hotel and made inquiry for a school. Teachers were scarce and in demand at that time. Within a few days, forty pupils were secured at two dollars per pupil. After a visit of five weeks with her parents, she returned to St. Mary's and taught the subscription school for three months. Her services having been satisfactory to her patrons, she was re-employed for the winter term. An attack of typhoid fever, however, prevented her from fulfilling her enegagement. The year following her recovery from typhoid fever she was invited to take charge of a subscription school to be taught in the old Methodist church in Wapakoneta. John Nichols and James Skinner each paid the tuition of a pupil, as they said, "to have another young lady in town."

She came to Wapakoneta in 1849, and boarded with John J. Rickley, who had been elected county treasurer of Auglaize county. Mrs. Layton states that the old church in which she taught was built mainly by James Elliott, in 1838. "It was a pretty good building for the time, but quite unpretentious in appearance. But it proved to be a very useful church, as it was used by all the Protestant denominations in town for years, and also for school and court."

At the close of a three months' term at Wapakoneta, she engaged to teach a term of school in what was then known as the Crow Settlement. Her reputation as an efficient teacher, by that time, became known all over the county. She received more invitations to teach than she could accept. A Methodist protracted meeting was held in that neighborhood during the winter, at which time she joined that denomination, and of which she has been a consistent member for more than fifty years. She next taught a term of school in the Burke district, five miles north of Wapakoneta. In 1850 she taught school in the Berryman district.

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near Fort Amanda. The school was considered a hard one to govern, and she was employed to teach it on account of her known ability as a disciplinarian. It is needless to say that she taught the school to the satisfaction of her patrons. The Whetstones, Berrymans, and Richardsons were among the patrons of the school. One of the incidents that she recalls to mind is that Russell Berryman came into the schoolhouse on Christmas Day, carrying a three-bushel bag filled with delicious apples, and emptied them on the middle of the floor, and invited the teacher and children to help themselves. This was her last term of school. In May, 1851, she was married to W. V. M. Layton, of this county. To them were born five sons and one daughter as follows: Cyrenius A., Florence, Otho, Clarence, Bernard, and Leslie. Bernard is the only surviving member.

Colonel Layton died in 1879, since which time she has resided on West Benton street. She has been a dutiful wife and an indulgent mother, beloved by all her children.

"Benjamin Linzee, Judge of the Probate Court of Auglaize county, was born in Athens, this State, September 24, 1828. He is the son of Robert and Electa (Reynolds) Linzee, natives, respectively, of Virginia and New York states. His paternal grandfather, William Linzee, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, emigrated to this country as early as 1769, at which time he located in Virginia. He came to this country on the same vessel as did Colonel Crawford, the latter of whom located in Pennsylvania.

"William Linzee was a farmer by occupation, and had but one brother. The father of our subject came to this State in 1792, and put on the first shingled roof in the State of Ohio, the work being done for Colonel Putnam at Marietta. He also constructed the first macadamized road in the State, which was completed in 1818, and led from Athens to Marietta. At the time of accepting the contract for this work, he was only eighteen years of age, but a first-class carpenter.

"Robert Linzee, on removing to Hocking Valley, cleared up a farm in that section, where he resided until October, 1831, which was the date of his removal with his family to St. Mary's, Auglaize county. Here he located on the north side of the Reservoir, where he was residing at the time of his decease, which

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occurred January 31, 1851. His wife, who had borne him five children, preceded him to the better land by a number of years, having died in February, 1832.

"Judge Benjamin Linzee is the eldest of the three surviving children of the parental family, his brother and sister being Andrew J., and Ruth, Mrs. Dr. Riley. He was a lad of nine years when he was brought to this county, and was reared to manhood by his father, his mother having died when he was quite young. He carried on his primary studies in the best schools which that day afforded, supplementing the knowledge gained therein, however, by a course in a select school at Piqua.

"He of whom we write grew to manhood on his father's farm, which he aided in clearing and placing under excellent tillage. When reaching his majority, he left the parental roof, and when twenty-three years of age was elected to the responsible position of treasurer of Mercer county, the duties of which office he performed most acceptably for nine years. Coming to Wapakoneta in 1867, Mr. Linzee embarked in the hardware business, which branch of mercantile trade he followed for three successive years. Then, determining to make the profession of law his calling in life, he read law under the most eminent jurists of the place, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession successfully until 1888, when he was elected to his present office, which position he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Judge Linzee is one of the oldest citizens in the county, and is well and favorably known throughout its boundary.

"In 1848 Frances Timmonds, who was born August 5, 1831, became the wife of our subject, and of their union have been born two children, only one of whom is living, Katherine, the widow of Rev. I. G. Hall. In social matters, the Judge is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and being a man of strong convictions, does not hesitate to express them freely and frankly with all the vigor he can command. The usual amount of praise and fault-finding has been measured out to him as Judge, but his character as a man of honor, integrity, and public spirit has never been questioned."

After the publication of the foregoing sketch in the Biographical Record of Auglaize, Logan, and Shelby Counties, Judge Linzee completed his nine years of service as Probate Judge,

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when he resumed his law practice. Three years ago (1900) he withdrew from practice, and since that time has given his attention to the cultivation of his farm and to his oil interests.

William Richardson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1765. His boyhood was passed during the exciting times of Indian wars and the American Revolution. At the age of seventeen he served as scout and soldier in the Indian border wars of western Virginia and Pennsylvania. Later, he served two years on the skirmish line in the Revolutionary War. He was a cousin of General Anthony Wayne, their mothers having been Mattie and Nancy Hiddens. He has the reputation of having been married seven times. His first wife was a Miss Mary Adney, whom he married in 1784, and who died in 1811. In 1812 he entered Harrison's army and served during the war, with the exception of two or three months. In 1815 he married Catharine Millhouse, a sister of Barbara Dillbone, who, with her husband, had been murdered by three Shawnee Indians. Richardson avenged the death of Mr. and Mrs. Dillborne by shooting the three murderers. Two of the Indians were killed near Piqua in Miami county — the third paying the death penalty on the Auglaize River two miles north of Buckland in Auglaize county. Richardson was a man of powerful physique and of great endurance. The indulgence of his appetite led to many quarrels and fights. It is said of him that "he would rather fight than eat." Owing to his pugilistic proclivities, he was called Rowdy Richardson. During the last twenty years of his life he resided at Hamar, Paulding county, Ohio. He died in that village at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years, from injuries received in breaking a colt.

Daniel Landon Richardson, a son of William Richardson, whose biography appears in this work, was one of the oldest residents of Auglaize county, and one of the largest property owners in Logan township, where he lived for many years before moving to Wapakoneta. He was born in Shelby county, Ohio, August 17, 1816. He married Miss Agnes Francis in 1835, and commenced housekeeping in Franklin county, Ohio, where he resided for eleven years In 1846 he moved to Logan township, where he purchased a large tract of land on the Auglaize River.

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and developed a farm. Here he resided until 1875, when he moved to Wapakoneta.

In 1844 he entered the ministry of the Christian Church, and traveled for years on horseback through the wilds of this section of the State, preaching to the people wherever he could get them together, in the woods or in their cabins, there being no churches in those days.

Elder Richardson died March 15, 1891, and was buried in Green Lawn Cemetery. A handsome monument, erected by himself, marks his resting place.

Frederic Sallade was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1815. He was of French extraction, his ancestors having settled in the city of Quebec, but who afterward moved to Philadelphia. While yet a youth, he was apprenticed to Andrew Suber, of Philadelphia, to learn the blacksmithing trade. After completing his apprenticeship he worked for a time at Wheeling when that county was yet in the Old Dominion. While residing at Wheeling he married Miss Harriet Roberts, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The issue of this union was three children: Frederick (deceased), Emma (wife of ———— Thompson), and Catharine (wife of L. N. Blume). About 1842 he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Neil, who was proprietor of a livery stable and a blacksmith shop. Mr. Neil afterward built what is known in Columbus as the Neil House.

After working at his trade in Columbus until 1852, he joined a company of twenty men in April of that year, who left Columbus to seek for fortunes in the gold fields of California. They boarded a steamboat at Cincinnati, and reached St. Joseph, Missouri, April 14th. Here they spent twenty-four days in preparation for the long overland journey. On the 8th of May the company left St. Joseph and followed the trail over which thousands of men had passed within the two years previous. In that year the cholera prevailed along the Missouri River and the great trail. Hundreds of men died of that plague and were buried along the road. Mr. Sallade states in his journal that graves were to be seen every few miles along the entire length of the trail. His journal contains graphic descriptions of the country and incidents that occurred on the journey. The danger of an

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attack by Indians was constantly before them. Before the start from St. Joe, a member of the company (——— Ice, from near West Minster, Allen county) boasted that he intended to shoot the first Indian that he should see. When they were three days out, they met a band of mounted Indians, who were desirous of buying whiskey and tobacco. As the travelers had neither article for sale, the Indians departed in the direction of St. Joe. As soon as the red men were out of sight, Ice was reminded of his declaration, and charged with a want of courage. Irritated by the amusement of the company, he asserted that he would kill the first redskin that should come in sight. On the following day they met an Indian squaw and five children. Upon their near approach the squaw was instantly killed by a ball from Ice's rifle. The rash act was a surprise to the company, and was followed by grave apprehensions of being overtaken by Indians seeking revenge. Their fears were realized the next day, when they were overtaken and surrounded by more than two hundred Indians. A demand was made for the surrender of the man who had killed the squaw. In obedience to justice, he was surrendered to the Indians, and flayed alive by them in presence of the company. After the barbarous execution, the company was permitted to proceed on their journey. Though the country along the trail teemed with Indians, the company was not molested further by them. At the end of five months and eight days of continuous travel, the company reached Marysville in the Sacramento alley. Soon after their arrival at that point, Mr. Sallade found employment at blacksmithing at a hundred dollars per month for three months. At the termination of his engagement he became a prospector and gold digger for fourteen years.

After his departure from Columbus his family moved to his farm in Auglaize county, located a mile and a half north of Wapakoneta. Within the fourteen years of his sojourn in California, he visited his family twice. Upon his final return, he brought with him eighteen thousand dollars in gold. Soon after his return he engaged in the cultivation of his farm, in which vocation he continued for several years. In 1869 the family moved to Wapakoneta, where the mother died in 1875. Two years afterward Mr. Sallade married Mrs. Sarah Jane Crow, who was a faithful and dutiful wife to him during the remainder of his life.

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Mr. Sallade was a gentleman of exemplary character, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was an enterprising citizen, and always anxious to promote any measure that would advance the interests of the community. For over forty years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. His wife, who still survives him, has also been a member of that denomination for many years.

Mr. Sallade died April 10, 1895.

Robert J. Skinner, one of the early and most respected citizens of Wapakoneta, was born in Virginia in 1788. He established the first Democratic paper published in Dayton, Ohio, the first number of which was issued in December, 1816. This paper was continued by him until 1830, in which year he removed to Piqua, and established in that town the first Democratic press. In 1832, having received the appointment from President Jackson of Receiver of the United States Land Office at Wapakoneta, he moved his family to that town, and continued a resident of the place until June, 1849; when, being on a visit with part of his family at the house of a married daughter in Dayton, himself, wife, daughter and son, composing all the visitors, were attacked with the cholera, which prevailed in the city at the time, and in one week the four died of the disease. Mr. Skinner was a man of positive character, of great enterprise, and a most useful citizen. He represented Montgomery county, of which Allen county formed a part, in the General Assembly, at the sessions of 1828-29.

John H. Timmermeister, the subject of this sketch, was born near Osnabrueck, in the province of Hanover, Germany, April 13th, 1831. He started to learn the tinner trade in the spring of 1845, and served an apprenticeship of four years from that date. After the four years had elapsed, he worked at his trade until July 9th, 1851, when he left the fatherland and sailed for the United States. He arrived at New York City in September, and remained in the city about four years, working at his trade a portion of the time, and part of the time selling goods. Mr. Timmermeister came to Wapakoneta in July, 1855, and was soon engaged as a salesman in O. T. Dieker's dry goods store He continued in Mr. Dieker's employ until the spring of 1859,

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when he commenced business for himself, under the firm name of J. H. Timmermeister & Co.

Mr. Timmermeister not only succeeded as a merchant, but in every enterprise to which he lent his time and talent. He was one of the organizers of the Wapakoneta Wheel Company, and was president of the company from its organization to the date of his death. He was also a stockholder and director in the First National Bank. In 1885 he erected the large brick block, the first floor of which has since been occupied by his department stores, and the second floor by the well-known Timmermeister Opera House.

On the 22d of August, 1859, Mr. Timmermeister was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Machetanz. Of this marriage nine children were born, of whom William C. Timmermeister, Mrs. Bertha Herbst, Mrs. Carrie Mead, Mrs. Louise Rogers, Miss Emma, and Karl are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Timmermeister were members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and were active members in the establishment of that denomination in Wapakoneta.

Mr. Timmermeister died October 29th, 1902.

H. W. Taeusch. Among the many enterprises necessary to complete the commercial resources of a town or city, none is of more importance than that of the grocer, as being one of the main factors in the furnishing of our food supplies. Prominent in this trade is the establishment of Mr. H. W. Taeusch, which is one of the most complete in its line in the city. This gentleman was born in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, November 29, 1825, and his parents, Caroll W. and Sophia E. (Steinmetz) Taeusch, were natives of the same place.

In 1835 the parents of our subject emigrated to America, and landed in Baltimore, where they remained for a short time, and then with wagon they went from there to Cincinnati. At the latter place they disposed of their teams and went by boat to St. Louis. Not being satisfied with the country, they came back as far as Louisville, Kentucky, remained there a few weeks, and then again entered the city of Cincinnati. Still later they went to Miamisburgh, Ohio, and while there heard of the rapid filling up of the Wapakoneta country, the Indians having just been driven out. In the fall of 1835 they came to what is now Auglaize

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county, and purchased eighty acres of land, one and one-half miles southwest of Wapakoneta. This was covered with timber at that time, and after clearing a small portion, a rude log cabin with clapboard roof was erected. The cracks were plastered with mud, the clapboards were weighted down with poles, and in this primitive manner Mr. Taeusch and family began their career as pioneers. As years passed by, they gradually began to gather around them many of the comforts and conveniences of life, and as improvement after improvement was made on the place, it soon became a very attractive and pleasant home.

Mr. Taeusch inherited all the thrift and energy of his German ancestors, and it was not long before the humble log cabin was supplanted by a comfortable hewn-log house, which at that time and day was considered one of the finest in the country. In this the father's death occurred in 1863. The mother had passed away in 1851. While a resident of the Old Country, Mr. Taeusch was a very prominent man, and held the office which we call county treasurer. This position is a Government office in Germany, and he held this for over twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Taeusch were the parents of one son and two daughters, as follows: Mena, who married Mr. Everett, and remained in Germany, is now deceased; the other daughter, Charlotte, became the wife of John Rummel, and is now a resident of Kentucky.

The original of this notice was about nine years of age when he came with his parents to this country, and he well remembers the voyage across the briny deep. After settling with his parents in Auglaize county, Ohio, he assisted them in clearing the farm and making improvements, and thus acquired habits of industry and perseverance, which have remained with him through life. He received a common-school education, but his advantages were not of the best, for he was obliged to work hard, as he was the main hand on the farm of his father. The principal part of his education was received from his father, who was a man of intelligence, and his record is an example of what can be accomplished by ambitious and intelligent young men, whose only fortune at first consists of good health, energy, integrity, and firmness of purpose.

After the death of the father, our subject continued on the farm until 1866, when he removed to Wapakoneta with his brother-in-law, and engaged in the provision business under the

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firm name of Fisher & Taeusch, which continued until the spring of 1870, when they sold out with the intention of locating in the Lone Star State. After reaching that State, they settled for a short time in Austin, but subsequently returned to Wapakoneta, where our subject bought and built his present fine residence. In 1873 he opened a grocery store, and this he has carried on successfully ever since. He is one of the leading grocers of the place, always keeps a fresh and attractive stock of goods, and has a very large trade. He owns a farm near Wapakoneta, and is a prosperous and substantial citizen. He has several times been nominated for office, but as he is on the minority side, he has never been elected.

In the year 1853 he married Miss Julia Miller, who bore him seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Henry C., who owns an interest in the store; Sophia, John, Lizzie and Sarah. Mrs. Taeusch died in January, 1869. On the 7th of December, 1872, our subject was married to Miss Mary Frische, a native of Hanover, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Taeusch are faithful members of the Lutheran Church.

W. F. Torrence, superintendent of public schools and auditor of Auglaize county, was born in Essex county, New York, February 3d, 1836. He grew to manhood on a farm. He became a prominent teacher in his native county and was also engaged in merchandising previous to his removal to Ohio in 1867. In that year he secured the superintendency of the schools in St. Mary's, where he continued for eleven years, going then to a like position at New Bremen, where he remained until his removal to Wapakoneta in the fall of 1883 to assume his duties as county auditor. He served in this capacity almost seven years, retiring in September, 1890. He was for many years one of the county school examiners, and was throughout his life closely identified with educational work, and especially so in this county during his sixteen years' residence in St. Mary's and New Bremen.

Mr. Torrence was married in 1858 to Miss Diadema C. Wood, also a native of New York. To them were born eight children, four of whom are living: Minnie, the oldest, is now Mrs. Duvall, of Salt Lake, Utah; Carl W., Mattie and Harry.

Mr. Torrence was an active member of the Methodist Epis-

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copal Church all his life, and was a sincere, earnest Christian man. In religion as in other matters he was a man of strong convictions and possessed of the courage and ability to maintain them.

Mr. Torrence was a man of great energy and capacity, and was successful as an instructor, as a public officer, and as a business man. He was widely known and highly respected. He died May 5th, 1896.

ST. MARY'S TOWNSHIP.

This township, as near as can be ascertained from official records, was organized in 1824, and is the oldest permanently settled portion of the county. The entire settlement of the township, prior to that date was centered at the St. Marys trading post. In 1820 the entire population did not exceed twenty. Four years later the tax duplicate numbered twenty-nine, and the total amount of taxes collected amounted to $26.64.

St. Marys became the seat of justice of Mercer county in 1824, and so remained until 1840, when Celina became the county seat.

Hon. Joseph H. Crane as president judge, held the first term of court in the fall of 1824. Court was held in such rooms as could be obtained until 1828. In March of that year the county commissioners entered into a contract with W. McClung for the erection of a two-story frame court house, twenty by twenty-four feet on lot 27, at a cost of $291.49. The settlement for the contruction of the building took place, March 2d, 1829, and the lot was valued at $40.

A jail was afterward built on the corner of Spring and Main streets.

St. Marys township is bounded on the north by Noble township, east by Washington township and Shelby county; south by German township, and west by Mercer county, and contains thirty-six sections. A portion of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 are covered by the St. Mary's reservoir. The principal part of the township is drained by the east branch, the center branch and the west branch of the St. Marys river. The Miami canal passes through sections 35, 36, 23, 14, 11, and 3 in each of which there is a lock. The lands adjacent to the great reservoir and along

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the St. Marys river and its tributaries are unsurpassed in their fertility.

A Shawnee village, located at the junction of the three branches of the St. Marys river, was a noted locality as early as 1782. In that year the noted outlaw, James Girty, established a store here, and on that account the place became known as Girty's town.

James, George, Simon and Thomas were sons of Simon Girty, Sr., who settled in western Pennsylvania, in 1749. "He was killed in a drunken frolic, by an Indian named "the Fish," at his home, about the ending of the year 1751. The killing of Girty was avenged by John Turner, who put an end to the existence of "the Fish." But Turner must have his reward; and he married in Paxtong, early in 1753, Mrs. Girty the widow, a woman of unblemished character. After their marriage they moved to a point near Fort Granville in the western part of Pennsylvania. Soon after settling in the valley, the Turner family took refuge in the fort. In July, 1756, the fort was attacked by a party of twenty-three Frenchmen and thirty Indians. After a short resistance, its occupants were quickly hurried into the western wilderness. Among the number were Turner, his wife and children. Turner was recognized by the Indians as the one who had put an end to the existence of "the Fish." He was tortured at the stake for three hours, scalped while yet alive, and finally dispatched by a boy with a hatchet. Of the four sons, Thomas, Simon, James and George, — Thomas was rescued by Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong, in an attack made after their capture of the fort."

The foregoing statements concerning the Girty family are taken from Butterfield's History of the Girtys.

The fate of the singularly unfortunate mother has given rise to many conflicting traditions, and is still involved in uncertainty. The three boys, James, George and Simon were distributed among the Indian nations west of the Alleghenies. James was adopted by the Shawnees, George by the Delawares, and Simon by the Senecas. "Simon was the most conspicuous in his day, and was a leading and influential chief among the allied Indians, and was ever present and took an active part in all their councils and deliberations."

"James Girty, before moving to the source of the St. Marys

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river, lived at Wapatomica, and was well acquainted with the country between the St. Marys river and Loramie creek. He had already been trafficking to a considerable extent with the Shawnees and other tribes, purchasing his supplies at Detroit. He had also married a Shawnee woman, who was known to the whites as Betsy. She could speak English."

"James enjoyed for a little over seven years a complete monopoly of the Indian trade at his trading house. He shipped peltry down the St. Marys river to the Maumee, thence down the stream mentioned to the Rapids, and from that place across Lake Erie to Detroit, returning with stores to be disposed of to the Indians at large profits.

"During his residence at what is now St. Marys he was frequently frightened by reports of the advance of American troops, especially in 1786 of Colonel Logan; but, until the fall of 1790, they all proved to be false alarms. He had timely warning of the approach of General Harmar, and moved his goods first to the head waters of the Maumee, and immediately after down the river to the Grand Glaize."

The following from "Western Annals" is regarded as a correct representation of his character: "As he approached manhood, he became dextrous in all the savage life. In the most sanguinary spirit he added all the vices of the depraved frontier men, with whom he frequently associated. It is represented that he often visited Kentucky at the time of the first settlement, and many of the inhabitants felt the effects of his courage and cruelty. Neither age nor sex found mercy at his hands. His delight was in carnage. When unable to walk, in consequence of disease, he laid low with his hatchet, captive women and children who came within his reach. Traders who were acquainted with him, say so furious was he that he would not have turned on his heel to save a prisoner from the flames. His pleasure was to see new and refined tortures inflicted and to perfect this gratification he frequently gave directions. To this barbarian are to be attributed many of the cruelties charged upon his brother Simon.

James Girty left the Maumee for Canada upon the approach of Gen. Wayne in 1794, and remained there until after the treaty of Greenville in 1795, when he returned and again engaged in trading with the Indians on the Maumee river, leaving his family

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in Canada. Whilst engaged in trading on the Maumee, his wife, Betsy, died.

At the beginning of the war of 1812, he again retired to Canada, and later settled on Middle Sister Island, where he died, April 17th, 1817. (Butterfield's Hist. of the Girtys, p. 318.)

There is no record of anything of importance in the local history of St. Marys from 1795 until 1812. The troops stationed in old Fort St. Marys, Charles Murray, and a few French traders whose names are unknown, were the only white inhabitants in St. Marys township during that period.

Old Fort St. Marys and Fort Loramie were built by a detachment of Wayne's troops from Greenville in 1784 or 1785. Howe in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," published in 1847 locates the fort as follows: "The old fort, St. Marys, built by Wayne, stood in the village of St. Marys on the west bank of the river, on the land now owned by Christian Benner, about 80 rods S. E. of Rickley tavern."

There is a plat on record, in the recorder's office at Wapakoneta, of Christian Benner's land, surveyed by county surveyor, C. G. Galezio in 1853, in which the old fort is located in the southeast corner of the Lutheran cemetery, which coincides with the location given by the historian, Howe.

"On the 28th of October, Wayne's legion broke up their camp at Fort Wayne, and at nine o'clock A. M., took up the line of march on their return to Greenville. They followed General Harmar's old trace up the St. Marys river, and marched nine miles that day, when they encamped.

"On the next morning they resumed their march at sunrise, and proceeded twelve miles, when they encamped at three o'clock.

"The ensuing day they set out at seven o'clock, and marched all day in a continued, heavy, cold rain until sunsetting, when they encamped on the southwest bank of the St. Marys river.

"On the 31st, the troops took up their line of march at sunrise, and marched all day in a heavy rain until three hours after dark, when they encamped at Girty's town on the St. Marys." (From McBride's account of Wayne's campaign.)

After the erection of Fort. St. Marys it was commanded at times by Captain John Whistler, from 1795 to 1814.

"Whistler was a soldier from his youth, and came to Amer-

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ica in Burgoyne's army, entered the western army under St. Clair, and survived the disastrous defeat of November, 1791, at which time he served as a sergeant. In 1793, an order came from the War Department, purporting that any non-commissioned officer who should raise 25 recruits, would receive the commission



of an ensign. He succeeded in this way in obtaining the office, from which he rose to a captaincy, and commanded in succession Forts St. Marys, Wayne, and Dearborn, at Chicago. In 1804, he built the latter without the aid of a horse or ox: the timber and materials were hauled by the soldiers, their commander always at the head assisting. He could recruit more men and perform more labor than any other officer in the army. Age and hard service at length broke him down. He retired from the line of the army and received the appointment of mili-

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tary storekeeper at St. Louis, where he died about 20 years since. (About 1825.)" (See Howe's Historical Collections, p. 353. also Cist's Cincinnati Miscellany, p. 29, Vol. 2.)

In the war of 1812, St. Marys became the headquarters of General Harrison's army for a considerable length of time. It was also the principal depot for provisions for the armies distributed over the Northwest.

When General Harrison reached Piqua on the third of September, 1812, he received information of the siege of Fort Wayne. He immediately dispatched Colonel Allen's regiment with two companies from Lewis' and one from Scott's regiments, with instructions to make forced marches for its relief. The remainder of the troops were detained at Piqua until the 6th for want of flints, a very small, yet indispensable article. On that day they marched, leaving the greater part of their clothes and heavy baggage at Piqua, and overtook Colonel Allen's regiment early on the 8th at St. Marys river, where an express from the general had overtaken him with orders to halt and build some block houses, for the security of provisions and the protection of the sick. Two block houses were built, one within the stockade surrounding Fort St. Marys and the other, one hundred and fifty rods south of Fort St. Marys, which was also surrounded by a stockade inclosing about an acre of ground.

At the same time that Colonel Allen was dispatched to relieve Fort Wayne, Captain Joel Collins was "detailed to cut a road along the old army trace from Loramie to St. Marys. They performed the duty in eight days and encamped two miles south of St. Marys, for a period of two weeks.

"One night, while they were lying at that point, they received an express, informing them that Captain Corwin's company, acting as an escort to twenty wagons laden with valuable supplies for the army, were encamped about three miles to the south, and that he suspicioned that a party of Indians intended to attack the escort before morning. Lieutenant N. McClain, the bearer of the message, also bore a request for Capt. Collins to reinforce him with as many men as he could spare. The request was complied with, immediately. Capt. Collins with more than half of his company led by McClain reached Corwin's escort about eleven o'clock.

"The officers decided that a second chain of sentinels should

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be posted fifty paces in advance of the first line. Capt. Collins accordingly, proceeded to place the sentinels. While in the performance of the duty he heard the snap of a musket, nearly in the direction he was going.

"Hail sentinel!"

"Who comes there?"

"Captain Collins, on his way placing out sentinels."

"Good Lord! If my musket had not missed fire, you would have been a dead man."

"Call the sergeant to go round and let the guards know of this arrangement — Collins afterward observed that 'a great blunder was made that came near costing him his life.'

"They were not disturbed by the Indians during the night, but it was believed that it was owing to the timely arrival of the reinforcement.

"Capt. Collins was afterward stationed at St. Marys.

"One morning after his arrival at St. Marys, Captain Collins witnessed the election of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, a lawyer whom he had frequently seen in Kentucky. Colonel Johnson delivered a speech in which he observed, that 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 afterward redeemed this pledge at the battle of the Thames."

(From McBride's Pioneer Biography.)

"Captain Joel Collins was born in Halifax county, Virginia, on the 16th day of September, 1772. He, along with his father, Stephen Collins, moved to English's Station, Kentucky. Joel Collins grew to manhood during the time of the border warfare of the early pioneers of Kentucky. His first experience of the duties of a soldier was in Gen. Charles Scott's campaign on the Wabash in 1791. In 1794, he was appointed Lieutenant in the standing army, with orders to enlist men and establish three military posts on the wilderness road that led from the old settlements in Virginia to the new ones in Kentucky. The stations were intended for the protection of emigrants whilst traveling that road.

"In February, 1797, he returned to Lexington and was appointed judge of Lincoln county. In the next month he was married to Miss Elizabeth Beeler, and purchased a farm in Lin-

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coln county, which he cultivated until 1806, when he moved to Butler county, Ohio, and built a small log powder-house and operated it for a time.

"In 1812 he was appointed a captain in the United States Army and served during the war." (From McBride's Pioneer Biography.)

Captain Collins and his company performed good service in opening roads and making water-craft to transport supplies down the St. Marys river.

The following from the pen of Robert B. McAfee, a captain in Harrison's army, is a trustworthy description of the difficulties encountered in the transportation of supplies for the army:

"The roads were bad beyond description: none but those who have actually seen the state of the country, seem ever to have formed a correct estimate of the difficulties to be encountered. The road from Loramie's block house to the St. Marys and thence to Defiance, was one continuous swamp, knee deep to the pack horses and up to the hubs of the wagons. It was found impossible in some instances to get even the empty wagons along and many were left sticking in the mire and ravines, the wagoners being glad to get off with the horses alive. Sometimes the quartermaster taking advantage of a temporary freeze, would send off a convoy of provisions, which would be swamped by a thaw before it reached its destination. These natural difficulties were also increased by great deficiency of funds, and inadequacy of other resources which were requisite in the quartermaster's department. The only persons who could be procured to act as packhorse drivers, were generally the most worthless creatures in society, who took care neither of the horses nor the goods with which they were intrusted. The horses of course were soon broken down, and many of the packs lost. The teams hired to haul, were also commonly valued so high on coming into service, that the owners were willing to drive them to debility and death, with a view to get the price. In addition to this, no bills of lading were used, or accounts kept with the wagoners — of course each one had an opportunity to plunder the public without much risk of detection."

The following from the same writer exhibits the difficulties of water transportation:

"About the first of December, (1812) Major Bodley an en-

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terprising officer, who was quartermaster of the Kentucky troops, made an attempt to send near two hundred barrels of flour down the St. Marys river in perogues to the left wing below Defiance. Previous to this time the water had rarely been high enough to venture on a voyage in those small streams. The flour was now shipped in fifteen or twenty perogues and canoes, and placed under the command of Captain Jordan and Lieutenant Cardwell, with upward of twenty men. They descended the river and arrived about a week afterward at Shane's Crossing, upwards of one hundred miles by water, but only twenty by land from the place where they started. The river was so narrow, crooked, full of logs, and trees overhanging the banks, that it was with great difficulty they could make any progress. In one freezing night, they were completely ice-bound. Lieutenant Cardwell waded back through the ice and swamps to Fort Barbee, with intelligence of their situation. Major Bodley returned with him to the flour, and offered the men extra wages to cut through the ice and push forward; but having gained only one mile by two days' labor, the project was abandoned, and a guard left with the flour. A few days before Christmas a temporary thaw took place, which enabled them with much difficulty and suffering to reach within a few miles of Fort Wayne, where they were again frozen up. They now abandoned the voyage, and made sleds on which the men hauled the flour to the fort and left it there." It is not known whether the flour ever reached the point to which it was consigned.

As has already been stated, St. Marys was intended to be the principal depot for the storage of subsistence for the armies on the Maumee and other points in the north. The accumulation of horses, cattle, and other army stores became so great in September that Colonel Joshua Barber was detailed on the 21st of that month (1812) to erect additional storage buildings, and to surround them with a stockade of sufficient capacity to protect the live stock that was constantly arriving from the south, and from the east. By the middle of October two block houses were built and surrounded by a stockade ten feet in height. An excellent spring, located near where the Fountain Hotel stands furnished an abundance of wholesome water. When completed the block houses and surroundings were named Fort Barbee in honor of the Colonel.

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One block house stood on the ground now occupied by the city building, and the other on the lot on which Christian Buehler's residence stands.

It will be proper in this connection to make note of the burial places of the brave men who died in these forts from disease and from wounds received in battle. Five soldiers were buried on lot No. 7, west of the Buehler residence; fifteen were buried on the east bank of the St. Marys river south of where the L. E. & W. railroad crosses the river; and about the same number were interred north of the southern block house, and about one hundred and forty rods south of the Lutheran cemetery.

Nothing occurred in St. Marys township worthy of note after the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1815, until the making of the treaties with the Indians at St. Marys in 1818. (See Chapter X.)

The negotiations commenced on the 17th of September, and continued until the 6th of October, 1818. The treaty ground extended from old Fort St. Marys, west along the north side of the west branch of the St. Marys river to the little brick house at the southern terminus of Main street, formerly known as Pickett Doute's house. The boarding house tents for the accommodation of the Commissioners, their secretaries, agents and officers, were erected along where the little brick house stands.

Judge Edwin M. Phelps, in his history of Mercer county states that "This boarding house was erected and kept by the Edsalls, who afterwards moved to Shane's Prairie, and thence to Fort Wayne. They had lived at Fort Greenville and had kept a boarding house there. Having knowledge of the approaching treaty they came up from Greenville along with David Armstrong, son of Judge John Armstrong, and the father of the present David Armstrong, merchant in St. Marys.

"The Indians were encamped, by tribes, all around. The timber had all been cut off during the occupation of the place by the army of 1812-13, which afterwards was laid out as the town. At the time of the treaty it had grown up very thick with brush and sprouts."

"Charles Murray, or 'Old Charley Murray' as he was familiarly called, had his cabin where the gravel pits are located. —

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When he came to St. Marys is not known with certainty, but it was before the war of 1812, and possibly soon after the treaty at Greenville. He was an Irishman and a trader. He bought all his goods at Detroit and brought them on packhorses. He died about 1831-2 and was buried in what is known as Murray's graveyard. When he was first known, he had an Indian wife — a Shawnee — but as he prospered and the whites began to come in, he wanted a white one and found and married one at Piqua. This enraged the Shawnee, and she threatened revenge. Finally she proposed that they each should take a rifle and go out in the woods a certain distance, and each should be at liberty to fire at sight. She went out and he followed, but as soon as he got an opportunity to hide himself, he sneaked back to his trading hut. She looked all through the woods for him, but finally concluded that he had run back. She went straight to his cabin and he was there. She drew up, and he begged. She replied, 'Ugh! you cowardly pale face — mean man — I shoot you now,' and fired away and hit him in the shoulder. She kept him in constant alarm until he bought her off by paying her three hundred dollars. She kept her contract with him and never afterwards disturbed him.

"Murray, at the time of the treaty, was in jail at Troy, Ohio, awaiting his trial for the murder of Thraikes. Thraikes and his two sisters lived in the old blockhouse. Murray had some grudge against him and waylaid him between the two crossings of Loramie, at a deep hollow, ever since known as Thraikes Run, and caused a hired man of his, one Myers, to shoot him. Murray was afterwards tried at Troy, but was acquitted, upon the plea that Myers was simple minded and fired without his orders. He used to say, however, that "nothing went well with him afterwards." Murray died in 1832.

"Murray and William A. Houston entered four hundred acres of land in sections three and ten, and in 1823-4 laid out the town of St. Marys. Houston was a brother of John S. Houston one of the early surveyors of Mercer county."

At the close of the treaty, there were not more than six or eight families residing in the township, and they occupied the blockhouses.

Two years after the treaties land buyers began to arrive. The original buyers within the township are named in the fol-

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lowing lists of entries made in the Land Receiver's books from 1820 to 1863, when the last parcel of public land was sold. The greater number of persons named came here to reside on their lands immediately after entry.

TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 5 EAST.

1820.

Thomas Scott, section 3.
Charles Murray, section 3.
Jonas Scott, section 3.
Thomas Scott, section 9.
Charles Murray, section 9.
John McConkle, section 10.
John McCorkle, section 3.
William A. Houston, section 3.
David Mitchell, section 5.
David Armstrong, section 9.
William A. Houston, section 10.
Thomas Scott, section 10.
Samuel Brunn, section 4.
Robert Sleen, section 15.
Leander Houston, section 22.
James Botkin, section 28.
John Hawthorn, section 15.
Moses Larrn, section 22.
Asa Hinkle, section 22.

1822.

Richard Barrington, section 11.
Charles Smith, section 21.
John Hawthorn, section 15.
Charles Smith, section 33.

1823.

Asa Hinkle, section 22.
Joshua Benner, section 12.
Christian Benner, section 2.

1824.

Jonathan Longworth, section 13.

1825.

Christian Benner, section 4.
Pickett Doute, section 9.
Moses Sturgeon, section 4.
Joseph Doute, section 22.

1826.

Pickett Doute, section 11.
Joseph Doute, section 22.
Pickett Doute, section 15.
John Inglebright, section 27.

1827.

Christian Benner, section 3.
James Major, section 9.
Christian Benner, section 4.
Nancy Carter, section 13.

1828.

Albert Opdyke, section 28.

1829.

Thomas Armstrong, section 9.

1830.

William Botkin, section 27.
John Helm, section 5.

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1831.

Richard Barington, section 11.
Elliott Cross, section 27.
Charles Wilkin, section 11.
James L. Sims, section 30.

1832.

Samuel Statler, section 1.
Anderson Collins, section 6.
Thomas Flowers, section 15.
James D. Hay, section 21.
Jno. Wettenbon, section 26.
James Botkin, section 27.
David Opdyke, section 33.
John Strasburg, section 34.
Wm. M. Muller, section 34.
Edward Besser, section 35.
Isabella Hall, section 35.
Anderson Collins, section 8.
Joseph Raney, section 1.
Henry M. Helm, section 12.
William Hay, section 21.
Elias Waters, section 24.
Elias Waters, section 27.
Elizabeth Smith, section 33.
John Williams, section 34.
John Kock, section 34.
Jno. H. Mohrman, section 34.
Jno. D. Strasburg, section 35.
Isabella Hall, section 36.

1833.

Samuel Statler, section 2.
James S. Vinson, section 5.
Andrew Collins, section 17.
James and Joseph Lintch, section 25.
James Findley Stout, section 26.
Wm Means and J. H. Dedrick, section 33.
David Opdyke, section 33.
Jno. E. Wapenhorst, section 35.
Malachi Vinson, section 4.
James Wilkins, section 13.
Amos Doute, section 21.
James F. Stout, section 25.
Christian Stanthite, section 33.
Christian Stanthite, section 33.
Ira Stout, section 35.
Jno. B. Tangeman, section 35.

1834.

George Young, section 1.
Henry Richard, section 4.
Asahel Cleveland, section 12.
Lawrence Tarffe, section 14.
Barney Murray, section 14.
Charles Flemming, section 14.
Charles Smith, section 21.
Frederick Almo, section 32.
John D. Siemer, section 34.
Benjamin H. Harmer, section 36.
Merman Wiebberling, section 36.
James W. Riley, section 4.
Henry H. Helm, section 11.
John Manse, section 12.
Robert Fleming, section 14.
James Fleming, section 14.
Henry A. Smith, section 15.
James Kay, section 24.
Frederick Dobbeling, section 32.
John G. Strasburg, section 36.
Diedrick H. Hamers, section 36.

1835.

George Marsh, section 2.
Jacob Long, section 12.
James Flinn, section 14.
Asa Hinkle, section 22.
James Kay, section 24.
William Atkins, section 26.
John Blue, section 6.
Daniel Berry, section 12.
Demas Adams, section 22.
James Douglas, section 22.
David Berry, section 24.
William Atkins, section 26.

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Samuel Mosser, section 24.
John Yest Tangeman, section 26.
Henry L. Luckman, section 28.
Henry E. Friche, section 32.
Berrand Newman, section 36.
Ernest Asling, section 36.
Frederick Shroder, section 28.
Henry Ohr, section 31.
Gerhart H. Almo, section 32.

1836.

James Wilkins and Jno. Moller, section 14.
John Pickerell, section 17.
F. Marquand, section 20.
Peter R. Major, section 32.
Demas Adams, section 6.
John Pickerell, section 8.
David Goodman, section 14.
Richard Van Ausdale, section 17.
Demas Adams, section 26.
Frederick Marquand, section 6.
James R. Riley, section 8.

No entries made within the six years following 1836.

1842.

Joseph Farbin, section 30.
Martin Schote, section 8.
Henry York, section 36.
James Carr, section 30.

No entries in 1843 or 1844.

1845.

Richard Barrington, section 1.
Levan Wilkins, section 13.
Beletha Wilkins, section 13.
Isaiah Shepherd, section 27.
Oramel H. Bliss, section 11.
Bertha and Reuben Wilkins, section 13.
William Hudson, section 13.
John F. Roche, section 27.

1846.

Franklin E. Foster, section 5.
James C. Nortin, section 5.

1847.

Aaron C. Badgely, section 1.
Robert B. Gordon, section 11.
Reuben Wilkins, section 13.
Avery Needles, section 13.
Jonathan Longworth, section 13.
David M. Hinkle, section 15.
Marmaduke W. Smith, section 21.
Andrew J. Burton, section 25.
Lemuel Lintch, section 25.
H. H. Fledderjohn, section 26.
John F. Bosche, section 27.
Frederick Fry, section 28.
Herman F. Koenig, section 33.
Christian Smith, section 35.
Richard R. Barington, section 11.
Thomas Longworth, section 13.
John F. Miller, section 13.
John Hoak, section 13.
John F. Bosche, section 15.
Wakeman H. Gordon, section 21.
Jackson Botkin, section 25.
Herman H. Fledderjohn, section 25.
H. H. Wirrville, section 25.
William Botkin, section 27.
Charles Walker, section 28.
John F. Bosche, section 31.
John T. Bosche, section 35.
Conrad Basink, section 35.

1848.

Jonas Moneysmith section 1.
Wm. L. Ross, section 1.
Edward Cook, section 6.
Robert B. Gordon, section 1.
Joseph L. Smith, section 1.
John Anderson, section 6.

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John Blue, section 6.
John W. Stoker, section 17.
Thomas Douty, section 23.
Wm. Botkin, section 25.
Leonard Lintch, section 25.
John B. Newman, section 36.
James Wilkins, Jr., section 11.
John F. Bosche, section 23.
Esq. W. Douty, section 23.
Samuel L. Lintch, section 25.
Wm. Luterbeck, section 25.
Gerhard H. Welmeyer, section 36.

1849.

Henry Triedlin, section 21.
John Foulk, section 23.
Herman H. Fledderjohn, section 25.
Henry S. Dickerson, section 28.
Benj. W. Preston, section 29.
Wm. Preston, section 31.
Joseph Walters, section 5.
Horatio I. Hamilton, section 21.
Jonas F. Coffield, section 23.
Frederick C. Drewes, section 28.
Asa H. Smith, section 28.
Jacob Clingman, section 29.
John F. Boshe, section 31.
Samuel Anderson, section 5.

1850.

J. A. Marshall, section 8.
James R. Bryant, section 14.
David M. Hinkle, section 20.
John D. Hobrey, section 31.
Mary Wetmore, section 14.
Jacob Bradley, section 20.
Elijah Hudson, section 24.
Henry Nicking, section 33.

1851.

John W. Stoker, section 17.
Henry W. Morgan, section 17.
John F. Granes, section 20.
Aaron A. Smith, section 21.
Christian Handstedt, section 29.
Thomas Hilyard, section 30.
James Badgley, section 30
Jacob G. Graybill, section 30.
James A. Marshall, section 17.
Thomas C. Casper, section 17.
Andrew I. Smith, section 20.
Asa H. Smith, section 29.
Wm. Schwenk, section 29.
Stone Miller, section 30.
John Miller, section 30.
Lewis Pearce, section 28.

1852.

Henry Kellermeyer, section 19.
James Davis, section 19.
Duren T. Hunt, section 19.
Lewis H. Heusch, section 19.
Carl Dohse, section 19.

1853.

G. F. W. Goulhoult, section 19.
Michael Milligan, section 19.
Franklin and Holdridge, section 19.

1854.

John F. Bosche, section 19.
John F. Bosche, section 29.

2855.

Sabert Scott, section 19.

No entries made within the next seven years.

1863.

Franklin and Holdridge, section 17.

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TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

In 1839, the township records were destroyed by fire, and twice since that time they have been consumed in conflagrations. It is impossible therefore, to give the tenure of officers from a date prior to 1881. The following is a list of the officers from that date:

Trustees.

John Barington, C. P. McKee and F. Koehl in 1881. Charles McKee, John Barington, and F. Koehl in 1882. John Barington, F. Koehl, and Charles McKee in 1883. F. Koehl, C. P. McKee and John Barington in 1884, Louis Doenges, S. R. Giddens, and F. Koehl in 1885. F. Koehl, S. R. Giddens, and Louis Doenges in 1886. S. R. Giddens, F. Koehl, and Louis Doenges in 1887. Thomas Barington in 1888. John Tangeman in 1889. S. R. Giddens in 1890. T. Barington in 1891. John L. Tangeman in 1892. S. R. Giddens in 1893. Thomas Barington in 1894. John Tangeman in 1895. C. H. Bloomhorst in 1896. Thomas Barington in 1897. William Dowty in 1898. C. H. Bloomhorst in 1899. C. J. Riebe in 1900. William Dowty in 1901. Henry Dannemeyer in 1902. C. H. Bloomhorst in 1903.

Clerks.

C. B. Whiteman in 1881. John J. Hauss in 1882–83. R. B. Gordon in 1884. D. A. Clark in 1885–91. John L. Smith in 1892–97. C. L. Hunter in 1898–1903

Treasurers.

David Armstrong in 1881. William Limbacher in 1882–83. David Armstrong in 1884–85. L. Carr in 1886–87. C. F. Limbacher in 1888-1900. H. D. Koeper in 1901–1903.

Justices of the Peace.

E. F. Gross in 1881–82. E. F. Gross and Michael Ennis in 1883–84. Charles Fritsch and Lewis Weadock in 1884–88. Charles Fritsch, E. F. Gross and Michael Ennis in 1888–91. Charles Fritsch and Lewis Weadock in 1891–95. Charles Fritsch and ——— Hay in 1895–1900. A. V. Noble and Charles Bullock in 1901.

CHURCHES.

The churches of St. Marys township date back to 1825, when a society was organized by Rev. James B. Finley at the village of St. Marys. Services were held for a number of years in the old log school house, situated on a lot south of lot 5 in the west addition to St. Marys. The society became known as the "Mission Church of St. Marys." About the same time societies were organized at Celina, Shane's Crossing, Fort Amanda and Wapakoneta. After the erection of the court house in

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St. Marys, services were held in the court room until 1840, when a frame church was built on a half lot back of Edward Hollingsworth's brick residence. In December of the same year it was removed to the present church lot, where it stood until the present elegant edifice was erected.

Two United Brethren churches, located in the southeastern portion of the township, are commodious buildings, and in architectural design, are model country churches.

SCHOOLS.

The public district schools of St. Marys township were the first ones established in the county. Ten frame or brick buildings provided with all the modern school appliances afford ample provision for the education of all the youth of the township.

PIKES.

St. Marys township was one among the first to take advantage of the law authorizing the construction of free turnpikes. Since the construction of the first pike in 1876, the work has gone steadily along until every public road in the township is now a free turnpike.

ST. MARYS.

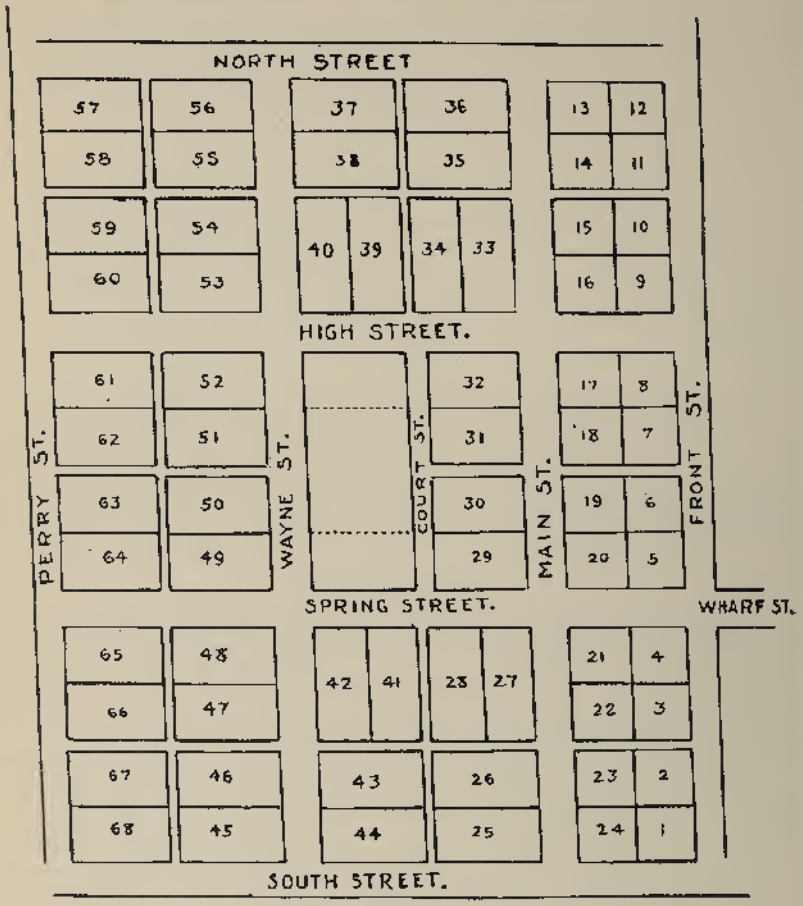
The town of St. Marys is the oldest one in the county, and the only one in St. Marys township. In August, 1823, Charles Murray, William A. Houston, and John McCorkle, three of the earliest settlers of the county, laid out a town of sixty-eight lots. It is situated on the St. Marys river about one hundred and fifty rods north of the junction of the three branches forming the river. The location of the town is a good one, surrounded by beautiful and rich farming lands. Like all the towns of this section of the state its growth was slow until after the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal. This may be noted as the first period in the history of the town. The second period dates from 1838 to the discovery of petroleum in 1886. Since that date St. Marys has enjoyed a period of rapid growth and great prosperity. In 1903, it attained to the dignity of a city.

The following is the plat and dedication of lots, as recorded in the county recorder's office at Greenville, Ohio, August 26, 1823:

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Town of St. Marys in Section Three (3) Township six (6), South Range four East. This town is laid out upon a variation

ORIGINAL PLAT OF ST. MARYS.



of thirty degrees west of north according to the magnetic meridian, containing sixty-eight (68) lots as numbered on the plat.

The lots between Front Street and Main Street, from number one (1) to twenty-four inclusive, are five poles square. The lots numbered 29, 30, 31, and 32 are five poles long and eight poles wide, and all other lots numbered on said plat are five poles wide and ten poles long. Main Street and Wayne Street are each five

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poles wide. Court street is forty-five feet wide. Wharf Street is one hundred feet wide, and all other streets are four poles. The alleys are all twelve feet wide. The large lot not numbered adjoining Wayne, Spring, High and Court Streets is ten poles wide and twenty poles and twelve feet long, and is given as a donation to the county for the purpose of erecting thereon county buildings, etc., should the seat of justice for the county of Mercer be located in said town. The two lots shaded yellow adjoining South and Perry and north are each five poles wide and ten poles long, and are set apart and donated by the proprietors to any regular organized society of professing Christians that may erect thereon suitable churches. We the undersigned proprietors do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct plat and description of the said town of St. Mary's in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio. Prepared by us for record. Given under our hands and seals this 8th day of August, 1823.

CHARLES MURRAY. [Seal]
WILLIAM A. HOUSTON. [Seal]
JOHN MCCORKLE. [Seal]

The State of Ohio:

Before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally apeared the within named John McCorkle, Charles Murray, and William A. Houston, who severally acknowledged the signing and sealing of the within certificate of the plat and description of the town of St. Mary's, and desire that the same may be entered on the records of the county of Darke, to which the county of Mercer is at this time attached. Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of August, 1823.

JOHN INGRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.*

Filed August 20, 1823. Recorded August 26, 1823, by the Recorder of Dark county, Ohio.

The following is a 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 Houston, lots numbers 1, 5, 23, 24, 25, 26, 41, 29, 47, 48, 51, 52, 61, 62, 65, 66.

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Christian Benner, lots numbers 7, 8, 17.

The foregoing 68 lots in St. Marys, valued at $68.00, were taxed $0.005 each, or a total of $0.34 (thirty-four cents).

TOWN OFFICERS OF ST. MARY'S SINCE 1836.

Mayors.

Stacey Taylor .....1836.
Henry Lloyd .....
George Timmons .....
Wm. Hudson .....
J. J. Rickley .....
Wm. Smith .....
A. H. Trimble.....1849–50.
C. W. Cowan .....1851.
Levi Hamaker .....1852.
Wm. L. Smith.....1853.
Donald Cameron .....1854.
Henry M. Helm.....1855.
S. Scott .....1856–58.
L. H. Heusch.....1859.
David Simpson .....1860.
James Wilson .....1861.
G. W. McLaughlin.....1862.
Frank Koehl .....1863–64.
Wm. Sawyer .....1865–73.
J. S. Hickman .....1874–75.
David Simpson .....1876–77.
James Ennis.....1878.
Theo. Nieberg .....1880.
J. H. Patterson.....1881–82.
C. F. Bullock.....1882–86.
Charles Hipp .....1886–88.
E. F. Gross .....1888–92.
D. A. Clark.....1892–94.
W. L. Smith.....1894–96.
J. A. Hay .....1896–98.
L. E. Lambert.....1898–1900.
Jno. Anderson.....1900–1902.
T. A. White.....1902–1903.
Dr. N. T. Noble.....1903.

Clerks.

W. L. Ross.....1849.
C. W. Cowan.....1850.
A. Dieker .....1851–52.
E .M. Phelps.....1853–54.
G. W. McLaughlin.....1855.
A. Dieker .....1856–57.
John Keller .....1858–63.
L. C. Sawyer.....1864.
Jno. McLain .....1865–66.
Benj. Kelsey .....1867–69.
John McLain .....1870–75.
Charles Hipp .....1876.
R. S. Marshall .....1877–78.
O. E. Dunan .....1880–82.
H. G. McLain.....1882–90.
J. A. Hay.....1890–93.
M. J. Mooney.....1893–96.
C. T. Hoffer.....1896–1900.
J. H. Rose.....1900–1903.
F. F. Aschbacher.....1903–.....

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ST. MARYS.

In the absence of reliable records it is difficult to give strictly accurate dates regarding the early schools and teachers of St. Marys, but so far as can be ascertained, the following will be found to be mainly correct:

The first schools taught in St. Marys were called "pay schools," that is, the pupils were taught for a certain charge apiece, usually fifty cents per month, or one dollar and a half for a quarter of twelve weeks. A school of this kind was taught

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by James Lard in the old log school house, situated in the southwestern part of the village, from 1825 to 1831. Lard was an Irishman, noted for his witticisms. In 1832 he delivered a fourth of July speech, which, for the merriment it produced, has not been surpassed since that date. His peroration closed with the declaration that "whoever will come for to go, or go for to come to strike at the heart of liberty, he must first pierce my own heart."

James Lard was succeeded by James Watson Riley who taught in the court house during the year 1831-2. In that year he performed the triple duties of teacher, county clerk and county surveyor.

Mr. Riley was followed by a Miss Abbott, a lady of superior ability, who taught during the years 1833-4-5 and 1836.

As the village grew in population the schools increased in number. It is difficult to assign dates to the following teachers who are known to have taught at times from 1826 to 1852. In 1837, Mrs. McGinley taught in the log school house. In the following year, Miss Sarah Henry taught in the same building. Later Mary and Susan Barrington taught in rooms owned by Mr. Stattler on Main street. Schools were also taught by Miss Ward on Wayne street, by Miss Almira McLaughlin on Main street and by Rev. Cameron in the old court house. Rev. Cameron was succeeded by Levi Hamaker who served in the dual capacity of school teacher and collector on the Miami Canal from 1851 to 1853.

In 1853 the village schools were reorganized, under the recently enacted school law known as the "Akron Law."

The following is a list of the principals of the schools since 1853:

A. Rodgers ..... 1853 to 1855.
John Fairbanks ..... 1855 to 1857.
——— Templeton ..... 1857 to 1858.
G. H. Richardson ..... 1858 to 1860.
S. F. DeFord ..... 1860 to 1864.
J. B. Peaslee ..... 1864 to 1866.
W. F. Torrence ..... 1866 to 1879.
J. A. Barber ..... 1879 to 1881.
J. A. Shawan ..... 1881 to 1883.
C. S. Wheaton ..... 1883 to 1889.
J. D. Simkins ..... 1889 to 1903.
Elmer Hotchkiss ..... 1903 to present time.

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CHURCHES.

The first Methodist Church of St. Marys was organized in 1825, by Rev. Robert Finley, father of Rev. James B. Finley, who organized classes at Celina, Shane's Crossing, Wiltshire, St. Marys, Fort Amanda and Lima. The classes organized constituted what was, at that time, called the "Mission Circuit." The first regular services were held in the old log church located in the southwestern part of the village. After the erection of the court house, services were held in the court room until 1840, when a frame building was erected on a lot in the rear of Edward Hollingsworth's brick residence. There being some dissatisfaction about the location of the building it was moved to the site of the present elegant edifice of that denomination.

The following ministers preached in St. Marys from 1825 to 1840: Rev. John Alexander, Rev. P. Warham, Rev. John O. Conoway, Rev. Isaac Bennett, Rev. John Stanley, Rev. George Armstrong, Rev. Martin Welsh and Rev. Liberty Prentice.

The writer has failed to secure a list of the ministers who have preached in St. Marys since that date. The membership of the church at the present time is four hundred. The Sabbath school enrollment is three hundred. S. D. Murlin, Superintendent. The estimated value of the church and parsonage is six thousand dollars. Rev. Charles W. Sutton is the minister in charge.

Presbyterian Church. — "This church was organized November 14th, 1848. Rev. J. L. Bellville and I. A. Ogden, of Miami Presbytery, met at the court house, St. Marys, with the people of the town, for the purpose of organizing a church, which organization was effected with the following membership: H. W. and Elizabeth Hazzard, A. P. Hart, J. H. and Eliza de la Mater, Thomas Pierce, Rachel Van Nuy, Elizabeth Bigger, and Mary Peterson, under the title of "the First Presbyterian Church of St. Marys, Mercer County, Ohio." Thomas Pierce and A. P. Clark were chosen ruling elders; J. H. De la Mater and H. W. Hazzard deacons; and J. H. De la Mater clerk.

The membership at the present time is two hundred and ten. A graded Sabbath school under the superintendency of Mr. Charles A. Robison meets every Sabbath day. The church and

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parsonage are valued at six thousand dollars. Rev. Henry Jones is, at the present writing, (1905) minister in charge.

Disciples' Church. — The church building of this denomination is a comfortable frame structure, located on the corner of North and Perry streets. The church and grounds are valued at two thousand dollars. The denomination has a membership of one hundred and twenty, and a Sunday-school enrollment of sixty, under the superintendency of Mrs. Margaret Moxley. Rev. W. W. Miller is the pastor in charge.

Baptist Church.—This denomination was organized about 1840. It has a membership of one hundred and twenty, and a Sabbath school enrollment of seventy-five. The church and grounds are valued at six thousand dollars. Rev. T. B. Ashton is pastor.

The German Reformed Church was organized about 1860, has a membership of four hundred, and a Sunday-school enrollment of one hundred and twenty-five, under the superintendency of Frederick Vornhold. The church building and other properties are valued at ten thousand dollars. Rev. E. Kohler is pastor.

The United Brethren Church, organized a few years ago, has a membership of one hundred, and a Sunday-school enrollment of one hundred and twenty, superintended by George Conkle. The estimated value of the church building and other properties is four thousand dollars. Rev. D. T. Adams is the presiding minister.

St. Mary's Catholic Church. — The pioneer residents of St. Marys were Catholics. The Jesuit traders established a store at St. Marys immediately after the treaty at Greenville. Prof. Horstman of Glandorf, Germany, was the first priest who held services in the village. We have no information of Catholic services at the post prior to 1831, when Father Horstman commenced his missionary career. The few devout adherents of the church attended services at Minster and Wapakoneta from 1831 to 1850, when a small church was erected which served for church and school purposes until 1867, when the present church building was erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. A few years later a parsonage and a parochial school building were erected. The parsonage is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars, and the school building at eight thousand dollars.

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The church membership is one hundred and fifty, and the average daily attendance in the parochial school is two hundred. Father Francis Kessing pastor in charge.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Hawthorne was born in Ireland in 1790, and came to the United States in 1811, locating first in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming until 1824, when he moved to St. Marys and engaged in boating between St. Marys and Fort Wayne. He continued in this business for a numbeer of years when he purchased a farm near St. Marys, on which he resided until his death, which occurred in January, 1877. When he settled in St. Marys, the country surrounding the place was an unbroken wilderness, filled with wild animals of many varieties, and the savage Shawnee Indians.

Boating on the St. Marys river afforded the only means at that time of accumulating money. The consequence was, that nearly all of the first settlers were boatmen.

Mr. Hawthorn raised a family of ten children of whom Mrs. William Barington is the only survivor.

Aaron A. Smith was born in St. Marys township, December 14th, 1824. His father Henry A. Smith was a native of Delaware, who came to Ohio with his mother when a boy, and lived near Cincinnati until his marriage. In 1821, he came to Auglaize county and settled among the Indians. He selected a farm in section nine, now within the corporate limits of St. Marys. He endured many hardships in the development of his farm, but by unremitting labor and skillful enterprise he prospered financially, until death terminated his career in 1843, at the age of forty-four years.

The mother of Aaron A. Smith bore the maiden name of Elizabeth A. Hinkle, and was born at Mill Creek, near Cincinnati. She was the daughter of Captain Asa Hinkle who commanded a company of soldiers in the war of 1812. Captain Hinkle was so favorably impressed with the quality of the land, and the lay of the country around St. Marys that he returned and entered two hundred and forty acres in section twenty-two. These lands he afterwards distributed among his children.

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Aaron A. Smith, Jr., is the third child in a family of eleven children, and his brother Asa H., was the first white child born in the township.

Aaron A. grew to manhood on the paternal farm, and is familiar with every phase of pioneer life. The settlers of that period have been termed "home-livers," subsisting on what they could raise from the land and on the game which was so abundant. Even the clothes that they wore were of homespun, manufactured by the wives, mothers and daughters from the flax grown at their door, and from wool from their sheep. In his boyhood and manhood, Mr. Smith farmed with the clumsy implements of a past age, turning the sod with wooden mould-board plows, and stirring the soil with wooden teeth harrows. The school house in which he received the rudiments of an education, was a rude structure of logs, primitively furnished with slab seats, and a slab placed against the wall served as a writing desk for the pupils, while an old-fashioned fireplace, extending across one end of the room, served for heating purposes.

Mr. Smith was married in 1845, to Miss Rachel Smith, who was born and raised in the same neighbrohood, and was one of his school mates. Their families, however, were not related, although bearing the same name.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six children, namely: Charles, who is married and lives on an adjoining farm; Jane, wife of Charles P. McKee, a farmer in the neighborhood; Elza, who lives at home with his parents; Mary, wife of J. C. Doty, a resident of Middletown; Loretta, at home with her parents; and Flora, wife of L. J. Berry, who lives at Troy, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Marys. Mr. Smith has borne an active part in the administration of local affairs as trustee of St. Marys township, and in whatever position in life he has been placed. has always fulfilled his duty manfully.

Thomas Sturgeon was one of the first settlers of St. Marys township, and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. In 1819, he accompanied his parents to Miami county, this state, and in 1829 was married to Mary D. Ross, who was also a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The following year he and his

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young wife came to St. Marys to locate on the quarter section of section four that he had entered in 1826. They found the country still in all its natural wildness and beauty, with but few attempts at development. They led a typical pioneer life, undergoing all the discomforts and trials incident to life on the frontier of civilization. There were no good roads. The one leading south to Piqua, where they went for flour and other articles, being scarcely more than a rough pathway marked by blazed trees. Indians still inhabited all parts of the county. They frequently called at Mr. Sturgeon's house to ask for food or to exchange a haunch of venison for a loaf of bread. Mr. Sturgeon would sometimes kill a deer, but he did not care for hunting. His sole capital after he settled on his farm was fifty cents. He split timber to make the frame for his dwelling, split puncheons for the floor and clapboards for the roof. In that humble abode he and Mrs. Sturgeon began housekeeping. His axe, drawing knife, maul and wedge were the only tools with which he was provided in building his house. He prospered and became one of the solid men of the township. He died May 5th, 1875. He was a quiet, reserved man of few words, which were always to the point. He held various local offices, and helped to organize the Presbyterian society at St. Marys, acting as elder of the church until his death. His good wife died before he did, her demise occurring December 5th, 1868. They had eight children, four of whom grew to maturity. Three of them are still living.

Thomas McKee was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and came to Ohio when he was three years old. His father was of Irish birth, and one of the early settlers of Athens county. His son Thomas labored on the home farm until 1822, when he entered upon business for himself. In 1827 he married Annis Reynolds, and in 1833 removed to Auglaize county and settled in St. Mary's. Here he lived for two years, in which time he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land in section ten, on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1874.

Mr. McKee was a man of fine social qualities, genial manners, and benevolent heart. He was prominent and well known as a pioneer and citizen, and was held in high regard by the community. For many years, he was an elder in the Presbyterian

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Church, and actively engaged in the advancement of religious interests in this section.

Mr. McKee was twice married; the first time, as has already been stated, to Miss Annis Reynolds. Of this marriage seven children were born, of whom three are living. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah Armstrong, a daughter of Judge John Armstrong, one of the first settlers of the county. Five children were born of that marriage, of whom three are living.

HENRY T. BRANDENBURG was born in Frederick county, Maryland, January 31, 1805, shortly after the landing of his parents, who came from Berlin, Germany. They also resided in Holland prior to their coming to this country. After a residence of ten years in Baltimore, he, in company with his parents, came to Dayton, Ohio, April 1st, 1815. In 1833 he located at St. Mary's, where he clerked for John Pickerell and Samuel Statler, who owned the first tavern or inn at that place. In 1837 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Benner, and the result of their union was two sons and a daughter. Christian, the oldest, died in the service of his country at Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Catharine A. Hagaman now resides in St. Mary's, her birthplace, and the residence of John Jacob Astor, the youngest, is unknown. Soon after his marriage he engaged in mercantile business. In 1855 he moved to his farm situated one mile east of St. Mary's in the dense forest, where the saw and axe had to be freely applied, he doing most of his clearing after night by the light of burning brush heaps. In 1871 he sold his farm and moved to St. Mary's, where he resided until the fall of 1885, after which he lived with Dr. S. H. Sibert, his grandson, at Freyburg, until his death, which occurred February 16, 1891.

(From Sutton's Biographies.)

WILLIAM SAWYER was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, August 5th, 1803, and when fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. After the close of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman at Dayton, and at the Indian Agency, near Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in 1829 moved to Miamisburg, Montgomery county, and established himself in business. During his residence in Montgomery county he served five terms in the House of Representatives of the Ohio General Assembly — com-

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mencing in 1830 — the last year of which (session of 1835-36) he was chosen speaker. In 1838, and again in 1840, he was a candidate for Congress, against Patrick G. Goode, and defeated in both trials. In 1843 he removed to St. Mary's, and in the year following, 1844, was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1846 — his Congressional service running through the term of Mr. Polk's administration, and closing March 3, 1849. In October, 1855, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, from Auglaize county.

During the year 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce Receiver of the Land Office for the Otter Tail District, Minnesota, reappointed by President Buchanan, and removed by President Lincoln within twenty days after his inauguration, for political reasons alone.

In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Hayes one of the trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, and during the last seven years of his life he served as Mayor and Justice of the Peace at St. Mary's. He died September 18, 1877.

(From Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley.)

Richard R. Barington was born in Wexford county, Ireland, May 10, 1797, and came to the United States in 1818, and located at Piqua, Ohio, where he remained until 1822, when he went to St. Mary's, and entered one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land in section 11 in St. Mary's township. On this land he built a cabin and cleared a few acres of ground in 1823. In 1824 he married Miss Mary Armstrong, daughter of Judge John Armstrong, an early pioneer of St. Mary's. They commenced their married life in the new cabin, surrounded by an unbroken wilderness, inhabited by the fierce Shawnee Indians and a few white people at St. Mary's. After many years of unremitting labor, his large farm was brought under cultivation, and good buildings were erected. He lived many years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry.

He died February 10, 1869, and Mrs. Barington in 1871. Their family consisted of six children: John, who resides on his own farm; David, who lives on the home farm; William (deceased), Mrs. Wiliam Clark, Mary (deceased), and Rebecca.

Henry M. Helm was born in Virginia in 1798. He married

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Angelina Spanklin in 1819, and after residing in Kentucky and southern Ohio, came to St. Mary's in the spring of 1827. He was elected justice of the peace in 1831, and received his commission from Duncan McArthur. He was commissioned captain of militia by Allen Trimble in 1828. He was a carpenter by trade, and possessed great genius. At that time Dayton was the nearest milling point, but Mr. Helm one day went to the river, and finding two very hard stones, took them home, dressed them, and constructed a handmill, which served the purposes of himself and neighbors. His family consisted of three children. Mrs. Helm died in 1827, and Mr. Helm, March 15th, 1875.

(From Sutton's History of Auglaize County.)

John Blew was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1820, and came with his father to this county in June, 1824, and settled in St. Mary's. His mother came to the county in 1818, and was present when the treaty was made with the Indians at that place. Mr. Blew had sixteen horses stolen by the Indians which he never recovered. He relates the means by which he obtained his first gun. An Indian having died in the neighborhood, was not buried, but his body was placed in a tree. Here his gun and bow and arrows were placed by his side. In the course of time the gun fell to the ground, where it was found by Mr. Blew. He was well acquainted with John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, who planted a nursery on the farm of Mr. Dowty, now owned by Michael Cabal. Mr. Blew refers to those days in which "coon" fur supplied the place of wool, and was manipulated by spinning wheels and knitting needles of the women. Mr. Blew died December 2, 1876.

(From Sutton's History of Auglaize County.)

The Armstrongs. This hardy pioneer family moved to the army post at St. Mary's in 1818. Judge John Armstrong came up from Greenville, Ohio, in June of that year and built a cabin on the west branch of the St. Mary's River. Like the other pioneers, he appropriated a portion of the land that had been cleared by the armies stationed at the post. A number of good horses that he brought with him were all stolen by the Indians. Of all those who moved into the township in that year, and for several years afterward, Judge Armstrong was the man of cour-

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age, good sense, and integrity. These traits of character were soon recognized, and he thereby became the master spirit of the community and of Mercer county. Judge Phelps, in his History of Mercer County, says, "So late as 1836, when I came here, Judge Armstrong was the man of most force, largest influence, and best informed citizen whom I met. He was during the latter years of his life and at the time of his death, judge. He died in 1839."

David Armstrong, son of Judge Armstrong, was born in Virginia in 1800. A few years after his birth the family moved to Jackson county, Ohio, and five years later to Greenville, Ohio. When the Edsalls came up from Greenville in 1818, David Armstrong accompanied them. His citizenship, of the township and town, dates from that summer. He immediately entered upon a business career, which terminated only at his death at the early age of thirty-three years. He and his father engaged in boat building, and boating, between St. Mary's and Fort Wayne. In the meantime Judge Armstrong purchased a farm southwest of St. Mary's, ever since known as the Armstrong farm. David and his cousin William Armstrong for a time did a large business in the purchase and transportation of goods from Dayton to Fort Wayne and Defiance. The goods were transported on wagons from Dayton to St. Mary's, where they were loaded on perouges and floated down the river. The boat-yard was located on the hill in front of where the Fountain Hotel stands. In 1825 David Armstrong was elected county auditor of Mercer county. In 1827 his cousin William Armstrong was also elected auditor of the county. After retiring from office David resumed his former occupation, but it was a hard life, and his naturally strong constitution gave way from exposure, and he died in 1833, at the age of thirty-five years. His only brother joined the gold hunters in 1849, crossed the plains to California, where he died in 1852. Of his sisters, Nancy married John Blew; Polly married Richard R. Barington; Rebecca, who never married, and Sarah, who married William Armstrong, her cousin.

David Armstrong's wife, Eleanor Scott, died in 1852. Two children were born to them, Harry, who died in 1849, and David, Jr.

David Armstrong, Jr., was born September 28, 1833. His

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first school days were passed in the typical log school house, in which he obtained such an education as the times afforded. "He has a distinct recollection of St. Mary's as it used to be in his childhood days — a roughly built hamlet, with but few houses, and those constituted mostly of logs — and is familiar with every stage of the city's development, from the days when the Indians used to frequent the little village to the present."

"Mr. Armstrong spent the early part of his life on a farm. In 1855 he secured a position as clerk in a store in St. Mary's. Five years later he embarked in the dry goods business for himself, beginning on a small scale, and for forty-eight years has been the leading dry goods merchant of his native city."

Mr. Armstrong has ably filled various local positions of trust, and the Democratic party has in him one of its most intelligent advocates.

Mr. Armstrong was married in 1854 to Miss Fredonia C. Rankin, a native of St. Mary's. She died in 1864, after a happy wedded life of ten years, leaving one child, R. H. Armstrong, who is at the present time a prosperous boot and shoe merchant of St. Mary's.

Mr. Armstrong was married a second time to Miss Henrietta Carr, a native of Indiana. Of this marriage two children have been born, Nellie, the deceased wife of J. S. Stout, and Lillian, at home with her parents.

William Armstrong, a cousin of David Armstrong, Jr., settled at St. Mary's in 1819, and was a prominent public man of the county until 1840. He was elected county auditor of Mercer county in 1827, and served in that capacity until 1836. After his retirement from office he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

William Armstrong married Miss Sarah Armstrong, his cousin, daughter of Judge Armstrong. Of this union four children were born; Elvira, who married Augustus Dieker; Rebecca, who married John Keller; John Armstrong, and Elza.

Elza Armstrong was the fourth white child born at St. Mary's, and is the oldest white person living, born in the town. He is at the present time (1905) Superintendent of the Children's Home at Athens, Ohio.

Elza relates a thrilling experience that his father had with an Indian about 1831. "Elza was playing with a large dog in

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front of their house in St. Mary's, when an Indian on a pony came along and made an attempt to run over Elza, when the dog seized the pony by the nose, thereby throwing the Indian. This enraged the savage to such a degree that he attempted to kill the dog. Elza's father interfered, and in the melee the Indian lost his upper teeth and received many sore bruises, when he withdrew. The chagrin and ill will of the Indian were so great that Mr. Armstrong was never afterward safe in his presence unless armed. The enmity of the Indian continued until some one told him that his enemy, the white man, wore a pair of blue glasses through which he could see a great distance, and that the Indian would be in danger a mile away. This frightened the savage, and he immediately sought the white man and made friends with him."

David Simpson was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, May 20th, 1810, and died at his home in St. Mary's January 27th, 1884.

Mr. Simpson moved with his parents from the place of his birth to Xenia, Ohio, when he was four years of age, where he resided until he grew to manhood. In 1835, April 28th, he married Miss Caroline Mitchell; of this union eight children were born, of whom Miss Henrietta is the only survivor. In 1839 the family moved to St. Mary's, where Mr. Simpson engaged in business. He was a tanner by trade, and did a lucrative business for over forty years.

Mr. Simpson was a social, genial gentleman, qualities that were also characteristic of his family. His home was a place of "good cheer," where friends and neighbors delighted to visit.

Mr. Simpson served in civic offices in the municipality and county for many years. He was elected Associate Judge of Auglaize county in 1848, and served in that capacity until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1852. In 1869 he was appointed United States Revenue Collector, and served in that position for several years. He was elected Mayor of St. Mary's in 1860, and was re-elected in 1876. "Mr. Simpson was a man of stern motives, and had the qualifications for serving in high public trusts of honor."

Dr. Washington G. Kishler, of St. Mary's, who has recently retired from an extensive and lucrative practice of more

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than forty years' duration, has had a wide experience in his profession, in which he has always maintained a high standing, and his name is familiar in many a household in Auglaize county, as the loved physician who is honored by the people to whose ills he so long and tenderly ministered.

The Doctor comes of the sterling pioneer stock of Ohio, and was born in Perry county, October 8, 1824. His father, George Kishler, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and was a son of Frederick Kishler, who was a farmer of that State and was of Pennsylvania-German descent. In 1810 the latter removed with his family to Ohio, and became one of the pioneers of Perry county, where he died at the ripe old age of nearly ninety years. He reared four sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead. The father of our subject was the second son of the family. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and at the age of twenty-two married and settled in life, taking a Miss Goodwin as his wife. She died at the birth of our subject, and her husband was twice married afterward. He had nine children by his third wife, of whom eight are living. Three of his sons fought nobly for the Union during the late war, and his son William gave up his life for his country, at Stone River. He was a brave and efficient soldier who bore a high reputation as a man, and Kishler Post No. 83, St. Mary's, was named in his honor. We may mention in this connection that our subject was very desirous to enter the army when the war broke out, but the people here protested so strongly that he gave up the idea, and did his duty manfully in the home field.

The subject of this biography was cared for by an aunt in early childhood until his father married a second time. His educational advantages during his boyhood were limited to about three months' attendance in a little country school that was fully three miles from his home, and was held in a typical log school house of pioneer times. At the age of thirteen, he was sent to Zanesville, to the McIntyre High School, of which he was a pupil the ensuing three years. After his return home, he assisted his father in his store two years, and at the age of eighteen began to prepare himself for the profession which he was ambitious to enter, by reading medicine with Dr. Mason, of New Lexington, a prominent and widely known physician at that time, with whom

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he studied four years. Under the instruction of that learned man, our subject was well fitted for the responsibilities of the life that lay before him, when he opened an office at Kenton, in Hardin county, and took up his calling in the month of June, 1845. The path before him was not all strewn with roses, however, as he was soon afflicted with chills, a disease he had never encountered among the breezy hills of his native county, and he suffered from them for some months.

In 1847 Dr. Kishler enlisted to take part in the Mexican War, joining the reorganized Second Ohio Regiment, of which he was made steward. He was subsequently taken sick, and was transferred to the general hospital, in which he was confined six months. He was discharged, and arrived home in February, 1848, and in the month of May that year he came to this county, and for a year was established at Wapakoneta. Coming thence to St. Mary's, he has made this home ever since, and has practiced his profession in this and adjoining counties until his retirement in March, 1892. When he came here, St. Mary's was a small but lively village, being quite a commercial and milling center on the new canal, and people came here from the surrunding country for a distance of many miles to mill, and the Doctor soon became widely known and very popular, not only on account of his social qualities, but for his success in contending with the prevailing diseases, which were principally chills, bilious and intermittent fevers, etc. He visited his patients on horseback for many years, often riding long distances over rough roads or through forest paths, and many a time he has seen deer and other wild animals not now found in this part of the country. During his long practice of forty-five years, he has had many varied experiences, and has had to deal with many strange and difficult cases. The young doctor of to-day can have no idea of what the physicians of the past had to go through with in pioneer times.

Our subject has been a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society for twenty-five years, has belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1845, and to the Masonic fraternity since 1848. Politically, he is a Democrat, but not a politician, and never would accept an office. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a trustee thereof. He has been pension examiner for St. Mary's and

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Auglaize county since 1862. The Doctor has been fortunate in his investments, and is one of the wealthy men of the county. He has four hundred and seventy acres of valuable land in the county, all within four and one-half miles of St. Mary's, and three hundred and seventy acres of it are in the oil and gas region. There are now seven wells on his land producing oil, from which he derives a handsome income, and he is also interested in some additions to St. Mary's.

Dr. Kishler was married in 1852 to Miss Louisa Horn, who is descended from an old Maryland family, and was born near Hagerstown, that State. Her father died when she was nine years old, and since she was fifteen she has lived in Ohio, spending the first few years of her life here at Sidney, in Shelby county. Her wedded life has been one of felicity, and has been hallowed to them by three children — Willis, who is married and is cashier in the Home Banking Company Bank at St. Mray's; Harry, who is a farmer at St. Mary's, and Belle Blanche, wife of Michael Donnelly, also of St. Mary's.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Major Charles Hipp, born in Prussia, January 20, 1830, is a son of Frederick C. Hipp, who for several years was an officer in the Prussian army, and took part in the war waged against Napoleon, which resulted in the defeat of the great French commander at Waterloo. After leaving the army Frederick C. Hipp became a merchant, and in 1844 emigrated with his family to America. He first settled near Parkersburg, Virginia, where he had bought land before leaving the Old Country. After living there a short time, he removed to Marietta, Ohio. He subsequently came to St. Mary's, and here his earthly pilgrimage was brought to a close in 1872. His wife died in 1880. Three of their eight children are still living.

Major Hipp is the fourth child of the family. His early education was conducted in the excellent schools of Neuwied in his native Prussia, which he attended until he was fourteen years old, and after coming to this country he had the advantage of a year's schooling at Prof. Maxwell's academy at Marietta. After that he was a clerk in a grocery store for a year, and then in 1846 he went to Cincinnati with a view to learning the cigar-

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maker's trade. He abandoned that in 1847, to enlist at the second call for troops to serve in the Mexican War, joining Company I, Fourth Ohio Infantry, which was commanded by Col. C. H. Brough, brother of the late Governor of the State. He was in the battles at National Bridge, Huamantla, Pueblo, Tlascala, and in other engagements, serving with his regiment until the war closed, and he was discharged in June, 1848.

On his return from Mexico, Major Hipp resumed his former employment as clerk, and was engaged in a grocery at Hamilton the three years ensuing. In 1852 he went to Central America to join his brother William, who had opened a plantation on the San Juan River at the mouth of the Sevapiqui, then, and still, known as Hipp's Point, and where Walker's filibusters afterward had quite a fight with forces from Costa Rica, defeating them. Later he went to Castillo Rapids, where he engaged in the hotel business two years. From there he went to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast, and kept a hotel there for over a year, entertaining travelers on their way across the Isthmus to or from the gold fields of California. During his residence at that point he was elected captain of a company of Home Guards, composed of foreigners living in the town and organized for their own protection. A revolution had broken out in Nicaragua, and the forces occupying Castillo sided with the revolutionists. They were surprised by the Government troops, and all but a few, who escaped, were killed. Major Hipp also acted as Vice-Consul for the United States in San Juan Del Sur, and in 1855 found himself once more in Ohio. He purchased a stave mill at St. Mary's, which he refitted with machinery for the manufacture of flooring and all kinds of finished wood material.

When the war broke out, our subject's martial spirit, which had descended to him from his forefathers and had before found expression on Mexican battlefields, was again aroused, and as soon as he could settle his affairs he, in one week, raised a company of soldiers to help defend the Stars and Stripes. He entered the service August 20, 1861; was commissioned Captain of Company C, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, September 7; major, June 5, 1862; re-enlisted in the same rank June 14, 1865; mustered out August 7, the same year, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and honorably discharged with his regiment August 21, at Cleveland, Ohio.

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Among the numerous engagements in which he fought were those at Cotton Hill, Logan C. H., Princeton, and Charleston, Va., and participated in the assault on Vicksburg, having command of the regiment during the siege. The regiment then marched to Chattanooga, and crossed the Tennessee River on pontoon bridges to Missionary Ridge, where the assault took place November 25, 1863. Again moving southward on the Atlanta campaign, took part in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Ezra Church, where he was twice wounded and had the left arm amputated.

After the war Major Hipp returned to St. Mary's, and for a few years devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster, but was removed five months later by President Johnson. He was reappointed to the same position by President Grant in 1869, and for sixteen years served most efficiently. During Cleveland's administration he took a vacation, but was again made postmaster by President Harrison in 1889, and held the office during the time that Harrison occupied the Presidential chair.

In Major Hipp the Republican party has one of its most stanch adherents, and he is an important figure in local politics, and has been a delegate to county, district and State conventions. He was Mayor of St. Mary's two years, and gave the city a good administration, making permanent improvements by establishing grades for streets and the natural gas plant for the town. He is prominent, socially, as a member of Kishler Post No. 83, G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion, and of the Army of the Tennessee. The Major was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Miller, a resident of Hamilton, and they have established a very pleasant home, over which his wife presides with tact and ability.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Robert B. Gordon, for more than fifty years an active and leading citizen of St. Mary's, was born near Winchester, Virginia, November 20th, 1815. When he was fourteen years of age he came with the family to Piqua, where his father entered upon a mercantile career, which was continued until 1861.

Mr. Gordon obtained his early education in an old log school house in his native place. After the family settled in Piqua he

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attended a public school in that place, and later finished his education in an academy. At the age of twenty-one he became clerk in his father's store at Piqua. In 1839 he came to St. Mary's and established himself in business as a general merchant at this point in company with David Bates, who was chief engineer of the canal that was then in course of construction. At the end of three years he withdrew from the partnership, and was elected treasurer of Mercer county, which office he held four years. Upon his retirement from office he purchased a half interest in a flouring mill on the canal, which he retained three years. Later he engaged in farming and stock raising, having eleven hundred acres of land at that time. In 1855 he purchased a large and well-equipped flouring mill in St. Mary's, which he operated until his death, which occurred December 25th, 1896.

Mr. Gordon was elected Representative to the State Legislature in 1864, and was re-elected in 1866. He was prominent in local politics, and was a stanch Democrat. His first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren.

Mr. Gordon was married, September 18, 1838, to Catharine Barington, daughter of William R. and Jane Barington. Of this union eight children were born, of whom Robert B., Jr., is the only survivor. The latter is a well-known public man, who has served as county auditor for two terms, and has represented his district in Congress for four years.

Colonel Samuel R. Mott was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 26, 1818, and was the fifth of a family of six children. The Motts were French Huguenots, and came to America near the commencement of the American Revolution. Major John Mott, grandfather of Colonel Mott, was an officer in the Continental army, and served during the war. He received a severe wound in the left shoulder which disabled him for active service. He was put on detached service, after that serving as a recruiting officer. At the close of the war he entered the Baptist ministry, and came to Knox county, Ohio, where he died at the age of ninety-two years.

Gideon Mott, the father of Colonel Mott, was born in Hartford, Connecticut. He was a graduate of Yale College, and came to Ohio in 1806, and settled in Knox county, where he remained until 1837, when he came to Auglaize county. In 1837

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he returned to Knox county on business, and died at the home of his brother John, at the age of sixty years. He served in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner at Detroit when General Hull surrendered, and was held by the enemy until after peace was declared.

Colonel Mott's educational opportunities were limited to about three months' attendance at a primitive pioneer log school house that was furnished with slab seats, and heated by means of an old-fashioned fireplace, and lighted by means of greased paper windows. He was, however, carefully trained at home by wise and good parents, with whom he came to Auglaize county when he was fifteen years old. At that age he began life for himself by learning the trades of bricklayer and plasterer. In May, 1836, he enlisted in Captain Charles Colerick's company and went to Texas, where he took part in the campaigns of that State when it decided to secede from Mexico. He took part in a number of skirmishes, but the decisive battle had been fought before he reached there. In 1838 he returned and resumed his trade at Dayton. In the fall of the same year he purchased a farm in Dublin township, Mercer county, and taught school the following year.

In 1840 he began the study of law in the office of his brother Gordon N., at Piqua, and in March, 1842, was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In 1846 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Mercer county. In 1848, when Auglaize county was organized as a separate county, he was elected its first prosecuting attorney. He resigned in the fall of the same year, as the Democratic party had elected him to represent the district in the State Legislature. After serving two terms in that body he was again elected prosecuting attorney of the county.

Colonel Mott was busily engaged in the practice of law when the Civil War commenced. In April, 1861, he was elected lieutenant of a company recruited at St. Mary's. Upon reaching Columbus he received a captain's commission, and was attached to the Twentieth Ohio Regiment. The company was enlisted for three months, and was mustered out of service the following September. Upon his return he recruited another company in October, and was assigned to the Thirty-first Ohio as captain. In the same month he was appointed colonel of the One Hundred

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and Eighteenth Ohio Regiment. His bravery and ability as a disciplinarian won the promotion. The following is a list of the battles in which the Colonel participated: Corinth (Miss.), Mill Springs, Kingston, Mossy Creek, Rocky-faced Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Resaca, and Dallas. He was honorably discharged from the army in March, 1864.

Upon retiring from the army he returned to St. Mary's and resumed the practice of law.

Colonel Mott was a genial, jovial man, possessed of a rare degree of wit and humor, which he was fond of exercising. He was one of the most highly respected men of the county.

Colonel Mott was married in 1843, to Mrs. Caroline Kepner, of St. Mary's township. Of this union twelve children were born, of whom six are living.

Colonel Mott died January 15, 1896.

Frank Koehl, one of the most widely known business men in Auglaize county, was born January 30, 1830, in the province of Alsace, Germany. He attended the schools of his native country until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed for two years to a boot and shoemaker. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he left home and sailed for the United States. After a voyage of nearly two months, he landed at New Orleans. Here he pursued his trade for four months, when he went to Cincinnati, where he worked as a journeyman until 1851.

He left his home in Alsace in limited circumstances, but by dint of industry and economy he had, at the end of four years, accumulated six hundred dollars. In 1851 he moved to St. Mary's, and two years later established himself in the grocery business, in which he was more than ordinarily prosperous for a period of fifty years. He always gave a cordial support to measures tending to the advancement of the town and county.

In 1882 he was appointed county treasurer to fill the unexpired term of defaulting Treasurer Meyers, but declined to serve. He was elected Mayor of St. Mary's for two years, and served as member of the City Council for six years. He also served as township trustee for six years.

During the fifty years that he was engaged in business, he accumulated a large amount of property, and was identified with nearly all the public enterprises of St. Mary's.

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In 1851 Mr. Koehl was married to Catharine Smith, who died in 1862. In 1863 he was married to Louisa Schroeder. Of these marriages nine children were born: Frank, Emma, Catharine, Louis, Maggie, George (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Carl and Pearl.

Mr. Koehl died June 7, 1901.

AUGUST WILLICH. St. Mary's will long be memorable as the last home and final resting place of that old hero. On his monument is this extraordinary record: "Born Nov. 19, 1810, in Braunsberg, Prussia; died Jan. 22, 1878, at St. Mary's Ohio. Commanding army of the Revolution in Germany, 1849; private 9th Regt. O. V. I.; Colonel 32d Regt. Ind. Vol. Inf.; Brigadier Gen. U. S. Vol. July, 1862; Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol. Oct. 21, 1865."

A friend in St. Mary's who loved him as a brother thus outlines for these pages the story of his heroic and noble life.

General August Willich was born in Braunsberg, Prussia, November 19, 1810. When twelve years of age he was appointed a cadet at the military school in Potsdam, and three years later he entered the military academy in Berlin, whence in 1828 he was commissioned a lieutenant and assigned to the artillery.

Democratic sentiments were prevalent amongst the officers of this corps, and many were transferred to other commands Willich, then a captain, was sent to Fort Kalberg in 1846; he resigned his commission, which a year later was accepted. Thereafter he became a conspicuous leader of the revolutionary and working classes, assuming the trade and garb of a carpenter.

In March, 1848, he commanded the popular assault and capture of the Town Hall in Cologne; a month later the Republic was declared in Baden, and Willich was tendered the command of all the revolutionary forces; on April 20, 1848, this force was attacked by an overwhelming force of the government troops, defeating and scattering them. Willich, with over a thousand of his followers, sought and found refuge in France.

The next year, 1849, Willich again crossed the boundary and besieged the Fortress of Landau, until it was relieved by an army under the Prince of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany. After several other exploits, all revolutionary forces were de-

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feated, and on July 11th the last column under Willich crossed the border to Switzerland.

Crossing France on his way to England, Willich was arrested in Lyons by order of the then president, Louis Napoleon, to be surrendered to Prussia, but released in consequence of public demonstrations in his favor.

In 1853 he came to the United States, and found employment on the coast survey from Hilton Head to South Carolina, under Captain Moffitt, later commander of the rebel cruiser "Florida." In 1858 he was called to Cincinnati to assume the editorial chair of the *German Republican,* the organ of the workingmen.

On the breaking out of the war he joined the Ninth Regiment, O. V. I., and as private, adjutant and major organized and drilled it. After the battle of Rich Mountain he was commissioned a colonel by Governor Morton, of Indiana, and organized the Thirty-second Regiment Indiana V. I., with which he entered the field and participated in the battle at Mumfordsville, Ky., December 16, 1861. A few days later occurred the brilliant fight of the regiment with the Texas Rangers at Green River, under Colonel Terry, who was killed, and totally routed.

General Willich's history thereafter is part of the history of the Army of the Cumberland. His memorable exploit at Shiloh was followed by a commission as brigadier-general. At Stone River, by the unfortunate fall of his horse, he was taken prisoner. At the battle of Chickamauga he held the right of Thomas' line, and with his brigade covered the rear of our forces on its retreat to Rossville. At Missionary Ridge his brigade was among the first to storm the rebel works, resulting in the rout of the enemy. His career in the Atlanta campaign was cut short by a serious wound in the shoulder, received at Resaca, Ga.

He was then placed in command of the post at Cincinnati until March, 1865, when he assumed command of his brigade and accompanied it to Texas, until its return and muster out, as brevet major-general.

In 1867 he was elected auditor of Hamilton county; after the expiration of his term in 1869 he revisited Germany, and again took up the studies of his youth, philosophy, at the University of Berlin. His request to enter the army in the French-German war of 1870 was not granted, and he returned to his

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adopted country, making his home in St. Mary's, Ohio, with his old friend, Major Charles Hipp, and many other pleasant and congenial friends.

In those few years he was a prominent figure in all social circles, hailed by every child in town, and died January 23, 1878, from paralysis of the heart, followed to his grave in the beautiful Elmwood Cemetery by three companies of State militia, delegations from the Ninth Ohio and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, the children of the schools, and a vast concourse of sorrowing friends.

In his "Ohio in the War," Whitelaw Reid gives Willich extraordinary commendation. He says: "In the opening of Rosecrans' campaign against Bragg in 1863, General Willich took Liberty Gap with his brigade, supported by two regiments from another command. Rosecrans characterizes this as the finest fighting he witnessed in the war. The manœuvering of the brigade was by bugle signals, and the precision of the movements was equal to a parade.

"His brilliant execution of his order to take the enemy's works at the foot of Mission Ridge was one of the greatest feats of the war. His services at Chickamauga, also, under the direction of Thomas, were gallant in the extreme. He was finally left to cover the retreat and maintained his position until the whole army arrived safely at Chattanooga."

(From Howe's History of Ohio.)

Herman Henry Fledderjohann was born in Lathergen, Prussia, January 16th, 1816, and died at his home near New Knoxville, July 25th, 1904. He came to America in 1835 and settled with his parents in the western part of Washington township, Auglaize county. At this time the State of Ohio was building the Miami and Erie canal, on which Mr. Fledderjohann secured a position as a common laborer. Displaying unusual ability in this line of work, he was raised to the position of foreman, in which capacity he superintended the construction and reconstruction of a number of locks along this water way. Following the completion of the canal, he constructed a sawmill at lock six, which he operated for nearly forty years. Mr. Fledderjohann was a successful business man, being interested in a number of

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business enterprises. He was also one of the largest land owners in the county. He was twice married, his first marriage being blessed with six children, of whom only two are now living. Twelve children were the result of his second union, of whom eight still survive him. The children now living are William, contractor and sawmiller; Frederick, a farmer; Dr. Henry, a practitioner in New Knoxville; Herman, a contractor and boat-builder, living in southern Illinois; George, a farmer; Dr. Frederick, a practitioner in New Bremen; Hon. B. A. Fledderjohann, Representative of Auglaize county in the Ohio General Assembly. The three daughters are married to F. Schroer, a farmer; William Henschen, a farmer, and H. Dietjen, a farmer and grain dealer. The entire family consists of seven sons, three daughters, thirty-seven grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren.

From the time of his arrival at man's estate to the day of his death, Mr. Fledderjohann affiliated and voted with the Democratic party. Being intensely loyal to the land of his adoption, he believed it to be the duty of every American citizen to vote, and emphasized this conviction on numerous occasions during the early days by walking from his home to Lima, the nearest voting place at that time.

Mr. Fledderjohann possessed talents above mediocrity, a sound judgment in public affairs, and was an active and influential man in the early settlement of the county.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

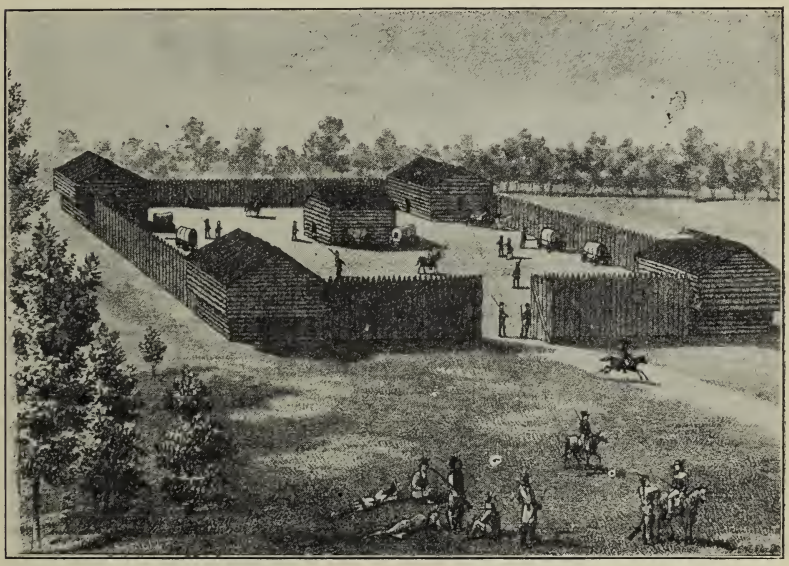
This township was organized in 1848, and was named in honor of the noted Indian scout, Captain Logan. (See sketch of, elsewhere in this volume.) Prior to the organization of Auglaize county, the territory comprehended in this township formed a part of Amanda township, Allen county. At the time of organization, three tiers of sections were taken from the south side of Amanda, and one and a half from the north side of Moulton township, which sections were erected into the present township. It is thus four and a half miles from north to south, and six miles in length from east to west, and contains twenty-seven square miles.

Logan township is bounded on the north by Allen county, on the east by Allen county and Duchouquet township, on the

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south by Moulton township, and on the west by Noble and Salem townships. The surface of the township is undulating, and is unsurpassed in its fertility. The tortuous course of the Auglaize River presents a greater acreage of first and second bottom lands than is to be found in any other township in the county, except St. Mary's.

Entries of lands were made as early as 1821.



PORT AMANDA.

This township was one of the first divisions of the Northwest occupied by United States troops. From about the first of September, 1812, until late in the fall of that year, General Harrison had his headquarters at St. Mary's. Colonel Thomas Poague, in September of that year. was ordered to clear and construct a wagon road through the wilderness from St. Mary's to Defiance, which road was completed some time in October, when the regiment returned to a point on the west bank of the Auglaize River, and erected a fort, which, in honor of his wife, was named Fort Amanda. The fort consisted of a stockade inclosing a rectangular area of about an acre and a half. The pickets were eleven feet high, and set four feet in the ground. A two-story block-

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house in each corner of the quadrangle projected four feet over the pickets. The block-house in the southeast corner was the largest, and was used for officers' quarters. In the center of the quadrangle there was also a large two-story building, of which the upper story was used for a hospital, and the lower story for a storage room. A well, ten feet in diameter, near the central building, furnished an abundance of good water. Mr. Charles Marshall, of Delphos, informed the writer a few years ago that he visited the fort before any of the buildings were destroyed, and that there was stable room enough within the inclosure to accommodate twelve hundred horses.

Whilst the fort was under course of construction, Captain Enoch Dawson placed his company, temporarily, in command of Lieutenant Nungester, whilst he went down the river a short distance to gather wild grapes, which grew there in great abundance at that time. He was gone but a few minutes before the report of a rifle was heard. When found, by a detachment from the fort, he was dead, and had been scalped. He was brought back and buried beside the fort, next to the ravine.

After the erection of the fort, it became a base of supplies for the armies of the Maumee Valley. Many of Harrison's general orders were dispatched from here, and the office of the paymaster of the armies was located here during the war.

The hospital within the stokade was erected in the spring of 1813, and was soon filled with sick and wounded soldiers, brought here by boat from the battlefields along the Maumee River. Many of them had served in the Revolutionary War, and the border wars of western Pennsylvania. Rev. Samuel Shannon, Rev. James Suggette, John Smith, paymaster, and Dr. Jacob Lewis had charge of the hospital.

Rev. Shannon was chaplain of Colonel Scott's regiment, and was detailed to wait upon the sick. This venerable divine, in the early part of the Revolutionary War, left Princeton College, where he was then a student, to enter as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, in which he served to the end of the war. He was a plain old gentleman, of fascinating manners, beloved by all who knew him.

Rev. James Suggette was chaplain of Colonel Adams' regi-

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ment, and was prevailed upon to accept the office of adjutant for a time, but was afterwards detailed to assist Rev. Shannon.

John Smith, of Lexington, Kentucky, was appointed paymaster in September, 1812, and served during the war.

"Dr. Jacob Lewis has a personal history of more than ordinary interest. He was born in New Jersey in 1767. His father enlisted in the Revolutionary army and died of camp fever, leaving a wife and seven children. They had a good farm, and under the management of the mother they made a good living. After peace was declared the eldest daughter married Mr. Joseph Kinnon and moved to Tygart Valley, on the middle branch of the Monongahela, in Virginia. In 1790 Jacob, attracted by the accounts of his brother-in-law of the fertility of the soil and the abundance of game, decided to pay them a visit. The country was an unbroken wilderness, save here and there, by little bands of settlers. They had, for some time, been undisturbed by the Indians, and began to think they were entirely rid of such undesirable neighbors. Jacob Lewis, accordingly visited the valley in the fall of 1790, and formed the acquaintance of Daniel Conley, who had been held captive by the Indians for ten years. Conley was boarding with the Kinnon family at the time of Lewis' arrival. One morning in the spring of 1791 Jacob, on coming home from watching a deer lick, felt drowsy and tired. He told his sister that he would lie down, and when supper was ready she could call him. But before it was ready three Indians came into the house and shot Kinnon dead. Conley was sitting at the fire dressing a powder horn with a drawing knife; he immediately arose, and struck an Indian with his knife, but in doing so, lost his hold on it. He made his escape at a back door and started to alarm the neighbors. Jacob, awakened by the report and the cries of his sister, arose and looked through the partly open door, and saw the Indians and the apparently lifeless bodies of his sister and brother-in-law. Believing that the entire family had been murdered, he made his escape, and fled to a settlement five miles distant. Here he found Conley, who had alarmed the neighborhood. A party was soon formed and on the trail of the Indians; but soon returned, as the Indians were retreating too rapidly to be overtaken by so small a force. Out of the persons in the house at the time of the attack six made their escape.

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The next day the neighbors collected and went to the home; there they found the bodies of Mr. Kinnon and two children, all scalped. Mrs. Kinnon was nowhere to be found, so they concluded that she had been taken prisoner. Two little boys of the Kinnon family made their escape through a back window, and reached the nearest settlement in safety. Jacob was thus left, a young and inexperienced man, with two orphan children in his care. The following spring he returned to New Jersey with the two little boys, where they were cared for by his brothers.

"Upon his return he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Randolph, of Somerset county, under whose tutorship he remained until the fall of 1793, when a letter was received from his sister, Mrs. Kinnon, who had been taken by the Indians as before related.

"In the summer of 1793 the Government had sent commissioners to the Northwest tribes to treat with them for peace. Mrs. Kinnon heard of them and managed to write a letter to her brothers, and put it in the hands of a Mr. Moore, who carried it to Philadelphia, where he died of yellow fever, and the letter was not delivered until late in the fall. In this letter she wrote that she was still a prisoner and closely watched, but if one of her brothers would go to Detroit and inquire for a Mr. Robert Albert, an Indian trader, he could tell all about her, and direct where she could be found. A meeting of the family was called, and the lot fell to Jacob to attempt the rescue of the sister. Preparations were made in haste, and he left about the first of November. At Genesee he left his horse and traveled on foot to Niagara. He related his business to the officers and received passes to the different agents on the route. Two days afterward he started on his perilous journey of three hundred miles in midwinter. He reached Detroit on the 3d of February, 1794. Here he dismissed his guides and presented his papers to Colonel England, the British officer in command at Detroit. These were suspicious times on the frontier, so he had to undergo a close examination; but after exhibiting his letters and telling the object of his mission, Colonel England gave him permission to remain. The next day he found Mr. Robert Albert in town, and showed him his sister's letter. He said he knew her well, that he sold goods to her tribe, and that she had often worked for him, when

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he sold goods to the tribe. He appeared to be willing to give Lewis all the assistance in his power, but said he would have to act very cautiously, as, should the Indians suspect that he was concerned in her release, that would be an end to his trade with them. He also met a Mr. Rulin who knew her, and made an arrangement with him to secure her release by purchase. Rulin made application to the old squaw who owned Mrs. Kinnon, but she could not be induced to part with her. Much disappointed at this failure, he spent some weeks at Detroit in trying to devise other plans for her release. He spent weeks in this way, alternating between hope and fear. All the traders he met seemed to sympathize with him, but he could not even induce them to acquaint his hister of his presence in Detroit, as it would only result, they said, in a useless attempt to escape, followed by greater hardships and her removal to a distant camp. About this time a contractor came to Detroit to engage men to cut and clear timber from around Fort Miami, on the Maumee River. This gave him the opportunity he desired. He engaged at once as a chopper, and in a few days was at work at the fort.

"A few days afterward a report that General Wayne was advancing brought large numbers of Indians, who encamped in the neighborhood of the post. Lewis had enlisted the sympathies of a companion, Mr. Thomas Matthews, and they resolved to go out to the Indian encampment, though without much expectation of finding the missing one. They went, and after moving about among them in a seemingly unconcerned manner, a woman clapped her hands and cried out, 'Lord have mercy upon me.' He knew her at once, and immediately turned his back toward her and walked away, telling Matthews who she was. They dare not go to speak to her, but turned their course toward the fort, observing the situation of her hut, the lay of the ground, and timber around the camp. They noticed that a large white oak tree with a dense top lay prostrate not far from the tent. They also noticed that the squaw had a cow tethered near her hut. It was arranged the next morning that Matthews should go the following day to the squaw with a loaf of bread and try to exchange it for milk. Matthews went, and fortunately, Mrs. Kinnon was called to interpret. This gave him the opportunity he desired, and he managed the bread and milk talk with the

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plan of escape, which she agreed to. The officer in command of the pickets was in sympathy with the efforts of rescue, and gave Lewis and his companion passes to go and come at any hour of the night. They went to the fallen tree top as soon as it became quite dark, and waited there until near daylight, but Mrs. Kinnon did not come, and they were obliged to return to the fort disappointed. The bread and milk strategy was tried again by Matthews. He found that she had been out nearly all night, but in another tree-top. He soon made her understand which tree was to be the meeting place, and returned. They were again passed through the lines the next night, and waited in the tree top until Mrs. Kinnon arrived. The greeting was short. They started at once for the fort. Not deeming it safe to take her into the fort, he took her to a large brush heap near the fort, in the middle of which he had made a hollow large enough for a person to sit in quite comfortably. Here he left her well provided for with water and provisions. The next day had nearly passed when he heard that the Shawnee had been ordered down the river, and thence to Turtle Island. He immediately went to the boat and frankly told the captain the circumstances and asked him to carry him and his sister to Turtle Island, which he reluctantly consented to do. He then went to the fort and took an extra suit of clothes that he had, to the brush pile, in which attire she accompanied him under the guise of a sick soldier. They succeeded in getting on board the vessel without attracting attention. By daylight the next morning they were safely moored at Turtle Island. Here they took passage on a brig for Detroit. When they reached a tavern Mr. Lewis was so overcome with his anxiety that he became sick, and was confined to his bed for a week. Upon his recovery he procured a pass from Colonel England, and took passage on a vessel to the mouth of the Genesee River. From there they traveled on foot to where he had left his horse on his outward trip. When they reached the place they found that the horse had been traded off, but they received another in return for it. On this horse the sister rode and he walked by her side, all the way to New Jersey. They reached Summerset in October. As may be imagined, there was great rejoicing in the family and in the entire neighborhood.

"Mr. Lewis remained in New Jersey about a year, finishing

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his professional studies, when he married and moved to Hamilton, Ohio. Here he practiced his profession until 1813, when he was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment, third detachment of Ohio militia. When news came that the British and Indians were collecting strongly at Fort Meigs, the First Regiment was ordered down the Auglaize to that point, but Dr. Lewis was left at Fort Amanda in charge of the hospital."

Army surgeons were so few in number at that time that it became necessary for Dr. Lewis to visit the company at Wapakoneta, and the troops at St. Mary's, in addition to his hospital duties at Fort Amanda.*

"The soldiers who died in the hospital were buried on the north side of the ravine, north of the fort. The names of the soldiers buried in this cemetery are unknown, as the records of this post were destroyed at the time the national capitol was burned by the British."

"During the winter of 1812-13, the garrison at Fort Amanda was constituted a shipbuilding company. A number of men were detailed to select trees, another company to cut them down, a third company to saw them into boards and posts, and a fourth company to convert the manufactured lumber into flatboats. This work was accomplished by a company of Ohio militia and a few regular troops from Fort Winchester. Seventy-five boats were constructed here in March and April of 1813. General Green Clay, of Kentucky, arrived here on the 28th of April on a forced march to relieve Fort Meigs, then besieged by British and Indians. Twelve hundred men embarked on these boats and floated down the Auglaize and Maumee rivers to relieve the besieged fort. Some of that fleet of boats were used by Commodore Perry in buoying his larger vessels over the shallows at Put-in-Bay, on the day of his celebrated victory."

The shipyard was located on the east bank of the Auglaize River, almost due east of the fort.

During the war the fort served as a retreat for scouts, dispatch carriers, and officers traveling from Cincinnati, Franklinton and Fort McArthur to the armies in the north.

At the close of the war in 1814, the occupants of the fort

* Dr. Lewis died in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 19, 1851, of apoplexy.

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were mustered out of service, and the block-houses thereby became tenantless for a period of three years.

In January, 1817, Peter Diltz came up from Dayton and moved into the small block-house in the northeast corner of the quadrangle or parade ground. In this log house, Francis Diltz was born, September 20, 1817, and here the family resided until 1821, when they returned to Dayton. Previous to leaving the county Mr. Diltz built a log cabin for the Sunderland family.

"Andrew Russell, the second pioneer, arrived in June, 1817, and took possession of the largest block-house at Fort Amanda, the same which was used as officers' quarters in 1812-13. Here his daughter Susanna, afterward wife of Charles C. Marshall, was born, July 13, 1817. Here Mr. Russell died in April, 1822, and was buried in the military cemetery by Dye Sunderland, Diltz and Van Ausdall."

"William Van Ausdall and family came up with Diltz and Russell from Montgomery county, Ohio, and made the storehouse in the center of the stockade his temporary home. In the fall of that year he erected a log house on section 15, where he resided until 1821, when he moved to Michigan with his family. In 1824 he returned to Fort Amanda, where he died the same year and was buried in the military cemetery."

The settlers who came into the county, after the immigration noted, were Henry Hartel, in 1820; Dye Sunderland and family, in 1821; William Stewart, George Kephart, Jacob Hartel, Peter Sunderland, Wm. Sunderland, Benjamin Russell, Samuel Stewart, Joseph Sutton, Thomas Adams, Ferd. Miller, Solomon Carr, Samuel Washburn, William Berryman and brothers, and Daniel Hoak.

Of the early adventurers who came to Logan township, the name of John Chapman, or "Johnny Appleseed,' as he was familiarly called, must not be omitted. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1775. Of his early life but little is known, as he was reticent concerning his personal history. A half-sister of his, who moved to the West at an early date, stated that Johnny had, when a boy, shown a great fondness for natural scenery, and often wandered from home in quest of plants and flowers, and that he liked to listen to the birds singing and to gaze at the stars. His penchant for planting apple seeds and

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cultivating nurseries caused him to be called "Appleseed John," which was finally changed to "Johnny Appleseed," and by that name he was called and known everywhere.

The year that Chapman came to Ohio has been variously stated, but to say it was a hundred years ago would not be far



"JOHNNY APPLESEED."

from the mark. He was first seen on the Ohio River above Steubenville, in charge of two canoes, lashed together, and laden with sacks of apple seeds.

The field of his operations in Ohio was mainly the valleys of the Muskingum River and its tributaries, and his mission, for the most part, was to plant apple seeds in well located nurseries, in advance of civilization, and have apple trees ready for plant-

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ing when the pioneers should appear. He also scattered through the forest the seeds of medicinal plants, such as dog-fennel, pennyroyal, catnip, hoarhound, rattlesnake root, and the like.

We hear of him as early as 1806, on the Ohio River, with canoe loads of apple seeds gathered from the cider presses of western Pennsylvania, and with these he planted many nurseries in the counties of Ohio.

Chapman visited Auglaize county about 1820, and planted a nursery on the Berryman farm in Logan township, and another on the Richard R. Barington farm, south of St. Mary's.

The trees in many of the pioneer orchards of Logan township were obtained from Johnny's nursery. Some of them still bear fruit.

It was his practice to visit and prune each of his nurseries once a year. He extended his operations to the Maumee country, and finally into Indiana, where he died in the seventy-second year of his age.

Johnny was fairly educated, well read, and was polite and attentive in manner and was chaste in conversation. His face was pleasant in expression, and he was kind and generous in disposition. His nature was a deeply religious one, and his life was blameless among his fellow men. He regarded it wrong to spend money for clothing to make a fine appearance. He usually wore a broad-brimmed hat. He went barefoot, not only in the summer, but often in cold weather, and a coffee sack, with neck and armholes cut in it, was worn as a coat.

"Johnny Appleseed's" death was in harmony with his unostentatious, blameless life. He planted that others might harvest. His benefactions were enjoyed by those who never saw him. Self-interest played no part in his good works.

Chapman resided in Richland county during the last years of his life, and gave his attention to the many nurseries he had planted in that section of the State. For a time he lived in a little cabin near Perrysville, Richland county, but later in Mansfield with his half-sister.

A monument was erected to his memory by the citizens of Mansfield in 1900, on which the following inscription is engraved:

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In Memory of
JOHN CHAPMAN,
Best Known as
JOHNNY APPLESEED,
Pioneer Apple Nurseryman
of Highland County
From 1810–1830.

The following list of original land entries also serves as a record of the advent of the pioneers. With a very few exceptions, the purchasers became residents of the township:

Town. 4, South Range 5, East.

1821.

Andrew Russell, E. Frac. N. E. qr. and W. Frac. N. E. qr. of Sec. 22.

1822.

Andrew Russell, S. E. qr. Sec. 22.

1823.

Dye Sunderland, N. E. Frac. Sec. 27.

1825.

James Crosier, S. E. Frac. N. half, and N. E. Frac. S. half of Sec. 27.

1826.

Thomas Merryman, S. Frac. S. half of Sec. 22.

1832.

Henry Stoddard, S. E. Frac. N. W. qr. Sec. 11 and 2.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 35.
Robert J. Skinner, Sec. 2.
Josiah Clawson, Sec. 2.

1833.

Charles Parnell, Sec. 11
Philip Terwilliger, Sec. 2.
James Crosier, Sec. 35.
Isaac Terwilliger, Sec. 11.
William Taylor, Sec. 35.
Martin Higher, Sec. 34.

1834.

Cornelius Hall, Sec. 30.
William Barr, Sec. 36.
Amos Smith, Sec. 3.
John A. Dodds, Sec. 30.
David Young Davis, Sec. 36.

1835.

Ebenezer Buck, Sec. 22.
Isaac N. Skillman, Sec. 30.
George Chaney, Sec. 1.
Simon Perkins, Sec. 30.
Horace Coats, Sec. 30.
Simons Perkins, Sec. 6.

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Robert Moody, Sec. 6. Thomas Clawson, Sec. 10.
Adonijah, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, and John Whetstone, Sec. 3.

1836.

Demas Adams, 20.
James Stewart, Sec. 28.
Geo. B. Holt, all of Sec. 32.
Edward Helfenstein, all of Sec. 34.
Elijah Kemper, Sec. 36.
Henry Barnes, Sec. 36.
Jacob Baker, Sec. 2.
Harrison Gregory, Sec. 3.
E. G. Barney, Sec. 3.
George B. Holt, Sec. 8.
Michael Ringer, Sec. 10.
William P. Morey, Sec. 12.
Isaiah Staley, Sec. 22.
Isaac Mills, Sec. 28.
Albert J. Helfenstein, Sec. 34.
Edward Helfenstein, Sec. 35.
Patrick Moore, Sec. 36.
Job Haines, Sec. 2.
Henry Barnes, Sec. 2.
William Ringer, Sec. 3.
John Ellis, Sec. 3.
Jacob Baker, Sec. 10.
Henry Barnes, Sec. 11.
Nicholas Munday, Sec. 12.

1837.

Abelard Gutherie, Sec. 34.
Edward Helfenstein, Sec. 35.
Abraham Harvey, Sec. 12.
Edward Helfenstein, Sec. 34.
Philip Herzing, Sec. 36.
Francis Rain, Sec. 12.

1845.

Thomas Sutton, Sec. 27.
Samuel Whetstone, Sec. 27.
Simon Whetstone, Sec. 27.
Nathaniel Midberry, Sec. 27.
Oramel Henry Bliss, Sec. 27.

1848.

William Demiston, Sec. 19.
Jacob Brown, Sec. 24.
John Baker, Sec. 25.
George W. Richardson, Sec. 34.
Horace W. Wheeler, Sec. 4.
Jacob Overholser, Sec. 24.
John Smith, Sec. 20.
James A. Culp, Sec. 25.
John W. Barr, Sec. 36.

1849.

Abraham Miller, Sec. 20.
Jacob Brown, Sec. 24.
Lancelot Junkem, Sec. 24.
Solomon Yoakum, Sec. 24.
Jacob Brown, Sec. 26.
Smith Creeman, Sec. 5.
George Gregory, Sec. 20.
John South, Sec. 20.
David Bower, Sec. 24.
Lewis Zerkel, Sec. 24.
Horace W. Wheeler, Sec. 4.

1850.

Henry Burnett, Sec. 19.
Samuel Thompson, Sec. 19.
Michael Milligan, Sec. 19.
Barney Lacy, Sec. 20.
Benjamin Roudabrugh, Sec. 24.
Samuel Neese, Sec. 25.
Henry Wetzenstein, Sec. 19.
Eli H. Stukey, Sec. 19.
Thomas Chamberlain, Sec. 19.
Henry Miller, Sec. 20.
Daniel Brond, Sec. 25.
Francis G. Bower, Sec. 25.

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Emanuel Bowers, Sec. 25.
Perry Richardson, Sec. 29.
John Daniel, Sec. 4.
Francis Mason, Sec. 28.
Michael Hartz, Sec. 31.
James Bowersock, Sec. 4.

1851.

James Whetstone, Sec. 20.
Jonas Wertman, Sec. 20.
Ezekiel Hoover, Sec. 22.
Solomon Yoakham, Sec. 23.
Jacob Shaffer, Sec. 23.
William Krill, Sec. 4.
John H. McElroy, Sec. 4.
Samuel M. Dixon, Sec. 4.
Neil McLachlin, Sec. 8.
Jacob Wertman, Sec. 20.
Jonathan Zirkle, Sec. 20.
Bayard Linderman, Sec. 22.
James Yoakham, Sec. 23.
Leonard Place, Sec. 27.
Nathan E. Edman, Sec. 4.
David Richardson, Sec. 4.
William Krill, Sec. 8.
William Richardson, Sec. 34.

1852.

Newton Weaver, Sec. 21.
Aaron Shaffer, Sec. 21.
Jacob Brown, Sec. 23.
Abraham Neese, Sec. 23.
Ambrose Neese, Sec. 23.
Andrew Rogers, Sec. 26.
Jacob Penton, Sec. 29.
George W. Richardson, Sec. 31.
Anson Camp, Sec. 31.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 31.
George W. Richardson, Sec. 33.
William B. Cochran, Sec. 33.
Anthony F. Blackburn, Sec. 33.
William Miller, Sec. 33.
George W. Himmel, Sec. 5.
Jacob S. W. Oaks, Sec. 5.
James Bowersock, Sec. 5.
Elias Hattle, Sec. 7.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 7.
Almon Wheeler, Sec. 9.
Jonas Stoner, Sec. 9.
Jacob Neese, Sec. 21.
Abraham Cirkle, Sec. 21.
Jacob Neese, Sec. 23.
James Dixon, Sec. 3.
George Daniel, Sec. 5.
John Clink, Sec. 28.
Abraham Cirkle, Sec. 29.
David Richardson, Sec. 31.
George W. Hubert, Sec. 31.
John Whetstone, Sec. 31.
Simon Richardson, Sec. 33.
William Marks, Sec. 33.
Jonathan H. West, Sec. 33.
William Mars, Sec. 33.
John Mort, Sec. 5.
George Daniel, Sec. 5.
William Brogdon, Sec. 7.
Enoch McKee, Sec. 7.
Robert Slater, Sec. 9.
William McMullen, Sec. 9.
John Phillips, Sec. 10.

1853.

Jacob Frank, Sec. 21.
Josiah Tabler, Sec. 29.
Ezekiel P. Howell, Sec. 29.
Abraham States, Sec. 29.
William Tippie, Sec. 31.
Samuel Walker, Sec. 5.
William McMullen, Sec. 9.
William Rouch, Sec. 23.
Robert H. Gilson, Sec. 29.
Josiah Faber, Sec. 29.
Thomas F. Chamberland, Sec. 31.
Joseph H. Richardson, Sec. 33.
John H. McElroy, Sec. 5.

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1854.

Simon Whetstone, Sec. 27. Henry Whetstone, Sec. 33.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace.

W. P. Morey	1851–52.
Jacob Baker	1852–53.
Daniel Bigelow	1853–54.
John Grubb	1854–59.
David Bigelow	1859–63.
Wesley Snok	1863–66.
George Lathrop	1866–75.
John S. Butcher	1873-76.
C. Adams	1876–79.
John S. Butcher	1879–84.
J. H. Creamean	1884–86.
George D. Lathrop	1886–87.
Charles Lathrop	1887–1900.
D. W. Reed	1899–1903.
Clarence Lathrop	1900–1903.

Township Clerks.

Henry Daniels	1872–76.
W. N. Dingledine	1876–86.
L. C. Baker	1886–88.
W. G. Brorein	1888–93.
W. N. Dingledine	1893–1903.

Township Treasurers.

William A. Baker	1875–85.
George Hirsch	1885–86.
D. W. Kiester	1886-89.
W. N. Dingledine	1889–91.
J. B. Edman	1891–93.
J. H. Gochenour	1893–1900.
Samuel Walker	1900–1903.

ROADS.

At the time of the organization of the township in 1848, the Defiance road was the principal one, the others being called "hoop pole roads." The construction of roads and the building of bridges were slow of progress until 1880. That year marks a new era in the history of the township. In that year the Kossuth and Amanda roads were constructed. Two years were sufficient to demonstrate to the public the great utility of these

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public enterprises. Since that time nearly every public road in the township has been piked. Since 1880, the rude wooden bridges have been replaced by substantial iron structures.

SCHOOLS.

At an early period in the history of Logan township a log school house stood on the George W. Richardson farm, in which one Benham, and subsequently William Knittle, taught school. In 1829, Archelaus Martin presided over a school of about fifteen pupils. The pioneer schools were all conducted on the old principle of subscription, the amount stipulated being a certain amount of tuition per pupil. About 1840, however, the people began to take action in the matter of organizing common school districts. As the population of the township increased school districts were organized and log school houses erected to meet the growing requirements of the public. In 1860 there were six sub-districts, two east and four west of the Auglaize River. At the present writing there are seven sub-districts and one joint district. In each of these districts there is an elegant brick school house, supplied with all the modern appliances necessary for such schools.

CHURCHES.

In 1833 the Rev. James B. Finley organized Methodist Episcopal societies at St. Mary's, Fort Amanda and Lima. For a number of years services were held in the block-house in the southeastern corner of the fort. In 1848 (see Allen County History) an M. E. church building was erected on section 24. Since that date the German Methodists have built a church on section 20. Later the United Brethren Church built on section 28.

These different denominations preserve harmonious relations, and are free from sectional strife.

BUCKLAND VILLAGE.

Buckland Village, the only one in the township, was platted by Josiah Clawson and John H. Gochenour, November 27, 1872, and was originally named White Feather after an Indian village located near by. After the construction of the Lake Erie and Western railroad the name was changed to Buckland in honor of General Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio, one of the promoters of

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the road. The name was not changed officially, however, until 1891, when a petition was presented to the county commissioners to incorporate the village and change the name from White Feather to Buckland. The petition was granted, and an election of village officers ordered. The village at that time had three hundred inhabitants.

At the first election, held in 1892, W. G. Brorein was elected Mayor; W. U. Lathrop, Clerk; W. N. Dingledine, Treasurer; T. Bodkin, Marshal; and R. W. Sharp, M. D., J. H. Gochenour, D. W. Kiester, Henry Sites, Fred. Ziegenbush, and A. Nuss, members of the Council.

The old town of White Feather occupied the west half of the northwest quarter of section eleven, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section ten, and the lots were numbered from one to thirty. The Auglaize River flows along the eastern border of the village, and the Lake Erie and Western Railroad extends through it from east to west. In 1874 the first addition to the village was made by J. H. Gochenour, and later three more were made by him. An addition was also made by Josiah Clawson.

The first store and residence were erected by Philip Stiles in 1873.

The following is a list of the village officers since it was incorporated:

Mayors.

W. G. Brorein	1892.
Joseph Pillars	1895.
Frederick Ziegenbush	1898.
S. W. Jones	1901.

Clerks.

W. U. Lathrop	1892.
W. U. Lathrop	1895.
J. Brorein	1898.
L. A. Reed	1901.

Treasurers.

W. N. Dingledine	1892–98.
J. Borton	1901.

CHURCHES.

In 1878 the first Christian Union Church was erected in the north part of the village. As the village grew in numbers the

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membership of the church became proportionately greater, until 1898, when a commodious frame church was erected in the central part of town. The church membership is 75. The Sabbath School enrollment is 60.

SCHOOLS.

Soon after the incorporation of the village, and the election of a Board of Education, a substantial brick school building, containing three school rooms, was erected. The Schools under the charge of Mr. T. A. White are equal, in point of efficiency, to any of the village schools of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Russell Berryman, son of William Berryman of Devonshire, England, was born in that country, January 9th, 1816. Owing to his hunting propensities, and his numerous infractions of the game laws of the realm William Berryman and family, accompanied by his brother John, left Devonshire, and came to Dayton, Ohio, in 1820, where he purchased ninety-three acres of land, located in what is now one of the densely populated wards of that city. After their arrival at Dayton, his brother John went south and was never heard of afterward. William Berryman, after the purchase of his land at Dayton, devoted his attention to farming until 1825, when he sold his Dayton property and moved to Logan township in Auglaize county, where he purchased ninety-three acres of land in the northeast quarter of section 27. He immediately erected thereon a commodious log house for the accommodation of his large family, consisting of himself, his wife and twelve children. He chose for his house a location near the Auglaize river, immediately south of what is known as "Johnny Appleseed's" nursery. Here he reared his family and resided until his death, which occurred in 1837. After his death the farm passed into the possession of Russell Berryman, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Berryman was twice married. Of the first marriage five children were born: Ephraim, John, and James; Cornelia, who married Dr. Edward Stocken, and Rosabel, wife of F. Blackburn. Of the second marriage there were born, Abraham, Thomas, William, Warren, Russell and Guy, who died in infancy; Flora, who married John Miller; Mercy, unmarried; Margaret, who married L. Cochran; Rosetta,

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wife of William Myers; Martha, wife of Arnold Taft, and Cora, wife of Benjamin Shappell.

The few pioneers residing in Logan township in 1825, were surrounded by Indians. A tribe of Shawnees was located at White Feather near Buckland, a second tribe of Shawnees at Shawnee Town, where the Children's Home in Allen county is situated, and a fierce tribe of Ottowas, north of Fort Amanda. Being in constant communication with the Shawnees, Berryman soon acquired their language, and often participated in their sports and feasts. As he spoke the language with fluency, he was frequently employed as an interpreter. Later in life he amused his friends by dancing Indian dances, and describing Indian pow-wows. On one occasion he witnessed an incident in his boyhood that occurred at James Crosier's house, located about two miles up the river. An Indian named Leeso, a noted thief of Shawnee Town, pawned a log-chain and two copper kettles at Crosiers for two bladders filled with whiskey. As soon as he received them he started west in the direction of the river, intending to cross and indulge in a drunk. He was hardly out of sight when Indian whoops were heard in the opposite direction. A few minutes later three Indians mounted on ponies rode up to the house and inquired for Leeso. They were informed that he had been there a short time before, and that he was probably by that time across the river. They immediately started in pursuit of the thief and overtook him near the river. They relieved him of his ill gotten whiskey and whipped him nearly to death with hickory switches, and left him lying on the bank of the river. They then returned to Crosier's and demanded the stolen goods, which were returned to them. Being satisfied with the restitution, they returned to Shawnee. Leeso survived the chastisement and lived to commit numerous thefts in after years.

After the departure of the Indians in 1832, wild game became abundant for a few years. "It is related of Russell Berryman, that going to a deer crossing one morning, he shot seven deer in one spot before breakfast time, and as late as 1838, Leonard Place and his brother, in a two days' hunt secured four barrels of nicely dressed and packed venison."

Russell Berryman and his brother Thomas killed twenty-seven deer one winter, and after the entrails were taken from

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them, they were frozen, and in that state were loaded on a sled and taken to Dayton, where they were exchanged for salt.

The pioneers of Logan township were exposed to all the inconveniences incident to the frontier. The old mill, operated by the Quakers at Wapakoneta, was the only one within a radius of forty miles. In 1826, William Berryman and his two sons, Thomas and Russell, loaded their canoe with a few bushels of corn and rowed up the Auglaize river, a distance of over fifteen miles, to the Wapakoneta mill. They arrived there in the evening and were informed that their grist could not be ground until the next morning. "Several Indians invited them to share their huts or lodges for the night — they accepted the hospitality of one of the leading ones. Upon retiring, the old Indian assigned one corner of the lodge to his guests; took one corner with a couple of blankets himself, his squaw with the same number of blankets another, the children took the fourth corner with half a dozen deer skins for their bed and cover, and three dogs took the center of the room. At the dawn of day, a loud wough came from the Indian; the squaw and the children immediately arose; the latter soon made a fire on the outside of the lodge, and the squaw taking a large piece of meat from a gum on the outside of the hut, and cutting it in pieces, and putting it along with potatoes, dried corn, and corn meal, into a large skillet placed it over a fire where it was allowed to cook for half an hour. At the end of that time the skillet was set in the center of the lodge — the dogs were kicked out — and with wooden spoons, William Berryman and his sons partook of the breakfast."

Russell Berryman was a familiar figure in the county until a few years ago. After living fifty-three years on the farm that he had helped to develop, he died at the age of sixty-two years, five months and twenty-five days.

John S. Butcher was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1838. He received a common school education, as good as the time and circumstances would permit. At the age of fifteen years he left home and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1859, when he entered a farm in Knox county, Ohio. After two years of labor in the development of this farm he sold it, and moved to Auglaize

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county. In 1861 he purchased the east half of the northwest quarter of section nine in Logan township. Later he bought the west half of the same quarter section. In 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Crottinger. Of this union eight children have been born: William Henry, Sarah, Alice, Ellen, Martha, Cora, James, and Clarence. Four are married, and three of them are residing in Buckland, this county, and one resides in Waynesfield. Mr. Butcher having a correct appreciation of learning has given each of his children a liberal education. Every community has among its citizens a few men of recognized influence and ability. The community soon perceived Mr. Butcher's ability as a manager of public affairs. He has long and faithfully served the people of his township and the county in positions of trust. He is a Democrat of the old school, and upon that ticket he has been elected Justice of the Peace of Logan township, which office he has held for twenty-five years. He has served as township trustee for six years, and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society for twenty-five years. He was elected County Commissioner in 1894, and reëlected in 1897.

William G. Brorein was born in Marion county, Ohio, October 30, 1861, and is a son of Gebhard and Sophia (Gracely) Brorein. When he was five years old his parents moved to Logan township where they have since resided. He helped to clear his father's farm and attended the district school during the winter. In the spring and summer of 1879, he attended the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, after which he taught during the winter and attended the summer terms of that school until 1883, when he was elected superintendent of the Cridersville schools, which position he occupied for three years. During his residence at Cridersville he held his first office, being elected a member of the village council. In 1886 he engaged with W. H. Butcher, in the mercantile business, at Buckland, where he yet has a general store. He was three times elected clerk of Logan township, and when the village of Buckland was incorporated in 1892, was elected its first Mayor, receiving every vote cast. He was reëlected the following year, but resigned upon being elected to the General Assembly, having received the nomina-

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tion by his party without opposition. He was elected to the 72d General Assembly, and during both terms served on the finance committee. He was elected to the 73d General Assembly as senator from the 32d district. During his service in this body he was chosen by the Democratic caucus as one of the members of the conference committee which negotiated the fusion with the anti-Hanna Republicans. He was made chairman of the Public Works committee, and a member of the finance and other committees. He took an active part in securing the passage of the bill partially abolishing capital punishment, and was the author of the bill enacted into law amending the general township school laws. During his legislative career he not only took active interest in general legislation, but carefully looked after the interests of his county and district.

He was appointed by Governor Bushnell a member of the Board of Ohio Commissioners to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, held at Omaha from June to October, 1898.

Senator Brorein was united in marriage in 1882, to Miss Sarah E. Butcher, a daughter of Commissioner John H. Butcher. One child has been born to them. (From John B. Walsh's Biographical Sketches of Auglaize County.)

John H. Gochenour was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, January 13, 1835. His father died in 1839, and four years afterward his mother married John Dingledine, a native of the Old Dominion. The boy was educated in the common schools of Shenandoah county, and made his home with his mother and stepfather, until he was eighteen years of age. In 1849, he emigrated to Ohio and began learning the carpenter's trade in Champaign county. In 1853, he married Miss Sarah C. Weaver. Four children have been born of this union, two, only, are living: Elva A. and Jeanetta, both of them having supplemented their common school education by attendance at college.

Mr. Gochenour, after his marriage, moved to Logan township, Auglaize county, and settled on the farm now occupied by him. The first business to which his attention upon his arrival in 1859, was the erection of a house in the midst of the forest. The development of a farm was a work slow in process, but by

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dint of persevering labor and economy he cleared seventy-five acres of land. Year by year, as his means permitted, he added to the original tract of land, until he is now the owner of four hundred acres of excellent land, all the fruits of his exertions, coupled with the assistance of his esteemed and agreeable helpmate.

Mr. and Mrs. Gochenour are members of the Christian Union Church, and are zealous and active workers in the same. In his political career, he has always been a stanch Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan. He has been township treasurer for many years, has also held the position of land appraiser, and in fact, has held all the offices of the township; discharging the duties of each with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

Peter Sunderland, a soldier of the American Revolution, was born in 1737, and came to Ohio in 1817. He entered land near Dayton, Ohio, on which he resided until 1822, when he and his wife came to Logan township and lived with their son Dye Sunderland, until his death, which occurred in 1827.

Mr. Sunderland joined the patriots of the Revolution, early in the spring of 1775, and participated in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill.

On the night of the 16th of June, 1775, the regiment to which he belonged crossed the neck of the bay and intrenched themselves on Breed's Hill. When the morning dawned there was a great stir on board the British fleet that lay in the harbor. Thousands of spectators who climbed to the house-tops in Boston to watch the progress of events, could be seen from the redoubt. About one o'clock the British made an assault on the redoubt, and were repulsed with the loss of a great number of men. A second assault was followed with a result equally disastrous. Unfortunately for the Patriots, their ammunition by this time was nearly exhausted. When the third assault was made the patriots had but three rounds of powder and ball, which were expended on the advancing enemy, and then there was a lull. The Americans, now out of ammunition, clubbed their guns and hurled stones at the assailants. After firing the last charge, Sunderland picked up three guns in succession to find that each

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had been discharged. Upon picking up a fourth gun he was attacked by a British soldier who struck at him with a saber. A quick turn of the gun caused the edge of the instrument to strike directly in his mouth, cutting through each cheek. Again the British soldier struck, and again the blow was partially parried, causing the weapon to cut through the wall of the abdomen. At this stage in the encounter, Sunderland succeeded in discharging his gun into the face of his assailant and thrust his bayonet through the body. He then withdrew in haste from the intrenchment, believing that he was the last man in the retreat. He succeeded in reaching a swamp where he found a man accompanied by his wife and an infant. Here Sunderland dressed his wounds as best he could, binding a large handkerchief about his abdomen. He then crossed the swamp; the water in a number of places being so deep that they were compelled to swim. At such places the infant was tossed from one to the other.

On reaching the opposite margin of the swamp, Mr. Sunderland concealed himself in a thicket for three days. On the third day he was found by a relief party and conveyed to a place of safety.

William Taylor, a veteran of three wars, was born in New Jersey, July 4th, 1754, and was twenty-two years old when the battle of Lexington was fought. He joined the Revolutionary army in 1776, and served until the close of the war. He is known to have participated in the battles of Brandywine, Stony Point, and the Siege at York Town. At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, he led a maritime life until 1793, when he enlisted in General Wayne's campaign against the Indians of northwestern Ohio. He was present at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and was an active participant in many of the skirmishes of that memorable campaign. In the spring of 1775, he was mustered out of service at Greenville, when he returned to Pennsylvania and married. In the fall of the same year he moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, and engaged in farming. In 1813, he enlisted in a company at Chillicothe, and joined General Green Clay's regiment at Cincinnati, and accompanied him in his march to relieve Fort Meigs, then besieged by the British and Indians. In October of the same year he participated in the battle of the

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Thames, where Proctor, the British General, was defeated, and Tecumseh the Indian chieftain was slain.

At the conclusion of the war of 1812, he returned to Pickaway county where he resided until 1833, when he and a number of families, residents of that county, moved to Logan township. In this township he entered one hundred and thirteen acres of land in section 35.

Mr. Taylor was a man of good general information, well read in his country's history, and was considered an authority on the wars in which he had participated. In politics he was an old line Whig, and when the Republican party was organized he became an ardent supporter of it.

Mr. Taylor was four times married. Of these marriages four children were born: Margaret, (wife of Isaac Terwillager), Susan (wife of L. Vance), Elizabeth, (wife of Robert Beard), and Harriet, (wife of John Dehart).

His pioneer experiences were about the same as those of his neighbors, the Sunderlands, the Richardsons, the Berrymans and the Places.

He lived on the farm that he entered in 1833, until he was a hundred and four years of age, when he sold it, and distributed his effects among his children and grandchildren. The last ten years of his life he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Dehart, near Spencerville, Ohio. He died July 4th, 1868, aged 114 years.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

The following from the Commissioners' Journal of Allen county is the official record of the organization of the township:

"Session of Allen county Commissioners, Dec. 1, 1834.

A petition was then presented to have original Town six South, Range seven east, made the limits of their township, and said township to be designated and known by the name of Clay. Petition granted, and bonds given, and advertisements written for an election to be held at James H. Coleman's for township officers on the 20th inst. (Dec.)"

Pursuant to the order of the commissioners an election was held at the house of J. H. Coleman on the 20th of December, 1834, when eleven votes were cast. James H. Coleman, Thomas

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Beer, and John Rogers served as judges, and Richard Henry and Joel Bayliff as clerks.

The following persons were elected to the respective offices: Trustees, John Rogers, David Vonblaricom, Thomas Beer; Clerk, Richard Henry; Treasurer, Joel Bayliff; Constable, Thomas Beer; Fence Viewers, James H. Coleman, Thomas Reed, Thomas Beer; Overseers of the Poor, William Copeland and Samuel Bechdolt.

Richard Henry was sworn into office by John Morris, justice of the peace of Union township.

The voters at this election were: Richard Henry, Joel Bayliff, David Vonblaricom, John Rogers, William Hinton, Thomas Beer, Thomas Reed, Byrd Richardson, James H. Coleman, William Copeland, and Samuel Bechdolt.

Clay township is six miles in length from east to west, and five miles in width. It, therefore, has an area of thirty square miles. It is bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Goshen township and Logan county, on the south by Shelby county, and on the west by Pusheta township.

"The soil of the township is largely of black loam, except in the immediate vicinity of St. Johns village, where the ridge, known as St. Johns ridge, crosses the northwestern corner, where it reaches its highest elevation. The surface of the township, however, is flat, and required an immense amount of artificial drainage to prepare it for cultivation." There were long years of waiting before the flats were capable of yielding the bounteous crops for which the township is famous at the present time. The system of ditch improvements inaugurated thirty years ago, and persistently carried on, year after year, has resulted in the complete drainage of the township. The vast products of corn and other varieties of grain attest the wisdom of the ditch improvements. Five years later public road improvements were commenced, and have kept pace with the other developments of the township, until nearly every public road in the township is a graveled pike.

Among the first settlers of the township may be mentioned John Rogers, John Corder, William Richardson, Charles Lusk, Peter Princehouse, Richard Henry, Benjamin Runyan, James H. Coleman, Edward Williams, and Andrew Perkins.

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The following roll of purchasers of United States lands is also an authentic pioneer record:

James Gordon, Sec. 5.
John Copeland, Sec. 5.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 5.

Byrd Richardson, Sec. 5.
Wm. Richardson, Sec. 6.
Scott Casper, Sec. 7.
Abraham Skillman, Sec. 9.
Wm. Rockland J. Dunlap, Sec. 24.
George Delong, Sec. 30.

George Bishop, Sec. 4.
John Dellenbaugh, Sec. 4.
Richard Henry, Sec. 7.
John Tobias, Sec. 7.
Nehemiah Broderic, Sec. 8.
Joel Bayliff, Sec. 12.
Charles Martin, Sec. 18.
Joseph Bush, Sec. 18.
George Newman, Sec. 18.
George Elsas, Sec. 20.
Henry Yost, Sec. 29.

William Copeland, Sec. 3.
Evander T. Hodges, Sec. 5.
Daniel Apple, Sec. 7.
Margaret Bayliff, Sec. 7.
Jacob Snider, Sec. 8.
Edward Williams, Sec. 8.
David W. Barber, Sec. 15.
Abraham Bilger, Sec. 20.
Julian Shepherd, Sec. 25.
John Foreman, Sec. 27.
John Tong, Sec. 27.
Joseph Schlichtig, Sec. 28.
Lewis Helminger, Sec. 28.
Philip Keller, Sec. 29.
Blazy Setler, Sec. 29.
William Staley, Sec. 30.
George Snyder, Sec. 30.

1832.

David Henry, Sec. 6.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 6.

1833.

John Shelbey, Sec. 5.
James Coleman, Sec. 6.
Isaac Coyl, Sec. 8.
Wm. Reed, Sec. 19.
Alfred Purcell, Sec. 25.
Samuel Henry, Sec. 30.

1834.

William Bitler, Sec. 4.
Daniel Bitler, Sec. 4.
Joel Bayless, Sec. 7.
Peter Brokhart, Sec. 7.
David Henry, Sec. 8.
Joseph Bush, Sec. 18.
George Linder, Sec. 18.
Charles Hawkinson, Sec. 18.
Lewis Helmberger, Sec. 20.
Ferd. Hahn, Sec. 29.
Christian Klienaught, Sec. 29.

1835.

John Copeland, Sec. 5.
Enos Stevens Oxley, Sec. 5.
David Bier, Sec. 7.
Enos S. Oxley, Sec. 8.
Ebenezer Hathaway, Sec. 8.
William Leist, Sec. 8.
Joseph Wright, Sec. 15.
Peter Pheneger, Sec. 25.
David McKnight, Sec. 25.
John Collier, Sec. 27.
Andrew Welch, Sec. 28.
Matthias Glasier, Sec. 28.
John Collier, Sec. 28.
Jacob Bundenthal, Sec. 29.
Joseph King, Sec. 29.
Thomas Powell, Sec. 30.
Joseph Wright, Sec. 14.

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1836.

Sinthy Harrod, Sec. 1.
James A. Morris, Sec. 1.
Hugh T. Rinehart, Sec. 2.
Henry Baughman, Sec. 3.
George Swickard, Sec. 3.
John Lacard, Sec. 4.
John Rogers, Sec. 5.
James Bier, Sec. 7.
George Mink, Sec. 8.
James Manning, Sec. 9.
John Corder, Sec. 10.
James Manning, Sec. 10.
John Bailey, Sec. 11.
George Runkle, Sec. 14.
Aaron Hartley, Sec. 15.
John D. Mifford, Sec. 15.
Valentine Flegel, Sec. 17.
Matthias Babcock, Sec. 17.
Leonard West, Sec. 18.
Joel Babcock, Sec. 19.
Germsey Leiter, Sec. 20.
Joseph C. Wilson, Sec. 21.
Nicholas Gross, Sec. 21.
Jacob Chambers, Sec. 22.
John Smith, Sec. 22.
Gerhart Thersticker, Sec. 23.
Amos Arthur, Sec. 23.
Amos Hunter, Sec. 24.
Charles Reed, Sec. 25.
Benjamin Stiles, Rec. 26.
James Ellison, Sec. 27.
Bartlett Elrod, Sec. 27.
John Foreman, Sec. 28.
Robert Reed, Sec. 28.
John Bierlein, Sec. 30.

Simon Biggs, Sec. 1.
George P. Williams, Sec. 1.
Jonathan Swickard, Sec. 2.
Davis Trumbo, Sec. 3.
Henry Baughman, Sec. 4.
David Eversole, Sec. 4.
William Brackney, Sec. 6.
Casper Brodenbender, Sec. 8.
Andrew Herbst, Sec. 8.
Henry Coleman, Sec. 10.
David Eversole, Sec. 10.
Julian Rinehart, Sec. 11.
William Runyan, Sec. 12.
Benjamin Faler, Sec. 14.
David Eversole, Sec. 15.
Daniel Beery, Sec. 15.
Andrew Herbst, Sec. 17.
Elizabeth Miller, Sec. 17.
Joel Babcock, Sec. 18.
Michael Nipgen, Sec. 19.
Joseph Graham, Sec. 21.
George Gier, Sec. 21.
David Reed, Sec. 21.
David Reed, Sec. 22.
Aaron Hartley, Sec. 22.
James Hamilton, Sec. 23.
Philip Fetters, Sec. 23.
Henry Seffers, Sec. 24.
Warren Hays, Sec. 25.
Thomas Moore, Sec. 27.
James Conners, Sec. 27.
Jacob Michard, Sec. 27.
John Wiss, Sec. 28.
Stephen Hurling, Sec. 29.
John Jonster, Sec. 30.

1837.

Uri Mix, Sec. 1.
William Copeland, Sec. 3.
John Strickler, Sec. 8.
Wililam Crumeller, Sec. 10.
Richard Bodkin and Jno. Gray, Sec. 14.
Jacob Rock, Sec. 17.
David W. Barber, Sec. 17.
John Weimert, Sec. 25.
George Thresher, Sec. 26.

William Brackney, Sec. 3.
Daniel Bitler, Sec. 4.
Thomas Brier, Sec. 9.
Jacob Whetstone, Sec. 12.
Barbara Rock, Sec. 17.
John Cunningham, Sec. 17.
Stephen Bull, Sec. 25.
John Nipgen, Sec. 25.
Rebecca Bilger, Sec. 26.

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1838.

George M. Martin, Sec. 2.
Amos Copeland, Sec. 3.
Abner Copeland, Sec. 11.
Madison Copeland, Sec. 12.
Samuel Dunlap, Sec. 25.
William H. Hurley, Sec. 2.
Hamilton Davison, Sec. 9.
Joseph Copeland, Sec. 12.
Benjamin Strausbaugh, Sec. 25.
Henry Crowell, Sec. 21.

1839.

Hamilton Davison, Sec. 3.
Thomas Oakley, Sec. 11.
Christopher F. Hahn, Sec. 17.
William Miller, Sec. 24.
Henry Crowell, Sec. 24.
Jeremiah Furrow, Sec. 3.
William Miller, Sec. 12.
Christopher Kramer, Sec. 17.
Barzillai F. Moore, Sec. 12.

1840.

Joseph Gibson, Sec. 1.
Micajah Lane, Sec. 2.

1841.

Hamilton Davison, Sec. 10.
William Miller, Sec. 12.
Daniel Caldwell, Sec. 12.
Hamilton Dawson, Sec. 15.

1842.

Peter Rott, Sec. 16.
Michael Leatherman, Sec. 16.
Nicholas Gross, Sec. 16.
Michael Gross, Sec. 16.
John Rott, Sec. 16.
John Watt, Sec. 16.
John Norst, Sec. 16.
Jno. H. F. Yosting, Sec. 27.

1843.

George Grier, Sec. 16.

1847.

Stephen Werling, Sec. 29.
Henry Bay, Sec. 30.
Godfrey Kailzel, Sec. 30.
John Burlain, Sec. 30.

1848.

Michael Rinehart, Sec. 30.
James Whetstone, Sec. 30.

1851.

John Lusk, Sec. 2.
Jacob Hawey, Sec. 12.
John Shaw, Sec. 11.
Jacob Leopley, Sec. 12.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following tabulated list of township officers is as nearly complete as can be ascertained from the county records:

Justices of the Peace.

1853. Daniel Bitler.
1855. John Rogers.
1858. Daniel McKercher.
1859. George M. Rogers.
1861. John M. Shaw.
1862. James H. Coleman.

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1863. J. M. Shaw.
1864. William Lusk.
1865. George M. Rogers.
1867. J. M. Shaw.
1873 to 1902. Wm. Bush.
1882. J. A. Dobie.
1884. William Barber.
1885. W. L. Bailey.
1901 to 1903. F. E. Bailey.
1903. W. J. Coleman.

Clerks.

1862. William Bitler.
1864. William Bush.
1865. William Bush.
1866. John M. Shaw.
1867 to 1875. William Bush.
1875. A. Welshhance.
1876. William Marsh.
1878. Joseph Chambers.
1880. Jacob Runkle.
1882. Enoch Rithman.
1883. Jacob George.
1884. J. M. Snider.
1885. J. W. Bailey.
1888. George Bailey.
1889. J. W. Bailey.
1891. A. J. Lusk.
1892. E. S. Lusk.
1896. J. W. Brackney.
1898. Frank A. Runkle.
1903. James Killian.

Treasurers.

1862. Allen Bitler.
1863 to 1867. Christian Bitler.
1867 to 1869. John Martin.
1869 to 1872. Lewis Myers.
1872 to 1877. Christian Bitler.
1877. A. Welshhance.
1879. W. A. Perkins.
1884. George L. Limbert.
1885. Jacob Gnagi.
1887. Reuben Brackney.
1890. Jacob Gnagi.
1891. F. E. Bailey.
1894. M. D. Thrush.
1896. J. M. Copeland.
1900. Jedediah Allen.
1901. Frank Martin.
1903. J. R. Cordrey.

SCHOOLS.

There are now ten sub-district schools in the township, nearly all of which are provided with substantial brick buildings. The enumeration of youth of school age is three hundred and sixty-eight. John Corder, James H. Coleman, Samuel Bitler, and Arthur Bitler were the pioneer teachers of the township.

CHURCHES.

There are seven churches in the township, which certainly speaks well for the morals of the inhabitants. They are as follows: Methodist Episcopal one, Protestant Methodist one, German Lutheran one, Christian one and German Methodist one.

ST. JOHN'S VILLAGE.

This beautiful village occupies the site of a former noted Shawnee town, known in history as Blackhoof town. After the

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expulsion of the Shawnee Indians from the Piqua towns in 1780, Blackhoof, the chief of all the tribes and clans of that Indian nation, moved to this locality and erected his tepee on the large gravel mound in the south part of what is now the village of St. Johns. After the establishment of the Quaker mission at Wapakoneta, by direction of Henry Harvey, a two story cabin, eighteen by twenty-four feet was erected on what is now lot number twenty-nine, in St. Johns. The great chief resided in this log house from 1822, until his death, which occurred in the summer of 1831. (For further particulars concerning Blackhoof see Chapter XI.)

The cabins vacated by the Indians in 1832, were soon occupied by the early pioneers of the township. John Corder lived in Blackhoof's house until he purchased what is known as the Tam farm in Duchouquet township. A number of Indian huts were occupied by pioneers as late as 1838.

The village of St. Johns was platted by Daniel Bitler and John Rogers in the summer of 1835, and was named St. Johns. There was some contention between the proprietors as to name. From tradition we learn that the question was settled by casting lots.

The village site is on the line of Union and Clay townships, chiefly in the latter. The original plat of 1835 comprised fifty-six lots. Since that date three additions have been made. Number one by Emma Loony, number two by John Rogers, and number three by Samuel Tobias.

The first religious society of the village was organized by Rev. James B. Finley at the house of Charles Lusk, with twelve members in 1835. Charles Lusk was appointed leader of this class, and its meetings were conducted at his house for an indefinite period. During this time this class was one of several organized along a line extending into Allen county. Revs. J. B. Finley and John Alexander were the pioneers in the work of organization. "In 1835, Revs. David Burns and Wesley J. Wells were assigned to this field."

"The Christians have an old organization in St. Johns, which is among the very first in this territory. They have a very comfortable frame house of worship."

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GUYER VILLAGE.

Guyer was regularly laid out by George Geyer in 1893, and occupies a part of the farm that he entered in 1840. Soon after the construction of the Ohio Southern railroad a store and warehouse were erected which have done a thriving business since that time. The village is located in the midst of a rich agricultural region. The business is confined to the supply of the surrounding country with the most necessary articles of trade.

The business of the town is represented by two quite respectable dry goods stores, one hotel, two saloons, one grain elevator, one stave mill and saw-mill, and one agricultural implement store.

SANTA FE.

This village is located in section twenty-five on the line between Logan and Auglaize counties. The place has not assumed very large proportions, and its business is mainly local, being confined to the trade of the immediate neighborhood.

Its business is confined to two dry goods stores, one grocery store, one blacksmith shop, and one hotel. There are two churches, one school building and one physician. The town so far as improvements in the way of new buildings is concerned, is at a stand still. The population in 1900 was about one hundred and fifty.

GUTMAN.

Gutman Station on the Toledo and Ohio Central railroad, is a place of commercial importance, near the center of the township. A dry goods store owned by John N. Gutman and his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Gutman, is largely patronized by the surrounding country. The Gutman brothers also buy grain, and their new elevator is one of the best on the line of the T. and O. C. railroad.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Bitler was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1807. His parents moved to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He married Miss Rebecca Snyder, February 27, 1828, and came to Franklin county, Ohio, January 23, 1832. Two years later he came to this county, and settled at St. Johns. His wife died August 14th, 1857, and he remarried February 9th, 1865, marrying Rosa A. Bechdolt.

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He was mail agent in this and Logan counties from 1847 to 1872. The exposure incident to mail carrying in a new country unprovided with roads told fearfully upon his health, as he contracted rheumatism in a violent form, from which he was confined to his bed for a period of three years. In 1869 he erected the "Bitler House," in St. Johns, which was a popular hotel for many years. Mr. Bitler's family by his first wife consisted of three sons and six daughters, named Christian, Arthur, Samuel, Mary, Hannah, Lucy A., Elmira, Elizabeth, and Mahala; by his sceond wife one stepson, E. W. Parker, and two daughters, Aurora Belle and Dora May.

Mr. Bitler died at St. Johns, July 13, 1889.

James H. Coleman was born in Kentucky, January 14th, 1792. When he was fourteen months old his parents moved to Warren county, Ohio. He had a distinct recollection of the great "Peace Treaty made at Greenville." His family, like many other pioneer families, moved about once every ten years. When James attained the age of twenty-two years he moved to Shelby county, and a few years later moved to Logan county.

In May, 1833, he entered two hundred and seventy-three acres of land in section six in Clay township. In making his selections of lands, attention was given to the good natural drainage of them, a precaution that redounded to his benefit in after years. Like some of the other early pioneers, he and his family resided in an Indian cabin, until an acre of timbered land was cleared and a house erected on his farm.

The first township election was held at his cabin, December 20th, 1834, at which election he was elected fence viewer.

Mr. Coleman was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the township, which office he held for eighteen years. In 1834 he was elected commissioner of Allen county, receiving the unanimous vote of his township. This is the only case of unanimity at an election in the township.

Mr. Coleman died April 2nd, 1883.

William Bush, one of the early pioneers of the township, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 2nd, 1822. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Bush, came to Ohio in 1824, descending the Ohio river on a raft made of logs, landing at

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Cincinnati, where they resided a short time before taking up their residence in Butler county. During the time that the family resided in that county he served an apprenticeship under a wagon maker. Mr. Bush remained at home until August 15th, 1834, when he purchased a farm in the northeast portion of Pusheta township. A few years later he moved to St. Johns where he has since resided. In 1853 he married Miss Margaret Neil. Of this union ten children have been born, eight of whom are living: Henrietta, Catherine E., Marion S., William E., Charles W., Irena B., Everett E., and Icy M. Mr. Bush served six years as county commissioner, six years as township clerk, and has been justice of the peace of the township for twenty-eight years.

Mr. Bush is of an unassuming nature, never seeking notoriety, and never thrusting his opinions upon others. Unostentatious in his private life, and courteous in his administration of public affairs, he has always had hosts of friends.

Amos Copeland was born August 10th, 1816, in Green county, Ohio, and was twenty years of age when his parents moved to Clay township. The family located in section six, and occupied a cabin, formerly the residence of Du Chien, son-in-law of the chief Blackhoof. Amos remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years old, when he established a home of his own. November 23, 1839, he was married to Miss Mary J. Layton. Of this marriage nine children were born, of whom six are living: George, who married Eva Graham; Julia, Mrs. Samuel Brackney; William N., who married Ellen Robinson; Elza B., who married Anna Herring; Miriam, the wife of Casper N. Chenoweth; Scott W., who married Emma Chambers. Two sons, John and George, served in the Civil War, the latter being killed in the battle of Resaca.

After his marriage, our subject located on the northeast quarter of section three, Clay township, on which a log cabin was situated. Here he resided for six years, when he exchanged the tract for an unimproved piece of land in section four. He operated this farm for twenty-four years, during which time he cleared over one hundred acres and added two hundred acres to his original purchase. In the fall of 1875 he moved to St.

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Johns where he resided until his death, which occurred July 25th, 1898.

William Lusk, son of Charles and Anna Lusk, was born in Virginia July 14th, 1817, and when about eighteen years of age came with his parents to this county. He had very limited educational opportunities in the old State, and here it fell to his lot to work rather than attend school. The father was a strict temperance man, and the son became likewise an advocate of sobriety, and, notwithstanding the influences by which he was surrounded during his youth when liquor was a factor in the fields, he is able to say that he has never used intoxicating liquor during his whole life. In 1833, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1859 was licensed as a local minister, which relation he sustained until the present time. From 1839 to 1845 he lived in Missouri, but returned to Auglaize county at the latter date, where he has since resided. He owns a large tract of land, west of St. Johns, on which he has built for himself an elegant residence. The upright life that he has lived commands the respect of all who know him.

Asa Martin was born in Clinton county, Ohio, January 15th, 1822. In 1838 he settled in Clay township three and a half miles south of St. Johns with his father in what was then a swamp. February 22nd, 1844, he was married to Hannah Coleman, who bore him fifteen children, eleven of whom are still living. After his father died in 1851 he bought out the other heirs' interests in his father's farm, cleared it up and improved the land until it was one of the most productive farms in the county.

Throughout his life he was an upright, straightforward and conscientious Christian man and for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the oldest and last survivor of a family of six children. He was a highly respected and often honored citizen in his community, and no man in the county stood higher in the estimation of his fellow men. He filled various offices of trust in his township and at the time of his death was serving his second term as county infirmary director, the duties of which position he faithfully and conscientiously performed.

He died December 27th, 1891.

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JOHN ROGERS was born in Orange county, New York, October 20th, 1800. His parents subsequently moved to Sussex county, New Jersey, and finally to Licking county, Ohio, in 1814. In 1821 he went to Richland county, Ohio, and shortly afterward married Miss Mary Hadley of Mt. Vernon. In the autumn of 1833 he came to Auglaize county and settled on the site of the Blackhoof village, where he became one of the two original founders of St. Johns. Two years later Clay township was organized, and at the first election he was chosen trustee of the township. He afterwards held the office of justice of the peace. His wife died about 1841, and ten years later he married Mrs. Nancy Bechdolt. To the development of the community he contributed his full share; and having attained his eightieth year, he laid down the burden of cares and years, April 30, 1880, and embraced the rest which awaits even the restless. He was thus closely associated with the village and township, having assisted in the founding of both, and continued identified with them during a period of nearly half a century. R. SUTTON.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

The history of the organization of Goshen township is recorded in the Commissioners' journal of Allen county, dated December 5th, 1836, and reads as follows: "Bazle Day then presented a petition for a new township to be struck off of Wayne township, beginning at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section thirty (30), in Town number five (5), south of range number eight (8) east, thence east to the county line between Allen and Hardin counties, thence south to Logan county line, thence west with said line to the northwest corner of Logan county, thence south to the northeast corner of Shelby county, thence west to the southwest corner of section thirty-one, in Town six (6) south of Range number eight (8) east, thence north to the place of beginning. The Commissioners being satisfied that legal notice had been given for the alteration, or for a new township to be struck off, granted the same petition, and the bounds of township to be as described in the petition, and said township to be designated and known by number sixteen (16), named Goshen. And that the electors of said township hold an election

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for township officers at Eli E. Corson's on Saturday the 17th of December."

"Advertisements written and sent by Basle Day."

Goshen township is six miles in length from east to west, and three and a half miles in width. Its area, therefore, is twenty-one square miles. It is only a few years since this township, like the other contiguous territory, was the habitation of Indians and wild animals. The numerous mounds, inclosures and curiously formed earth-works that still remain, are evidences of its former Indian occupation. The great landed estates in the prairie are unsurpassed in picturesque beauty and fertility by any other locality in northern Ohio. The annual yield of Indian corn raised on the prairie is about one hundred and fifty thousand bushels, of wheat, twenty-five thousand bushels, and proportionally large quantities of oats, broom-corn, and potatoes.

The great prairie and its drainage streams, in a former geologic period, formed one of the five gaps in the dividing ridge of Ohio, through which the waters of the glacial sea flowed to the south. The great volume of water that flowed through the gap carried vast numbers of icebergs, loaded with great quantities of debris, which was deposited as the bergs melted, forming gravel ridges along the line of the ocean current. There are evidences that there were ice gorges at the opening of the gap on the north, and the bergs scraped and tore up the Erie clay at the bottom of the channel through the prairie. This prairie is also the source of two important rivers of the state, the Scioto and the Great Miami. The Scioto drains the greater part of the east prairie; while Muchinippi creek, head of the Miami, has been deepened and widened until it resembles a small river, and drains the west prairie and adjacent territory.

The soil in the eastern and southern portions of the township is a black, swampy loam. In the northern part it occasionally becomes clayey.

ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES.

In the following list of land entries in Goshen township the original claimants numbered from one to nineteen in the Virginia Military Lands, are not given, as the proper data could not be obtained in time for the publication of this work. The total area of these lands is 2,526.11 acres.

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1830.

Daniel Black, Section 34.

1831.

Daniel Black, Section 34.

1832.

James Abernathy, Sec. 25.
Simon Morecraft, Sec. 33.
Samuel Morecraft, Sec. 3.
Basle Day, Sec. 33.
Washington Buffenbarger, Sec. 34.

1833.

John Burgett, Sec. 27.
Sampson Buffenbarger, Sec. 32.
Washington Buffenbarger, Sec. 33.
Simonton Buffenbarger, Sec. 34.
Sampson Buffenbarger, Sec. 4.
Samuel Buffenbarger, Sec. 5.
Alexander Templeton, Sec. 25.
Eli E. Corson, Sec. 33
Basle Day, Sec. 33.
James Denton, Sec. 3.
Jacob Weaver, Sec. 4.
Alanson Earl, Sec. 8.

1834.

Amos Wittiam, Sec. 27.
Charles Skillings, Sec. 3.
Solomon Hanks, Sec. 4.
Solomon Hanks, Sec. 8.
John Gilroy, Sec. 29.
Joseph Cline, Sec. 4.
Wm. Coddington, Sec. 5.

1835.

Simonton Buffenbarger, Sec. 27.
Simon Morecroft, Sec. 28.
David Turner, Sec. 32.
John Gilroy, Sec. 32.
Simon Morecraft, Sec. 33.
Henry Reaburn, Sec. 36.
Simonton Buffenbarger, Sec. 4.
Solomon Buffenbarger, Sec. 7.
George Murray, Sec. 7.
George Murray, Sec. 8.
Robert McKnight, Sec. 9.
Daniel Black, Sec. 27.
Sampson Buffenbarger, Sec. 28.
Silas Tolman, Sec. 32.
Samuel Buffenbarger, Sec. 33.
Daniel Black, Sec. 35.
Samuel Morecraft, Sec. 3.
Wm. McLaughlin, Sec. 6.
Benjamin Boggers, Sec. 7.
Samuel Williams, Sec. 8.
Robert Adair, Sec. 9.
Robert McKnight, Sec. 10.

1836.

Wm. Black, Sec. 27.
John Zehner, Sec. 30.
Robert Lee Gilmore Means, Sec. 30.
R. L. G. Means, Sec. 31.
John W. Thomas, Sec. 31.
Samuel Morecraft, Sec. 3.
Vincent Reames, Sec. 3.
Thomas Patterson, Sec. 4.
James Dale Trevitt, Sec. 4.
John Dunan, Sec. 5.
Jacob Harrod, Sec. 30.
Joseph Brown, Sec. 30.
Simon Morecraft, Sec. 29.
Lyman North, Sec. 31.
Joseph Kline, Sec. 32.
William Jett, Sec. 3.
Eli Eldridge, Sec. 4.
Sampson Buffenbarger, Sec. 4.
Joseph Cline, Sec. 5.
Thoams Patterson, Sec. 5.

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John McClean, Sec. 6.
Geo. P. Williams, Sec. 8.
Thomas Patterson, Sec. 8.
Nathaniel Hunter, Sec. 9.
Samuel Moore, Sec. 9.
Saul Schaul, Sec. 10.
David Hull, Sec. 11.
Jacob Mix, Sec. 31.
Asa Gray, Sec. 6.
Samuel Moore, Sec. 10.

Asa Gray, Sec. 6.
Geo. P. Williams, Sec. 7.
Samuel Watson, Sec. 8.
John Kindle, Sec. 9.
Richard G. Moore, Sec. 10.
Rezin Franks, Sec. 10.
John W. Thomas, Sec. 31.
John Starett, Sec. 3.
John Kindle, Sec. 9.
Lemuel Schaul, Sec. 10.

1838.

Nicholas Marz, Sec. 2.
Henry King, Sec. 3.
Gilbert Hurley, Sec. 10.
Sarah Smith, Sec. 10.
William Marquis, Sec. 11.

John Connelly, Sec. 3.
Ephraim Caldwell, Sec. 6.
Wm. Marquis, Sec. 10.
Henry King, Sec. 10.
Christian Smith, Sec. 9.

1839.

Winslow Robinson, Sec. 26.
Joseph Hipple, Sec. 31.
Winslow Robinson, Sec. 35.

James Cramer, Sec. 29.
James Cramer, Sec. 32.

1847.

David Cohrmley, Sec. 11.

1851.

Byram Baldwin, Sec. 32.

1852.

R. L. G. Means, Secs. 31 and 7.

Philip Smith, Sec. 10.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the township officers as near as can be ascertained from the county records. Owing to the want of courtesy of the township clerk, H. V. Wagstaff, we were denied access to the township records, the only proper source of information on the subject.

Justices of the Peace.

1853. Josiah Bidwell.
1856. Daniel Delzell.
1862. L. O. Alylworth.
1864. A. Mix.
1867. H. M. Cline.
1871. Nathan Martin.
1873. H. M. Cline.
1874. L. Combs.
1875. C. N. Buff.
1877. H. H. Burden.
1884. G. S. Gary.
1887–92. G. R. Gary.
1892–1903. J. F. Van Horn.
1903. W. H. H. Burden.

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Clerks.

1878.	Lewis Lindermuth.	1885.	Mack Hull.
1879.	E. H. Ewing.	1892.	H. S. Chapman.
1880.	J. S. Earl.	1898.	A. Hamilton.
1882.	A. D. Brubaker.	1902.	H. V. Wagstaff.

Treasurers.

1878.	Orin North.	1885.	Orin North.
1879.	Orin North.	1892.	Orin North.
1880.	Orin North.	1898.	Orin North.
1882.	Orin North.	1902.	J. R. Cordrey.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE.

The center of population of Goshen township is New Hampshire, a neat village and handsomely located. No village in the county has attended more earnestly to the cause of education than the citizens of New Hampshire and the community immediately surrounding it. About fourteen years ago a township high school was erected in the village, which is attended by the higher grade of pupils from the country district schools.

The village was laid out by John Kindle in 1836, and occupies the northwest quarter of section four. The original plat contained sixteen acres. One addition by the original proprietor has been made since that time. The first store was established by Hiram North, and Orin North, his brother. They erected the first steam mill. Later J. J. Hutchinson established a general store. The village at the present time has two hotels, two stores, two blacksmith shops, one grocery store, a grist-mill and a saw-mill, an M. E. Church, and a Baptist Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Martin V. B. Buffenbarger was born in Madison township, Clark county, Ohio, March 29th, 1840, being a son of Samuel and Eliza Ann Buffenbarger. On New Year day, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Harpole, and the following month removed to Auglaize county, settling in section thirty-four, Goshen township. Of this marriage eleven children have been born: Harpole, Irena, Elihu, Cenetta, Owen, John, Iola (deceased), Merta, Mary, Martin H., and Charles. Mr. Buffenbarger remained where he first settled until 1872, when he built a residence on his farm in section four, where he now resides. He has held many positions of trust in his township and

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in the county, and his high sense of honor and vigorous efforts in behalf of those whom he served has made him a reputation to be desired by any man. He was elected township trustee in 1876, for three years, and reëlected for five successive terms. In 1893 he was appointed by the Commissioners a member of the Board of Infirmary Directors, to fill the unexpired term of Asa Martin, Sr., and served one year. He was then elected by the people, and served in that capacity for four years, with the same fidelity and honesty that has characterized his every action, both public and private. Mr. Buffenbarger has always been a most successful farmer and stock raiser.

(From John B. Walsh's biographical sketches.)

Alanson Earl was born in Canada in 1813, and was brought to the United States the same year. Two years later the family moved to Logan county, and in 1817, they again moved to Clark county where they resided until 1832. In that year they came to Allen now Auglaize county. At the age of twenty years, Mr. Earl had accumulated fifty dollars with which he entered forty acres of land in section eight, Goshen township. He immediately erected a log cabin on his land, and in the fall of 1833, he married Miss Rachel Day; of this union eight children were born, of whom six are still living. The entire country was a wilderness at that time. When Mr. Earl went to Wapakoneta to enter his land, he started from where Mr. Elsworth lived on the section line where the Waynesfield and Wapakoneta pike is now located. Then followed the section line by a blaze on the trees to where he struck the Lima and Wapakoneta road, there not being a house in the neighborhood. Mr. Earl resided on the land that he entered in 1833, until his death, which occurred in 1867.

Judge John McLean was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. His father was a farmer, in which business young McLean was reared. His chances for obtaining an education were very limited, but in after life, by patient application, he acquired a fair business education. In 1833, he went to Richland county, Ohio, and obtained employment, as a farm hand, near Mansfield. In 1837 he married Miss Mary Cobean, and moved immediately afterward to Goshen township, Allen, now

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Auglaize county. They raised a family of four children, John G., Melissa, Robert A., and Sarah E.

November 16th, 1836, Mr. McLean entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in section six, Goshen township. On this land he erected a house and other buildings, preparatory to his marriage which took place the next year. Mr. McLean resided on this farm until his death, which occurred May 5th, 1875. He was elected associate judge for the county after its organization, which position he filled until the new constitution abolished the office.

Judge McLean was of an unassuming and retired disposition, attentive to his own affairs, taking little part in public matters. But no man in his neighborhood was more highly respected or considered more trustworthy.

Robert Lee Gilmore Means was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1811, and was taken to Virginia by his uncle; his parents having died when he was two years of age. He lived with his uncle Ephraim Means in Virginia until he was eighteen years old, when the uncle with his family and ward returned to Ohio, settling in Licking county. Young Means remained with his uncle two years when the family moved to Champaign county. One year after the family settled in that county young Means began life's battle for himself. In 1833, he married Miss Sarah North. After paying the minister two dollars for performing the marriage ceremony, "his worldly possessions only amounted to seventy-five cents, besides owing for his wedding clothes. With liabilities of about twelve or fifteen dollars, and assets seventy-five cents, he took a contract for splitting rails at thirty-three cents per hundred, and renting land until his debts were paid, and he had a balance of sixty-five dollars accumulated. He then borrowed forty dollars and came to Allen, now Auglaize county, and entered eighty acres of land in Goshen township in section thirty, February 9th, 1836. He immediately erected a cabin into which he moved the same spring. "He went boldly to work in clearing up a farm, and succeeded in making one of the best in the township. In clearing the farm the family endured all the hardships incident to new settlements. Having commenced life with a determination to succeed, if industry, economy and fair dealing were the elements of success, Mr. Means became one of the larg-

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est land owners in the township, being the possessor of sixteen hundred acres of land at the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Means were the parents of ten children, only four of whom are living: Lyman North Means, Lucy E., who married John H. Plough, Olive M., who married William McCormick, and Rebecca M.

Mr. and Mrs. Means were consistent members of the Baptist church. The early ministers, no matter to what denomination they belonged, always found a welcome at his house, and a cordial invitation to its hospitality.

Mr. Means died September 11th, 1885.

Jason H. Manchester was born in Newton, Union county, Ohio, in 1853. The elder Manchester, his father, was a native of the "Old Bay State," and was born at Dracut in 1815. He graduated from Norwich University, Vermont. In 1842 he married Miss Rebecca Hewitt, a native of Pomfret, Vermont. In the same year the young couple moved to Fredericktown, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising until 1865, when he sold out and three years later settled on an unimproved farm of five hundred acres in Goshen township, Auglaize county. To the original tract he added from time to time until he was the owner of one thousand acres. After his death the estate passed into the possession of Jason H. Manchester, the subject of this sketch.

Jason H. Manchester attended the public schools of Union county, and supplemented his public school education by a two-years course in the West Randolph Normal School, in Vermont. After completing his education he returned to Ohio, and took formal possession of the estate on which he now resides. In 1885, he was married to Miss Louisa Krebs, a daughter of Dr. Krebs of Waynesfield. Mrs. Manchester is a graduate of the Ada Normal University, of Ohio. She was also a student of medicine for a time at Cincinnati. To Mr. and Mrs. Manchester one child has been born, Hewitt Krebs, who died at the age of eighteen months.

Mr. Manchester's farm of fifteen hundred acres, is not only one of the largest, but one of the most productive farms in northwestern Ohio. His annual yield of crops is about as follows: Of corn, 40,000 bushels, of wheat, 11,200 bushels, of oats 6,400 bushels, and of timothy hay and potatoes proportional quantities.

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His residence is situated on a knoll, about the center of the farm, and with a field-glass a view can be commanded of the entire farm.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne township was organized in 1834, and was named in honor of General Anthony Wayne. It is six miles in length from east to west, and four and a half miles in width from north to south. Its area, therefore, is twenty-seven square miles. It is bounded on the north by Allen county, on the east by Hardin county, on the south by Goshen township, and on the west by Union township. The surface of the township consists of numerous ridges extending from west to east. The lands between these moraines are of great fertility, and are drained by creeks and smaller streams that empty into the Auglaize River, and into the headwaters of the Scioto River. The east prairie is divided between this and Goshen township.

The pioneers who selected lands adjacent to the prarie were more fortunate than those who entered lands farther west in the township, as the prairie produced an abundance of hay in the summer and early pasture in the spring. It has cost large sums of money to bring the prairie under cultivation. There are many miles of ditches in it, cut from ten to thirteen feet in width, and from four to seven feet in depth. Within the past few years nearly all the lands have been brought under cultivation. Immense quantities of timothy hay, and thousands of bushels of corn and potatoes, are raised upon it annually.

The eastern portion of the county was not settled so early as the western townships. The first pioneers, William Hiett and John Hurley, erected cabins on the north side of the prairie, in the spring of 1831, and within the next four years were followed by Jacob Williams, Gilbert Hurley, Thomas McCall, Daniel Ellsworth, H. W. Bowdle, James Mahan, Sr., James Mahan, Jr., Joseph Dawson, Isaac Dawson, Samuel Lowman, Samuel Mocraft, Henry Whetstone, Eli E. Carson, Simon Mocraft, William Cox, Richard Berry, Moses Ross, Aaron Oram, William Kent, Alexander Kent, and within the next year or two, Lee Turner, Simon Maxson, Benjamin Madden, J. C. Berry, Harris Wells, Samuel Cavender and Lyman Pratt, most of whom brought their families with them.

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All the territory adjacent to the Scioto Marsh and prairie had for ages been a veritable paradise for the Indian hunter. Innumerable waterfowl of many varieties visited the marsh and prairie in the spring and fall, and of fur-bearing animals, the beaver, otter, mink, raccoon, and muskrat, there was a never-failing supply for the trapper. The timbered land abounded in such game as deer, bear, wild turkey, and pheasant. The pioneers, like the aborigines, depended for a number of years upon the chase for a large part of their subsistence. It was no uncommon event for a frontierman to kill as many as six or eight deer in a day. Of turkeys and smaller game, more could be taken than could be consumed.

The following chronological exhibit of the land entries in the township is also a record of the advent of the pioneers:

1831.

Joseph W. Bowdle, Secs. 13 and 24.

1832.

Robert Grant, Sec. 4.
Robert Sproul, Secs. 8 and 9.
Moses Ross, Sec. 13.
Jacob Williams, Secs. 14 and 23.
John Kerns, Jr., Sec. 26.
Joseph Miller, Secs. 4 and 8.
George McLaughlin, Sec. 13.
John Kent, Secs. 13 and 23.
John Kent, Sec. 24.

1833.

Allen Gilmore, Sec. 6.
John Shelby, Sec. 7.
James Mahin, Sec. 11.
Richard Berry, Sec. 12.
James Mahin, Sec. 13.
Manning Halley, Sec. 17.
Henry Payne, Sec. 20.
Samuel Donnell, Sec. 23.
Henry Morris, Sec. 7.
William Kean, Sec. 11.
Henry W. Bowdle, Sec. 11.
William W. Bond, Sec. 12.
Thomas Call, Sec. 14.
Daniel Ellsworth, Sec. 17.
Otis R. Whitman, Sec. 21

1834.

John O. Tenal, Sec. 3.
Joseph Miller, Sec. 4.
Duncan McGeehan, Sec. 5.
Rachel Harrod, Sec. 7.
Andrew Caldwell, Sec. 8.
William Cox, Sec. 11.
Asa R. Mahin, Sec. 12.
James Mahin, Sec. 14.
Samuel Cavendish, Sec. 14.
Daniel Ellsworth, Sec. 17.
Joseph H. Rhodes, Sec. 3.
Isaac Dawson, Sec. 5.
John Perry, Sec. 6.
Thomas Henry, Sec. 8.
Robert Hopercraft, Sec. 11.
Jesse Rees, Sec. 11.
Frederick Shigley, Sec. 12.
Anna M. Inskip, Sec. 14.
Ebenezer Thayer, Sec. 17.
John Burget, Sec. 27.

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Richard C. Morris, Sec. 27.
Richard Harrod, Sec. 7.
Joseph C. Ellsworth, Sec. 29.

1835.

Perry G. Madden, Sec. 1.
Amos Joy, Sec. 1.
Samuel P. Bowdle, Sec. 1.
William Madden, Sec. 2.
Arthur C. Amaziah, Sec. 2.
Lee Turner, Sec. 2.
St. Leger Neal, Sec. 2.
John Davison, Sec. 3.
James Rutter, Sec. 3.
John Masters, Sec. 4.
Samuel Folger, Sec. 6.
Aaron Dawson, Sec. 6.
Joseph Dawson, Sec. 8.
John Cover, Sec. 10.
David L. Bowdle, Sec. 11.
David L. Bowdle, Sec. 12.
James Mahin, Sec. 13.
Gilbert Hurley, Sec. 15.
Joseph Dawson, Sec. 17.
Jospeh Schooler, Sec. 18.
John Lindley, Sec. 19.
Harris Wells, Sec. 21.
Henry Shaw, Sec. 22.
Jesse L. Bowdle, Sec. 24.
Joseph Morrow, Sec. 24.
John W. Cramer, Sec. 27.
John W. Cramer, Sec. 28.
James Crawford, Sec. 29.
Wesley Henderschot, Sec. 1.
Benjamin Madden, Sec. 1.
Amos Joy, Sec. 2.
Benjamin Madden, Sec. 2.
David Davison, Sec. 2.
Lee Petty and Wm. Black, Sec. 2.
John Herburt, Sec. 3.
Samuel Lowman, Sec. 3.
James Smith, Sec. 4.
Joseph Dawson, Sec. 6.
John Perry, Sec. 6.
Joseph Dawson, Sec. 7.
Edward K. Mahin, Sec. 10.
John Cox, Sec. 10.
Lyman Pratt, Sec. 11.
Asa R. Mahin, Sec. 12.
Aaron Dawson, Sec. 15.
Samuel Donnell, Sec. 15.
Manning Halley, Sec. 18.
Daniel Holley, Sec. 18.
Wm. Carrington, Sec. 20.
Richard Cramer, Sec. 21.
Samuel Black, Sec. 22.
Andrew McClay, Sec. 24.
Alex. Templeton, Sec. 25.
Richard Cramer, Sec. 27.
Sampson Buffenberger, Sec. 28.

1836.

Henry B. Berry, Sec. 1.
Lee Turner, Sec. 1.
Anna Maria Inskip, Sec. 2.
Nancy Coats, Sec. 5.
Joseph Dawson, Sec. 8.
Joseph Dawson, Sec. 10.
Samuel Williams, Sec. 11.
John Kirkpatrick, Sec. 12.
Asa R. Mahin, Sec. 12.
Johnston R. Livingston, Sec. 12.
Joseph Bullard, Sec. 14.
Jacob Williams, Sec. 14.
Anna M. Inskip, Sec. 15.
John C. Hurley, Sec. 15.
John Ridley, Sec. 18.
John Kirkpatrick, Sec. 1.
Amaziah Davison, Sec. 2.
Samuel Lowman, Sec. 3.
William Thompson, Sec. 6.
Jacob McPheron, section 8.
John C. Berry, Sec. 10.
Joseph Ballard, Sec. 11.
David Kirkpatrick, Sec. 12.
Aaron D. Berry, Sec. 12.
Lawrence Moffitt, Sec. 15.
Nathan Bullard, Sec. 14.
Lyman Bullard, Sec. 15
Lawrence Moffitt, Sec. 15.
Richard Campbell, Sec. 17.
John Schooler, Sec. 18.

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Ebenezer Miles, Sec. 18.
Jacob Myers, Sec. 19.
Elijah Harrod, Sec. 19.
Thomas Pierce, Sec. 19.
William Pepple, Sec. 20.
Benjamin F. Morris, Sec. 21.
John Black, Sec. 22.
Matthew Stewart, Sec. 22.
John Williams, Sec. 23.
Daniel Black, Sec. 27.
Jacob Harrod, Sec. 30.
Levi Meir, Sec. 30.
Thomas Pierce, Sec. 19.
James Coleman, Sec. 19.
Jacob Harrod, Sec. 19.
Alexander Gilroy, Sec. 20.
Simon Warecraft, Sec. 20.
Nathan Woodbury, Sec. 22.
James W. Nassau, Sec. 22.
Edward K. Mahin, Sec. 22.
Elisha McCoy, Sec. 25.
Simon Morecraft, Sec. 27.
John Zehner, Sec. 30.

1837.

Daniel Black, Sec. 20.
Eleazar Hathway, Sec. 22.
Andrew J. Starkey, Sec. 21.
George Robinson, Sec. 29.

1838.

Alexander Madden, Sec. 22.

1839.

Winslow Robinson, Sec. 27.

1841.

W. L. Helfenstein, Sec. 25.

1843.

Solomon Rudy, Sec. 3.
Hiram Hullinger, Sec. 3.

1846.

Hardman Horn, Sec. 19.
Martha Harrod, Sec. 19.

1847.

Jacob Huffman, Sec. 14.
John Kagg, Sec. 18.

1848.

Nathan Woodbury, Sec. 22.
Warren B. Smith, Sec. 22.
William Dixon, Sec. 22.

1849.

William Whetstone, Sec. 29.
Richard C. Morris, Sec. 29.

1853.

Lewis Focht, Sec. 23.

The first township election was held at the house of Samuel Mocraft in April, 1831. Thirteen votes were recorded at that election. The second election was held at the house of William Black. James Mahin was elected the first justice of the peace, and Richard Berry, Allen Gilmore, and Josiah Dawson the first

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trustees. After the departure of the Shawnee Indians in 1832, immigration increased rapidly until 1836, when the first school house was erected. It was a round log cabin, covered with clapboards held in place by weight-poles. The floor was made of puncheons split from white ash logs and hewed on one side. A large fireplace at one end of the room furnished heat for the occupants. "They could get no glass for windows, so they used paper. Strips of wood were nailed across the windows, the paper pasted on, and oiled with coon's oil, which rendered the paper semi-transparent. The next trouble was to keep the birds from cutting the paper. The writing desks were made of puncheons about ten feet long, and laid upon pins in the wall. There were two such desks. The seats were saplings split in two, about ten feet long, and legs put in the round side, with the flat side up. Such was the school house in which many of the children of the early settlers received all their education. Asa R. Mahin taught the first school in the winter of 1836 and 1837. He was employed for three months at ten dollars per month. A. D. Berry taught in 1837 and 1838; William Gilmore in 1838 and 1839."

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following list of officers is as near complete as can be ascertained from the township and county records:

Justices of the Peace.

Alexander Hutchinson, 1853–56; James Gray, 1856–58; David. R. Scott, 1858–59; James Gray, 1859–61; David R. Scott, 1861–64; Jonathan Dawson, 1862–64; John D. Turner, 1865–66; D. Davison, 1866–71; G. B. Bennett, 1871–72; Francis A. Berry, 1872–77; Calvin McPheron, 1874–75; William Gardner, 1877–78; F. A. Berry, 1878–80; D. W. Randall, 1880–81; George Hutchinson, 1881–83; A. H. Berry, 1883–87; William Lowman, 1884–87; Fred Dawson, 1887–89; R. W. Howell, 1889–90; A. P. Turner, 1890–92; W. W. Howell, 1892–97; A. D. Gossard, 1893–95; Samuel Smith, 1895–97; Isaac B. Masters, 1897–99; G. R. Wells, 1899–1900; A. V. McGinnis, 1900–01; S. H. Smith, 1901–03; A. V. McGinnis, 1901–03.

Clerks.

G. B. Bennett, 1872–73; W. J. Earl, 1873–87; C. J. Coffin, 1887–88; W. J. Earl, 1888–92; W. H. Butcher, 1892–94; J. G. Pratt, 1894–98; A. J. Huffer, 1898–99; W. R. Blackburn, 1899–1900; J. W. Sproul, 1900–03.

Treasurers.

C. C. Pepple, 1875–80; Thomas Sproul, 1880–82; C. C. Pepple, 1882–

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85; Samuel Stewart, 1885–97; P. Pepple, 1897–99; T. A. White, 1899–1901; C. C. Pepple, 1901–1903.

PIKES.

The first pike in this township, known as the Uniopolis and Waynesfield Pike, was constructed in the summer and fall of 1876, at a cost of $20,670.00. Since the construction of that road, the work has gone steadily along, until nearly every public road in the township has become a free turnpike.

CHURCHES.

The first church organizations of the township held services in the school houses. Hopewell Methodist Protestant Church, in section 11, was organized about 1840. Rev. Calkins is the minister in charge. The church membership is eighty. The enrollment in the Sabbath School is fifty.

Wallace Fork Methodist Protestant Church is located in the northeast corner of section 22, and was also erected about 1840. Rev. McKinnon has charge of the congregation, consisting of seventy-five members. A large Sabbath School meets at the church every Sunday in the year.

SCHOOLS.

With the development of the township, the pioneer log school houses were replaced by frame or brick buildings. At the present time seven brick buildings, provided with all the modern school appliances, afford ample provision for the education of all the youth of the township.

WAYNESFIELD VILLAGE.

The following reminiscences and interviews, prepared by Dr. W. S. Turner for the *Waynesfield Chronicle,* are inserted by permission of the author:

"The town of Waynesfield was surveyed July 1st, 1848. The plat was signed November 20, 1848, by E. G. Atkinson. The lots were numbered consecutively from 1 to 24. The line ran east from the crossing to the alley next to W. S. Turner's residence, and west to the alley west of the Baptist church. It extended from Berry's hotel south to the street north of the school house.

The southeast corner was all woods at that time, and was

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owned by Henry Payne, a colored Virginian, who entered 200 acres. He had a large family by a wife he brought out of slavery, after buying his own freedom. He deeded the corner forty acres to his daughter a few years after our first survey. She married Robert Woodly, who sold part of the tract to Aaron Dawson. He laid out one row of lots commencing at the east side of the M. P. church, and running west to the new church.

The next addition was platted by Sproul brothers, situated in the northeast part of the village, and extending as far south as what is called "No Man's Street."

The next addition was the north half of the Woodly forty, which was laid out and platted by James Earl, with front lots extending eighty rods south of Bennett's Hotel.

The next addition was platted by E. G. Atkinson, embracing all the tract south of Sproul's addition, and east of Atkinson's alley.

The first building erected was a log house, sixteen by twenty-six feet, built on the present site of A. J. Huffer's restaurant. It was built by Henderson Brown, for a residence for Atkinson. The body of the house, hewed and covered with clapboards, cost sixteen dollars. M. R. Pepple sold the whole tract of ten acres to Atkinson for six dollars per acre, taking a two-year-old colt at forty dollars, a set of harness at ten dollars, and a good cow for ten dollars. The first lot sold was lot 7, on which D. Turner's office stands, the price being eight dollars, and William Whetstone the purchaser, who afterward sold it to John Crawford for twelve dollars.

The next building erected was sixteen by twenty feet, a part of the building now occupied by Frank Atkinson's restaurant. It was built in 1851, to be used for a postoffice, a mail route having been procured through the efforts of E. G. Atkinson and Mr. Young, postmaster at Wapakoneta. It was to be carried on foot or horseback from St. Mary's to Kenton, on Friday, and returning on Saturday. Until this route was established we got our mail at St. John's, and the postage was twenty-five cents if not paid in advance. The writer once sent a letter, not prepaid, from Groveport, Ohio, to his mother, who had to pay twenty-five cents, because the letter had a dollar bill in it, the postage being double because it contained money. Think of that, boys, when

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you write to your ducks. Your postage is two cents; in the early forties it was twenty-five cents, later it was twelve and a half cents, and in the early fifties ten and five. When the county was first settled, the postmaster sent word to the patrons that there were letters in the office for them. Mr. Atkinson says: "Many times I have hoofed it to Westminster or St. John's, and before I went, if I was not lucky enough to have a quarter, I had to work a half a day to get it, chop a cord of wood or make a hundred rails. I did that for persons now living in this county."

Mr. E. G. Atkinson was appointed postmaster in 1857, and was succeeded by Dr. Krebs in 1874. The income from the office was very small, considering the work that was required, like that of the Village Council, a great deal to do and small income.

The first person who settled in the new town was Dr. Seaman, who came in August, 1857. He and his wife and two children lived in the little frame house on the corner where I had intended to keep the postoffice.

In those days a commodity known as black salts, manufactured from ashes, was quite a business. People would build up log heaps and burn them, then make large leaches and run off lye, which they boiled down to salts. This they would haul to the large towns to be manufactured into saleratus. About two or three cents a bushel was paid for ashes at the asheries, and some who wanted to make a little more would measure in boxes without any seal. Trade in those days was very much like it is now. If a man gets only three cents on foot for hogs, he drains the churn before he weighs. So it was with sellers of ashes. If they were very anxious they would not be so particular to keep out the dirt, and would sometimes haul ashes that had partly been leached. So you see the matter of scheming has been going on for a long time. We had two asheries running here for several years, and the parties generally paid in goods, and many a poor man got his tobacco, coffee, salt, etc., out of his ashes while clearing up his farm.

At one time there was quite a feeling as to which town a man could do the best, Hairtown or Kindleburg. Uncle John Kindle ran one, but Hairtown doubled on him.

By the way, as I have made use of the nickname of our

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sister town, I will explain how it got it. It was so named after the founder of the place. Our township got its name from a couple of young men who got on board a little too much of what "knocked dad off the fence." They both having long, thick hair and full beard, had quite a time at hair pulling. The then noted Bob Woodly remarked that as the price of ashes had gone down, and ready money was demanded for whiskey, the town would go down and be nothing but a little hair-pulling town.

(Interview of E. G. Atkinson.)

Waynesfield is beautifully located in a rich and prosperous part of the county, twelve miles east of Wapakoneta, the county seat of Auglaize county. It is also thirteen miles from Kenton, and twenty-four miles from Bellefontaine. Our nearest neighbor is New Hampshire, over in Goshen township, four miles distant.

The town was laid out by E. G. Atkinson in 1848. Mr. Atkinson is still a resident of the town. He was the first merchant, and was postmaster during the war. Among the first residents were Thomas Atkinson, E. G. Atkinson, Michael Whetstone, Henry Whetstone, Sr., Henry Payne, a colored man, and his son-in-law, Mr. Woodly; Thomas Pierce, William Pierce, Thomas Price, Louis Focht, and John Perry, who kept store where Butcher's store now stands.

About 1860 the three Bennetts — John G. Bennett, H. S. Bennett, and G. B. Bennett — came to the village, and two years later started one of the first sawmills in this section of the county. A short time after this they added a grist mill, which at one time had quite a reputation and brought trade from a great distance. G. W. Rutlege, of Kenton, told the writer that he could remember well, when a boy, coming to this mill on horseback, from the marsh, away back in the sixties. Each of these brothers raised a large family of children — the combined number being forty — thus very materially adding to the population and school enumeration.

H. S. Bennett and G. B. Bennett are still living and residents of the town; the former seventy-seven, and the latter seventy-four. John G. Bennett died in 1887, aged seventy-five years.

We find among the early merchants the names of Oran

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North, John Perry, J. W. Smith & Co., Sylvester Sanders, William Holly, and Ballard. Then a little later we find G. W. Bennett, Sr., who was a merchant about fifteen years. T. S. Bennett, who began the mercantile business October, 1866, and continued until 1894, a period of twenty-eight years. He was appointed postmaster in 1867 and served until 1884. A little later we find Sproul Brothers doing a lucrative business in what is now known as the old Huffman store room. Then comes L. M. Huffer & Son, who did a good business for a number of years in the same room. Later, we find Sproul & Dawson doing a good business, and they were succeeded by A. C. Smith & Son. Clark & Seaman, also, had a general store on the Butcher corner for a number of years. W. H. Butcher succeeded A. C. Smith & Son, and is yet in business. Samuel Plummer has been in the store business with John Bowers, T. E. Hullinger, and at the present time has O. Mix for a partner.

The first postmaster of Waynesfield was E. G. Atkinson, who was appointed in 1851. Dr. R. I. Krebs succeeded him, and held the position until 1872, when he was succeeded by T. S. Bennett, who served continuously for ten years. The next postmaster was A. Huffer, who held the office during President Cleveland's first term. Then came T. E. Hullinger, while Harrison was President.

We have two churches in Waynesfield, an M. P. church and a Baptist church. These churches were both built in 1866. The principal promoters of the Methodist church were M. R. Pepple, Sr., J. G. Howell, J. O. Bennett, H. S. Bennett, and E. G. Atkinson. The contract for the building was given to Joseph Myers, but the house was completed by George Hutchinson. M. R. Pepple, J. G. Howell and J. G. Bennett were the first trustees. This church is in a flourishing condition, and has about one hundred and forty-seven members.

The principal founders of the Baptist church were A. C. Smith, J. W. Smith, Samuel Harrod, Perry Harrod, and T. S. Bennett. George Hutchinson was the contractor and builder. Rev. Doury preached for the first Baptist mission here. The church at the present time is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of about one hundred.

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Rev. Doury, J. W. Smith, and G. B. Bennett, Sr., organized the first Sunday School in 1860, in the old school house.

We have two flourishing Sabbath Schools at present, with a combined membership of about two hundred pupils.

We have a substantial brick school house with four rooms. Only three of these rooms are occupied at present. Another department will no doubt be added in the near future. We have a special school district, and a graded course of study. We hope in the near future to put our schools on the higher school basis, by means of which we can graduate the advanced pupils.

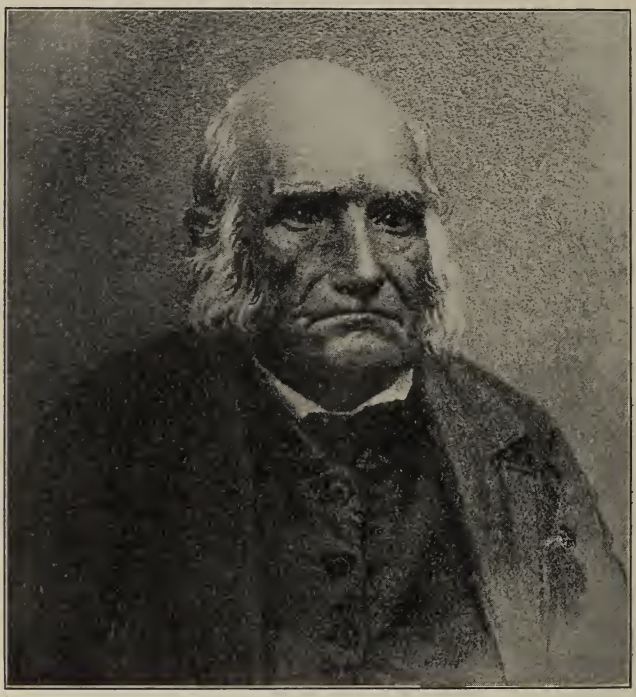
BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN RIDLEY, or Redlon, one of the pioneers of Auglaize county and a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Saco, Maine, November 11th, 1760. He was the fourth son of Matthias Ridley, and remained under the paternal roof until 1775, when he and his elder brothers enlisted in the War of the Revolution. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. After the defeat he accompanied the retreating army to Valley Forge, and experienced all the severities for which the memorable winter of 1777-8 is noted. He carried the scars of frozen legs and feet the remainder of his life. He also participated in the campaigns of 1778-9, and was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. Soon after the surrender, the company to which he belonged was mustered out of service and he returned to Saco.

On the 15th of December, 1779, he married Abigail Holmes, of the town of Scarborough, and settled in his native town. "He subsequently followed his brothers to Little Falls Plantation, now in Hollis, York county, and cleared a farm on a twenty-rod strip between the 'College Right' and 'Dalton Right,' so called." Mr. Ridley's house, built of logs, was near where the brick house, known as the Uncle David Martin house, now stands. He owned that farm and the land on the hill in the Ridlon neighborhood. Mr. Ridley lived at Little Falls Plantation about ten or twelve years, when he moved to Vermont, where he purchased a large tract of land and built a house. His wife died during his residence in Vermont, and becoming discouraged in the cultivation of a rocky soil, and hearing from his brother Abraham from Ohio,

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about the beauties of the western country and the fertility of the soil there, he sold his property and emigrated to that State. Mr. Ridley's first settlement in Ohio was in Miami county, where he lived many years. He subsequently moved to Auglaize county and purchased a farm near Waynesfield, where he continued to live with his only surviving son until his death." He married



JOHN RIDLEY.

a second wife in Vermont. No children were born of this union. She also preceded her husband."

"Mr. Ridley spent his last days in the family of his son and namesake in Waynesfield, where he died in 1867, aged one hundred and six years and three months. He was never known to be sick, and died of old age. He retained his faculties to a remarkable degree, and when more than a hundred years old would carry a chair into his orchard and sit to shoot the birds that came for plums and cherries. He was naturally quiet and

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sober, but when he had taken some spirits he became communicative, and would spend hours in relating his adventures in the woods of Maine and his hardships in the army. He was not tall, but resembled his brother Thomas in build. He was singularly broad across the shoulders and hips. Erect and full-chested, he carried himself gracefully when walking. He had black hair, which inclined to curl; bald crown; broad, smooth forehead; heavy, outstanding brows; gray eyes, oval face, red cheeks, and a short, thick nose. Like all his relatives, he had the broad mouth and chin so characteristic of the people of northern Europe, from whence his grandfather came. When a young man he was able to leap over a line under which he could walk when erect.

The old patriot died May 12, 1867, aged one hundred and six years, six months and twelve days, and was interred in a cemetery located a mile north of Waynesfield. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people from the surrounding counties. The military and civic ceremonies on the occasion were appropriate and impressive. Two years afterward his body was removed to Fairmount cemetery in Union township. The removal of his remains was attended by a large assemblage of the citizens of Auglaize and Allen counties. Judge Metcalf delivered an eloquent funeral oration at the re-interment of the body.

"Colby C. Pepple, son of William and Rebecca Pepple, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 15th, 1834. In 1838 the family moved to Wayne township, then a part of Allen county, Ohio. He received such an education as the common schools of that time afforded. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age. He was married in 1855 to Miss Catharine Gilroy. Eight children have been born to them: Mrs. Mary J. Sanders, James P., John W., and Mrs. Minnie B. Adams, living. Mr. Pepple followed farming during the first few years after his marriage, and taught school in the winters. Although he commenced life with a limited amount of means, he is, at the present time, considered one of the most prosperous farmers of the county. He owns four hundred and sixty-five acres of well improved and well cultivated land.

"Mr. and Mrs. Pepple are worthy members of the Methodist

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Protestant Church of Waynesfield. Mr. Pepple has served in the capacity of trustee and steward in the same for many years.

"In politics he is a strict adherent of the Democratic party. He has been called upon by his party to fill various positions of trust. He has served as township treasurer for ten years, was a member of the township Board of Trustees for several years, and member of the Board of Education. He has also held the office of county treasurer, being appointed to that position by the commissioners after the defalcation of Treasurer Lucas. He finished the unexpired term of Lucas, and afterward served one term, serving in that capacity with credit and ability. He was succeeded in office by his son, A. O. Pepple, who discharged the duties of the office in a manner approved by his constituents."

Jonathan Dawson was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 5th, 1823. He was the son of Joseph and Rachel Dawson, who moved to Wayne township in 1836, with their nine boys and one girl, and settled on the farm now owned by H. E. Kerr, Jonathan was only thirteen years of age at the time the family settled in the wilderness. He was deprived of early educational advantages, but by close application to study at home, he prepared himself for teaching, a profession that he followed during ten consecutive years. He served his township in the capacity of justice of the peace during a period of nine years. He also filled numerous minor offices, and was always an ardent advocate of public schools, and a promoter of public enterprises for the public good.

Mr. Dawson was married in 1853, to Miss Helen McCormick. Eleven children was the result of this union, only four of whom are now living, viz.: Harmon, Belle, John, and Clark. His wife died February 25, 1892. After her death he resided with his children. His last illness took place at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Belle Sutton, where he died February 8th, 1904.

Samuel Lowman was born in Virginia in 1807. His parents moved to Champaign county, Ohio, when he was fourteen years old. He experienced all the hardships of a pioneer life, having helped to clear his father's farm, and after his marriage cleared one for himself. In 1829 he married Miss Mary A. Plummer, of Clark county, Ohio. Five years later he moved to Wayne

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township and entered eighty acres of land in section 3. Wayne township was at that time a portion of Allen county, between places called in early times, "Devil's half acre," and "Devil's backbone." The former place was so named on account of the swampy nature of the land, over which an extensive log bridge was built. The latter name was given to a narrow, gravelly ridge, remarkable for its geological structure, and of only sufficient width for a wagon road. He erected a log house on the only traveled road at that time, leading to Bellefontaine. This house, being the only one for many miles on that road line, became a stopping place for travelers.

Mr. Lowman was a man of strong sense, strict integrity, and marked force of character. He died February 6th, 1904.

Dr. R. I. Krebs, of Waynesfield, was born in Littletown, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1832. His parents, Isaac and Esther Krebs, were natives of Virginia. After marriage the parents settled in Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1846, when they moved to Winchester, Virginia. Here they passed the closing scenes of their lives; the mother dying in 1861, and the father in 1884.

Dr. Krebs began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Hugh H. McGuire, father of the renowned Hunter McGuire. In 1852 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution the following year. He commenced the practice of his profession at Mount Jackson, but soon afterward moved to Westminster, Ohio, where he practiced until 1858. In that year he moved to Waynesfield, Ohio, where he acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1885 he retired from practice and was succeeded by W. S. Turner. After retiring from practice Dr. Krebs moved to his farm, located north of Waynesfield, where he resided until 1897, when he erected for himself an elegant residence in Waynesfield, in which he resided until his death.

Dr. Krebs was married to Miss Lucina Myers, a native of Licking county, Ohio. Of this union three children were born: Laura L., wife of J. H. Manchester, of Goshen township; Jennie J., wife of Ira Harrod, of Wayne township, and Francis G. Krebs. Having a high appreciation of learning, he gave each of his children a liberal education.

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Dr. Krebs was a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant Church of Waynesfield from 1858 until his death, which occurred January 19, 1900.

William Seth Turner, M. D., is a son of John D. and Harriet Turner, and was born in Wayne township, this county, June 20, 1861. When about four years of age his father died, and seven years later his mother was married to Joshua Montague. Young Turner remained at home until sixteen years of age, working on the farm and attending the schools of his neighborhood. At seventeen he commenced to fight life's battle for himself and began teaching. Later he finished his literary education at the Northwestern Ohio Normal University at Ada. On the day he attained his majority he selected the medical profession as his calling, and in 1884 graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati. He practiced his profession at Leipsic, Ohio, for one year, when he returned to this county and located at Waynesfield, purchasing the business of Dr. R. I. Krebs. Dr. Turner is one of the ablest members of the profession in this section of Ohio, is a thorough gentleman, and is making a splendid success. He is a member of the School Board at Waynesfield, and is serving as recording secretary of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association. He is a public-spirited citizen, and in 1897 erected a large business block at Waynesfield, the second story of which is known as Turner's Hall. In 1885 he was married to Miss Mary C. Patterson, of Allen county, and one child, Victor R., has been born to them. Dr. Turner is a Mason, and a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

(From Walsh's Biographical Sketches of Auglaize county.)

Samuel Plummer was born in Logan county, Ohio, December 27, 1852, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Plummer, among the earliest settlers of this section. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ella Hutchison, and one child, Maud, was born to them. Mrs. Plummer died in 1879, and in 1881 he was married to Miss Lenora McGinnis, and one child, Otto C., has blessed this union. Mr. Plummer was reared upon a farm, but has been engaged in stock and mercantile business for many years. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and was re-elected in 1896.

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PUSHETA TOWNSHIP.

From the journal record of the Allen County Commissioners of December, 1836, we learn "that there was a petition presented by sundry inhabitants residing in the original surveyed township number six south, in range six east, praying to be set off as a township, under the name of Pusheta, which petition was considered and granted. Boundaries were given, and advertisements written for an election to be held at the dwelling house of Joseph Mayer on the 20th inst."

This township is bounded on the north by Duchouquet township, on the east by Clay township, on the south by Shelby county, and on the west by Washington township. It is five miles in width from north to south, and six miles in length from east to west.

The township and principal stream flowing through it are named after a chief of a tribe of Shawnee Indians who formerly resided in the central and eastern portion of the township. The name of the chief has been variously spelled. In the treaty at the Foot of the Rapids of the Maumee it is written Pasheto; in Henry Harvey's History of the Shawnee Indians it is written Pesheto. It is not known who took upon himself the responsibility of writing it Pusheta.

The St. John's ridge extends through this township from east to west, forming an elevated table land. Pusheta creek cuts through the ridge at Freyburg and flows in a northwesterly course and empties into the Auglaize River. The elevated portion of the township was formerly covered with a heavy growth of timber, principally walnut, ash, oak, elm, hickory, beech, and hard maple. For fifty years the ridge was an ideal Indian camping ground. In the months of February and March the Pusheta Indians and other tribes devoted their attention to the manufacture of maple sugar from the extensive sugar maple groves that covered the uplands.

In 1832 the Pusheta Indians, with the other Shawnee tribes, moved to Kansas.

Land entries were made in the south tier of sections of the township as early as 1821. The following list of land entries exhibits the development of the township:

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1821.

Jonathan Taylor, Sec. 19.

1823.

Benjamin Spray, Sec. 30.

1831.

Solomon Waymire, Secs. 25 and 26.

1832.

Thomas B. Van Horn, Sec. 5.
Thomas B. Van Horn, Sec. 7.
Thomas B. Van Horn, Sec. 8.
John W. Carey, Sec. 20.
Solomon Waymire, Sec. 24.
Jno. Geo. Hertig, Sec. 26.
George Kentner, Sec. 3.
Thomas B. Van Horn, Sec. 6.
John Lenox, Jr., Sec. 8.
Charles H. Abbey, Sec. 9.
William Johnston, Sec. 23.
William Johnston, Sec. 25.
Benjamin Spray, Sec. 30.
Emanuel Kentner, Sec. 3.

1833.

Andrew Werst, Sec. 1.
Thomas Childers, Sec. 1.
Ebenezer D. Stevens, Sec. 2.
Elizabeth Harvey, Sec. 2.
Francis Schaeffer, Sec. 4.
John Bobb, Sec. 4.
Joseph Cummings, Sec. 5.
William A. Van Horn, Sec. 5.
Thomas Fanfield, Sec. 6.
Charles Bresar, Sec. 6.
Henry Kadiebert, Sec. 6.
Henry H. Herman, Sec. 7.
James Elliott, Sec. 8.
John D. Van Antwerp, Sec. 8.
Henry Von Blaricom, Sec. 9.
Charles H. Abbey, Sec. 9.
A. Keever and N. Hick, Sec. 10.
John Roush, Sec. 10.
William Becktel, Sec. 11.
Christopher Hysler, Sec. 11.
Peter Tobias, Sec. 12.
Philip Brown, Sec. 13.
John Tobias, Sec. 14.
John Foutz, Sec. 14.
M. and G. Seeter, Sec. 14.
Abraham Tobias, Sec. 14.
John Van Blaricom, Sec. 15.
Christian Tobias, Sec. 1.
David Heroff, Sec. 2.
John Heroff, Sec. 2.
Samuel Howell, Sec. 3.
Joseph Cummings, Sec. 4.
Adam Back, Sec. 4.
William Butterworth, Sec. 5.
William Van Horn, Sec. 6.
John H. Folkamp, Sec. 6.
Kasper Peach, Sec. 6.
H. Christ and G. Neitert, Sec 6
William A. Van Horn, Sec. 8.
Samuel Marshall, Sec. 8.
George De Lang, Sec. 8.
John Davis, Sec. 9.
Christopher Wagner, Sec. 10.
Miheer Rollins, Sec. 10.
Justice Delany, Sec. 11.
Jacob Voorhis, Sec. 11.
William Heroff, Sec. 12.
John Harshman, Sec. 13.
Jacob Tobias, Sec. 14.
Samuel Myers, Sec. 14.
Joseph Myers, Sec. 14.
Anthony Seeter, Sec. 14.
Adam Snyder, Sec. 15.
John L. Shumer, Sec. 15.

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Beal Spurrier, Sec. 15.
John L. Shumer, Sec. 15.
Philip Van Blaricom, Sec. 15.
Richard M. Cowan, Sec. 17.
John Van Blaricom, Sec. 17.
Nathaniel Bowers, Sec. 17.
Robert McCullough, Sec. 19.
John W. Carey, Sec. 18.
William Stockdale, Sec. 20.
Conrad Schemmel, Sec. 21.
John Swartz, Sec. 21.
John Mellinger, Sec. 22.
Kloff Brothers, Sec. 22.
John Lenox, Sec. 23.
John Mellinger, Sec. 23.
Fred Numemaker, Sec. 24.
Henry Van Blaricom, Sec. 25.
Henry Crowell, Sec. 25.
David Trimmer, Sec. 29.
William Stockdale, Sec. 30.

John Bluert, Sec. 15.
Richard Reed, Sec. 15.
John L. Shumer, Sec. 15.
John D. Van Antwerp, Sec. 17.
Bryant McNamer, Sec. 17.
Conrad Schemmel, Sec. 19.
James Spray, Sec. 19.
Conrad Schemmel, Sec. 20.
Joseph Willman, Sec. 20.
Joseph Aman, Sec. 21.
Lawrence Clickett, Sec. 21.
John Freas, Sec. 22.
Andreas Voll, Sec. 22.
Joseph Myers, Sec. 23.
John Lenox, Sec. 23.
William Fribern, Sec. 24.
Samuel Henry, Sec. 25.
John Tobias Castle, Sec. 28.
Chauncy Goodrich, Sec. 29.
James Powell, Sec. 30.

1834.

Matthias Label, Sec. 1.
Ambrose Harvey, Sec. 1.
William Craft, Sec. 1.
Henry Holts, Sec. 4.
Betsy Bobb, Sec. 4.
William Heine, Sec. 6.
Christian Houck, Sec. 11.
John Snoverly, Sec. 12.
Matthias Label, Sec. 12.
Edward Williams, Sec. 13.
Blaize Leiter, Sec. 13.
John Roth, Sec. 13.
Carl Sebert Lides, Sec. 17.
Abraham Miller, Sec. 18.
Nathaniel T. Cornell, Sec. 19.
Andrew Dushee, Sec. 23.
John Miller, Sec. 27.
Henry Darr, Sec. 27.
Joseph Monger, Sec. 27.
Paul Sewert, Sec. 28.
Andrew Nass, Sec. 28.
Matthias Trimmer, Sec. 28.
Nicholas Wayne, Sec. 28.
John Wanger, Sec. 29.
Joseph Hemmert, Sec. 29.

William Crafty, Sec. 1.
Leon H. Ashenbrack, Sec. 1.
Henry Cable, Sec. 2.
Nicholas Bobb, Sec. 4.
Frederick Hendepole, Sec. 4.
W. A. Van Horne, Sec. 9.
John Sehen, Sec. 11.
Joseph Bush, Sec. 12.
Christian Waggoner, Sec. 13.
Andren Ross, Sec. 13.
Elizabeth Wise, Sec. 13.
John Zanglin, Sec. 17.
John Frantz, Sec. 17.
Wm. Sammetinger, Sec. 18.
Phelix Bobb, Sec. 22.
George Kuhn, Sec. 26.
John Metz, Sec. 27.
Michael Sifock, Sec. 27.
Joseph Kippels, Sec. 28.
Rissberger Brothers, Sec. 28.
Christian King, Sec. 28.
Chauncy Goodrich, Sec. 28.
John Fries, Sec. 29.
Feris Brothers, Sec. 29.
Leonard Beresderfer, Sec. 29.

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Andrew Kness, Sec. 29.
Charles Powell, Sec. 30.

Joseph Banman, Sec. 29.

1835.

Adam Bach, Sec. 9.
John Koch, Sec. 9.
Jacob Snyder, Sec. 10.
Asa Hawey, Sec. 11.
Casper Nipgen, Sec. 24.
John Kuhn, Sec. 26.
Michael Ferris, Sec. 29.
Peter Schaul, Sec. 29.

Adam Snyder, Sec. 9.
Jacob Snyder, Sec. 9.
Errard Birk, Sec. 10.
Samuel Marshall, Sec. 17.
Henry Crowell, Sec. 25.
Henry Van Blaricom, Sec. 26.
Samuel Bowers, Sec. 29.

1836.

Leonard Geisler, Sec. 4.
Albert Hutzler, Sec. 5.
Beal Spurrier, Sec. 9.
Henry Shull, Sec. 9.
James Elliott, Sec. 18.
James Elliott, Sec. 19.
James Bryan, Sec. 25.
Bernard Holsinger, Sec. 30.
William Treibein, Sec. 25.

Philip Nagel, Sec. 5.
Robert McCullough, Sec. 7.
Leonard Geisler, Sec. 9.
Vultan Burht, Sec. 9.
Andrew Todd, Sec. 18.
James Bryant, Sec. 24.
Richard Henry, Sec. 26.
William Verth, Sec. 30.

1837.

Mena Albrunt, Sec. 4.
James Elliott, Sec. 7.

Jesse Jackson, Sec. 6.

1838.

James Elliott, Sec. 7.
Highnas Fisher, Sec. 9.

Sophia M. Hamberger, Sec. 7.

1839.

Conrad Schemmel, Sec. 20.

1842.

John Sammetinger, Sec. 16.
Adam Knecht, Sec. 16.
William Trebein, Sec. 16.

F. K. L. Harmelt and A. Mather, Sec. 16.
Francis Klipfel, Sec. 16.
Nicholas Knarr, Sec. 16.

1843.

Paul Burk, Sec. 16.

Daniel Rostofer, Sec. 16.

1847.

John Rath, Sec. 25.

Casper Fuesslin, Sec. 25.

1848.

H. H. Scher, Sec. 19.

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TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The towship records from 1836 to 1845 have been lost. The following is a record of the election of officers commencing with the latter date:

Justices of the Peace.

John Weri	1845 to 1854.
Conrad Schemmel	1854 to 1858.
John Weri	1858 to 1861.
Conrad Schemmel	1861 to 1864.
Lawrence Sammetinger	1864 to 1876.
John P. Brockert	1865 to 1872.
Henry Ruck	1872 to 1876.
J. A. Werst	1876 to 1896.
George Limbert	1891 to 1894.
J. P. Frietz	1886 to 1890.
William Schneider	1890 to 1891.
William Limbert	1891 to 1894.
William Linder	1894 to 1903.
J. W. Anderson	1896 to 1898.
F. M. Smith	1898 to 1903.

Clerks.

Simon Dresher	1845 to 1846.
Andrew Zanglein	1846 to 1848.
George Seiter	1848 to 1849.
Andrew Sammetinger	1849 to 1853.
Andrew Zanglein	1858 to 1861.
Lawrence Sammetinger	1861 to 1865.
Nicholas Schneider	1865 to 1872.
Lawrence Sammetinger	1872 to 1873.
Henry Ruck	1873 to 1875.
Nicholas Schneider	1875 to 1881.
J. M. Schneider	1881 to 1886.
Frederick Megel	1886 to 1894.
Lawrence Nuss	1896 to 1899.
Frederick Megel	1899 to 1903.

Treasurers.

Nicholas Zanglein	1845 to 1852.
Andrew Zanglein	1852 to 1853.
Conrad Schemmel	1853 to 1858.
Henry Ruck	1858 to 1861.
George Seiter	1861 to 1863.
Michael Schneider	1863 to 1865.
Cornelius Winegartner	1865 to 1868.

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John P. Brockert	1868 to 1871.
Michael Schneider	1871 to 1872.
John Bierlein	1872 to 1875.
Louis Heisler	1875 to 1879.
George Limbert	1879 to 1885.
Casper Nipgen	1885 to 1889.
J. N. Schneider	1889 to 1892.
E. C. Mutschler	1892 to 1895.
George Garstner	1895 to 1899.
W. J. Ruck	1899 to 1903.
C. H. Kaeck	1903.

ROADS.

Excellent gravel pikes extend to all parts of the township. Since their construction the cost of repairing them has been paid from the dividends received on the stock held by the township in the C., H. & D. Railroad. Unlike the other townships, they still hold the forty thousand dollars of stock subscribed for in 1854.

SCHOOLS.

In 1834 the first school house was built on the farm now owned by J. Taylor in section 19. It was a typical log cabin of that date, and was used for many years afterward. There are now nine commodious brick school houses in the township, each of which is supplied with all the modern appliances necessary to meet the requirements of rural schools.

CHURCHES.

There are at present three churches in the township, as follows: One Methodist Episcopal, one Lutheran, and one Methodist Protestant. Each of these churches has a flourishing Sabbath School attached, under the charge of an efficient and zealous superintendent.

FREYBURG VILLAGE.

This beautiful village is situated in the east half of the southeast quarter of section 15, and occupies the site of a former Indian village. Joseph Flick and G. Seiter laid out the town in 1848, and immediately a church was commenced, eighty by forty-three feet, which was completed in 1850. In 1877 a fine parochial school building was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. St.

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John's Catholic Church has a membership of one hundred and five families. The parochial school has an enrollment of sixty-five at the present time.

Freyburg has not yet arisen above the dignity of a hamlet. The business of the village is entirely of a local character, being confined to the trade of the immediate neighborhood. Its location is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, but remote from railroads.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN LENOX, one of the early pioneer of Pusheta township, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 18, 1809. When he was two years old his father moved to Shelby county, Ohio, and settled near Sidney. The family suffered all the privations and dangers peculiar to that turbulent time. Six thousand Indians were encamped around the Indian agency at Piqua from 1812 to 1814. It was not until after the battle of the Thames that any pioneer north of Dayton could consider himself safe from marauding Indians.

February 14, 1833, Mr. Lenox, having accumulated one hundred dollars, attended the public land sale at Wapakoneta. Having made a memorandum of a number of desirable tracts of land, he bid on each one in succession, as it was presented by Van Horn, the auctioneer, and was over-bid in each instance, until the last tract on his list was reached. He bid one hundred dollars for the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, and was again over-bid; at that moment his father-in-law, Ebenezer Stevens, tapped him on the shoulder and told him to bid higher, that he would be responsible for the additional cost. After a few more bids Mr. Lenox was declared the purchaser. It would be difficult to convince any person of the present day that the purchase was not the best one that he could have made. He afterward became the owner of two hundred acres of land. Immediately after the purchase of his land he moved into an Indian cabin, that was so small that it became necessary when he had company to move the chairs and table out of the building to make room for beds on the floor.

Mr. Lenox was three times married. His first wife, Miss Hettie Stevens, was a daughter of Ebenezer Stevens, of Shelby county; of this marriage ten children were born. Two years

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after her death he married Miss Jane Bailey, who died in 1847. For his third wife he married Miss Catherine Noble, a sister of Henry Noble, one of the pioneers of Noble township of this county. No children were born of the second and third marriages.

Mr. Lenox was a man of influence in his township during his time, and could always be depended upon as a promoter of measures for the public welfare. He was always a staunch supporter of public schools, and a liberal contributor to the support of the ministry, and the erection of churches. He lived to see a beautiful and productive country develop from the dense forest into which he had moved, and in his old age was permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

He died February 14, 1891.

Lawrence Sammetinger was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 5, 1815, and received a liberal education in the schools of his native country. In 1835 he came to America with his father's family and purchased a farm in Pusheta township, on which he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1863 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held during the ensuing nine years. In 1863 he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served twelve years. In 1861 he was elected township clerk, in which office he served five years. In 1864 he was elected township treasurer, in which capacity he served twelve years.

He was married December 23, 1839, to Miss Rosanna Schurr. Of this marriage ten children were born, as follows: Barbara M., Christian R., Mary R., Catharine E., John, George M., William L., John W., Christian F., and Lawrence C., six of whom are still living.

Mr. Sammetinger held a commanding influence in his community until his death, which occurred April 6, 1892.

Adam Ingelhaupt, one of the pioneers of Pusheta township, was born July 25, 1818, in Echhardt, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1836. After the purchase of his farm in Pusheta township he spent four years as a laborer in the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal. The money accumulated during his four years of labor was expended in the erection

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of a house and the development of his farm. August 6, 1844, he married Miss Maria Kleinhens, who was born in Schwarzenfels, Germany, and came with her parents to this country in 1843. Ten children were born of this union, only one of whom is living, Minnie E., wife of Mr. George H. Stroh, at the present time a resident of Wapakoneta.

After erecting his cabin, he followed shoemaking for a time. Like the other pioneers of the time, he had a hard struggle to get a start in life, but by hard labor he succeeded in clearing the forest away, and in acquiring a comfortable competence for old age. His cabin was located near the Hardin road, the only public highway at that time in the township. He assisted in erecting the first school house in the township. It was a round log building, of the usual style of that time, having a large fireplace at one end of the building. Slab seats, and boards resting on pins set in the wall served for writing desks. This school house was the only one in that section of the township for many years.

Mr. Ingelhaupt and his amiable wife were estimable citizens, beloved by all their neighbors.

The old gentleman, as was his custom, went to Wapakoneta, May 29th, 1904, on business, and on his return homeward, as he was crossing the Ohio Western Railroad, his carriage was struck by an electric car, from which he received internal injuries, from which he died June 7th, 1904.

Conrad Schemmel was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1792, and was educated in a section of the country at that time renowned for its schools. His father was the owner of a large landed estate in that country, and in time became a wealthy landlord. On these estates his son Conrad grew to manhood, and acquired the art of managing them. In 1832 Conrad Schemmel sold his interest in the estates, and emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore late in the fall of the same year.

Before leaving Bavaria he contracted to pay the transportation of fifty emigrants, for which each one was to pay the cost of his transportation in labor on such lands as he contemplated buying in the new country. He also purchased such a stock of tools, agricultural implements, etc., as he thought might be of use to him in the new Eldorado, but after landing at Baltimore he

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was chagrined to learn that his stock of implements was not adapted to the requirements in the development of a farm in a new country. A new outfit of tools, wagons, horses and oxen were purchased in Baltimore, and the emigrants left for Ohio about the middle of May, and encamped near Wapakoneta about the first of July, 1833. Within the six weeks following, Mr. Schemmel entered six hundred and sixteen acres of land in sections 20 and 21 in Pusheta township. A log cabin was erected for himself and family, and temporary cabins for the emigrants who accompanied him. Then commenced the clearing of land, and the construction of a more comfortable residence for himself. The new building was constructed of logs hewn on four sides. As each round of logs was placed in position, it was pinned to the round upon which it rested. Ninety-nine days were spent by the laborers in laying up timbers, and yet it lacked three feet of reaching the height contemplated. At this stage of the work Mr. Schemmel became disgusted with his laborers and discharged them. His grandson states that "he employed a few Yankees who completed the building in three days."

Mr. Schemmel served six years in the German army when he returned and took charge of his father's estate. In 1827 he married Miss ———— Full, who died in 1828. Two years later he married Miss Gertrude Full, a sister of his former wife. Of this marriage two children were born: Nancy, wife of John Bothe, and George Schemmel.

Mr. Schemmel died in 1870, aged seventy years and six months, leaving a large estate, which was inherited by his grandchildren.

John Nicholas Zanglein was born October 11th, 1813, in Schweinfurt, Germany, and came with his father to America in 1833, landing at Baltimore. After a short residence in that city they came directly to Pusheta township, this county, in which the father entered one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 17. In 1840 the father died, leaving his estate to his two sons, John Nicholas and Andrew.

Mr. Zanglein was married in 1837 to Miss Susanna Waltz. Of this marriage nine children were born, as follows: John Henry, Anna R., Elizabeth, Franklin, Rebecca A., Wilhelmina, J. N. Zanglein, Franklin B., and an infant not named. After

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the death of the father in 1840 the two sons completed the clearing away of the forest and the further development of the farm. Mr. Nicholas Zanglein, as he was commonly called, was one of the most influential and respected citizens of the township. He served for many years as township treasurer and land appraiser, and in other minor offices of trust during his life. He died March 17, 1867.

SISTER MARY GREEN, a missionary, came to Wapakoneta with some itinerant Jesuits in 1828, and remained among the Indians until about 1831, when she died of pulmonary consumption at the house of Rev. Henry Harvey, the Quaker missionary. She was buried in the cemetery near Rev. Harvey's residence, of later years known as the Shanahan cemetery. There is a tradition that she was a native of Canada, and was sent from a convent at Toronto to the Shawnee reservation in Ohio to Christianize the Indians, and to teach them the arts of civilization. The same tradition states that she gave instruction to Indian children at the house of Francis Duchouquet. Far from her native home, in a land of strangers, the devoted sister was laid to rest by Rev. Henry Harvey, his wife, and Shadrack Montgomery.

The cemetery was formerly an Indian burial place, and since that time has become a public cemetery of that portion of the county. Many of the early pioneers, and two of Rev. Harvey's children repose in that quiet repository of the dead.

Supplementary to the preceding notice of Sister Mary Green, Mr. Lyman N. Means, of Wapakoneta contributes the following reminiscence: About thirty-five years ago, whilst engaged in buying live stock, Mr. Means was accosted by a man seated by the roadside near the Scott farm, making inquiry for a cemetery, supposed to be located in that vicinity. He at the same time unfolded a plat and description of the subject of his inquiry. Mr. Means alighted from his buggy, and after a careful examination of the plat was able to locate the long-sought cemetery. He and the stranger entered the buggy and drove to the locality. On their way to the cemetery the stranger informed Mr. Means that his name was Matthias Green, a brother of the dear sister who had been buried there more than forty years before. After alighting from the buggy, and with the plat in hand, Mr. Means decided upon what he believed to be the locality

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marked upon the plat. The stranger decided upon a locality a few feet to the north. The ground was covered with a dense growth of blue grass at the time, making it difficult to discern depressions. Mr. Means cut through the sod with a pen-knife, and removed a circular piece of sod about eighteen inches in diameter. After removing the dirt from beneath it, a stone was found bearing the initials M. G. The brother was overcome by the discovery and fell upon the grave and gave vent to his sorrow for his dear sister in moans and tears. After a period of prostration and sorrow he arose and accompanied Mr. Means to Wapakoneta, where he remained over night, and left the next morning on his return to his home in Wisconsin. His further history is wrapped in obscurity."

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The Commissioners' record of Allen county, of March 3, 1834, reads as follows: "A petition was presented by J. C. Lusk praying to have original town five south in range seven east set off to the inhabitants therein for a new township, to be designated and known as Union. Petition granted. Bounds given and advertisements written for an election to be held at the house of Benjamin Corder on the first Monday in April next for township officers."

Pursuant to the order of the Commissioners, an election was held in April, at which time thirty votes were cast, and the following persons were elected to the respective offices: Trustees, John Schooler, John Corder; Clerk, John Balzell; Justice of the Peace, John Morris.

This township is bounded on the north by Allen county, on the east by Wayne and Goshen townships, on the south by Clay, and on the west by Duchouquet township. It has a more undulating surface than any other township in the county. "The soil is of a mixed character, consisting of gravel, sand, and clay, and is well adapted to the culture of cereals. Springs abound, and the whole township is well watered by living streams. The Auglaize River flows across the northwest corner, while numerous smaller streams, among which are Blackhoof, Wrestle, Huffman, Virginia, and Wolf Creeks, traverse its limits. Gravel beds located in various places afford an abundant amount of material for road making."

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"The township was settled principally by emigrants from Virginia and southern Ohio, and the lands are still largely occupied by them and their immediate descendants."

The timber is of the prevalent varieties found elsewhere in the county, such as walnut, beech, ash, poplar, oak, maple, and buckeye. The timber and vegetation throughout the township was of a very rank growth.

The following record of the purchase of United States lands in Union township is approximately a history of their settlement:

1832.

John Jacobs, Sec. 3.
Joseph Rudy, Sec. 11.
Christopher Rudy, Sec. 11.
Charles Lusk, Sec. 22.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 31.
Jacob Hittle, Sec. 32.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 33.
Jonathan Stiles, Sec. 3.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 29.
Elijah Standiford, Sec. 11.
Matthias Speass, Sec. 17.
Robert J. Skinner, Sec. 31.
Wm. Richardson, Sec. 32.
Wm. Bacome, Sec. 10.

1833.

James Harrod, Sec. 1.
Wm. Graham, Sec. 1.
Abraham Shockey, Sec. 2.
George Irwin, Sec. 2.
Michael Harrod, Sec. 4.
John Schooler, Sec. 5.
Hannah Kent, Sec. 6.
Robert Lisle, Sec. 7.
Richard Jones, Sec. 8.
Michael Harrod, Sec. 9.
Wm. Patterson, Sec. 10.
Michael Harrod, Sec. 10.
David Harrod, Sec. 10.
Christopher Rudy, Sec. 11.
Michael Harrod, Sec. 12.
John Schooler, Sec. 14.
Joseph Brown, Sec. 14.
James N. Nickell, Sec. 14.
John C. Lusk, Sec. 15.
Benjamin Corder, Sec. 15.
John Hoffman, Sec. 17.
George F. McLaughlin, Sec. 17.
Wm. McKinney Layton, Sec. 18.
John Rieman, Sec. 19.
Nancy Hester, Sec. 19.
Richard Harrod, Sec. 1.
Wm. Graham, Sec. 2.
Wm. Bacome, Sec. 2.
Robert Lisle, Sec. 4.
Wm. Carter, Sec. 5.
Joseph Howell, Sec. 6.
Abraham Studebaker, Sec. 7.
John Carter, Sec. 8.
James Watt, Sec. 8.
John Vaughn, Sec. 9.
Joseph Howell, Sec. 10.
John Vaughn, Sec. 10.
John Schooler, Sec. 11.
Henry Morris, Sec. 12.
Joseph Brown, Sec. 14.
John C. Lusk, Sec. 14.
Ingram Lusk, Sec. 14.
John C. Baltzer, Sec. 14.
Levi Harrod, Sec. 15.
James N. Nickell, Sec. 15.
Samuel Morris, Sec. 17.
Ebenezer D. Stephens, Sec. 18.
Alden Besse, Sec. 18.
Henry Morris, Sec. 19.
Jacob Landis, Sec. 19.

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Samuel Morris, Sec. 20.
Henry Morris, Sec. 20.
Joseph Lusk, Sec. 22.
John Bailey, Sec. 22.
James N. Nickell, Sec. 23.
John Corder, Sec. 23.
Wm. Lusk, Sr., Sec. 26.
John Rogers, Sec. 29.
Jacob Schlosser, Sec. 30.
Oliver Mediaris, Sec. 31.
Isaac Lemasters, Sec. 32.
Jacob Schlosser, Sec. 32.

Daniel Rirman, Sec. 20.
Charles Lusk, Sec. 22.
John Corder, Sec. 22.
Wm. Lusk, Sr., Sec. 23.
John Shelby, Sec. 23.
Samuel Bowman, Sec. 25.
Abraham Skillman, Sec. 28.
David Henry, Sec. 30.
John Morris, Sec. 30.
John Mediaris, Sec. 31.
Wm. Richardson, Sec. 32.

1834.

Rhoda Carmany, Sec. 1.
William Graham, Sec. 2.
Charles Graham, Sec. 3.
John Brettlinger, Sec. 3
John Schooler, Sec. 5.
George Williams, Sec. 6.
David Edmister, Sec. 6.
William Shaw, Sec. 7.
Stephen Howell, Sec. 8.
Thomas Henry, Sec. 12.
Nelson R. Basil, Sec. 13.
Elizabeth Bitler, Sec. 14.
Allen Justice, Sec. 15.
William Berthers, Sec. 17.
John Speers, Sec. 18.
Joseph Lusk, Sec. 22.
James Coleman, Sec. 22.
Elias Corder, Sec. 22.
Byrd Richardson, Sec. 24.
John W. Powell, Sec. 25.
Benjamin Lusk, Sec. 26.
John Miller, Sec. 29.
George Miller, Sec. 32.
Whiting Allen, Sec. 33.
Hiram Mussemann, Sec. 33.
Whiting Allen, Sec. 34.
Mercy Looney, Sec. 35.

Jonathan Stiles, Sec. 2.
Rhoda Carmany, Sec. 2.
Jonathan Stiles, Sec. 3.
John Brentlinger, Sec. 5.
William Davis, Sec. 5.
Wm. J. Kent, Sec. 6.
Matthias Spear, Sec. 6.
Matthias Spear, Sec. 7.
Whiting Allen, Sec. 8.
Mary Hally, Sec. 13.
Nelson R. Basil, Sec. 14.
William Harrod, Sec. 15.
Wm. Lusk, Sec. 15.
Matthias Speers, Sec. 18.
Jesse Golding, Sec. 18.
David W. Barber, Sec. 22.
John Bailey, Sec. 22.
Benjamin Corder, Sec. 22.
Benjamin Lusk, Sec. 25.
John Compton, Sec. 26.
Moses Porter, Sec. 29.
Robert J. Skinner, Sec. 31.
Daniel Bitler, Sec. 32.
George Miller, Sec. 33.
Thomas Coleman, Sec. 33.
Nelson Clarkson, Sec. 34.
John Edge, Sec. 35.

1835.

Adcock Carter, Sec. 1.
Felix Van Fleet, Sec. 6.
John Patterson, Sec. 10.
Joseph Brown, Sec. 13.
John Lechner, Sec. 13.

Jesse Edge, Sec. 35
John W. McCormick, Sec. 1.
Felix Van Fleet, Sec. 8.
John Hardin, Sec. 10.
David Harrod, Sec. 13.

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John C. Baltzell, Sec. 13.
John Zehner, Sec. 14.
Allen Justice, Sec. 15.
Matthew Cretcher, Sec. 17.
Daniel Miller, Sec. 17.
Susan Oliphant, Sec. 18.
Matthew Cretcher, Sec. 20.
Anna Lusk, Sec. 23.
Phebe Slater, Sec. 23.
James Coleman, Sec. 24.
Levi Mix, Sec. 25.
Demas Adams, Sec. 27.
John Orr, Sec. 27.
Matthew Cretcher, Sec. 28.
Matthew Cretcher, Sec. 29.
Elliott Crabb, Sec. 29.
Stephen Looney, Sec. 34.
Joseph Brown, Sec. 13.
Eliza A. Musser, Sec. 13.
Jesse Ashburn, Sec. 14.
Levi Harrod, Sec. 15.
Aaron Howell, Sec. 17.
Matthew Cretcher, Sec. 17.
James Furlan, Sec. 20.
Demas Adams, Sec. 22.
Abner Copeland, Sec. 23.
Joshua Bayliff, Sec. 24.
Nelson R. Basil, Sec. 25.
Whiting Allen, Sec. 26.
Samuel Berry, Sec. 27.
Edward and James Tissue, Sec. 27.
Jefferson Casteel, Sec. 28.
Daniel Miller, Sec. 33.
Isaac Fridley, Sec. 34.

1836.

Daniel Harrod, Sec. 1.
Joseph B. Walton, Sec. 5.
Joseph Hover, Sec. 8.
Joseph Hover, Sec. 18.
Abner Copeland, Sec. 23.
Jacob Harrod, Sec. 24.
John Zehner, Sec. 25.
Isaac Devore, Sec. 26.
Joshua Burton, Sec. 26.
William Howell, Sec. 33.
Isaac Miller, Sec. 33.
Reuben Brackney, Sec. 34.
Christopher Richardson, Sec. 34.
Henry Coleman, Sec. 35.
John Harrod, Sec. 35.
William Lusk, Sec. 36.
Henry Coleman, Sec. 36.
John Pritchard, Sec. 36.
Michael Harrod, Sec. 4.
William Howell, Sec. 7.
Allen Justice, Sec. 10.
Richard Bailey, Sec. 22.
Joseph Schooler, Sec. 23.
Isaac H. Lusk, Sec. 24.
Jacob Harrod, Sec. 25.
Elizabeth Harrod, Sec. 26.
William Chiles, Sec. 26.
Micajah Lowe, Sec. 33.
George Bishop, Sec. 33.
Samuel T. Boolman, Sec. 34.
H. W. Hicks, Sec. 34.
James S. Morris, Sec. 35.
Ann Morris, Sec. 35.
George W. Rite, Sec. 36.
Moffett Morris, Sec. 36.
Silas Boggs, Sec. 36.

1842.

Thomas Henry, Sec. 16.
Samuel Hogg, Sec. 16.
Benjamin Lusk, Sec. 16.
Jacob Brobst, Sec. 16.
William Lusk, Sec. 16.
Levi Harrod, Sec. 16.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The record of township officers in the County Auditor's office is irregular and incomplete. The following is a record of the tenure of officers as near as can be ascertained:

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Justices of the Peace.

R. C. Layton	1851 to 1872.
Hugh T. Rinehart	1854 to 1860.
Levi Harrod	1860 to 1869.
Hugh T. Rinehart	1872 to 1881.
H. Rigdon	1872 to 1881.
A. P. Rinehart	1881 to 1893.
George Focht	1883 to 1890.
E. E. B. Copeland	1890 to 1896.
Moses Blank	1896 to 1898.
William Runkle	1898 to 1900.
D. Clingerman	1897 to 1900.
A. P. Rinehart	1900 to 1903.
T. T. Howe	1900 to 1903.

Clerks.

John W. English	1870 to 1873.
R. C. Layton	1873 to 1876.
David Focht	1876 to 1877.
R. C. Layton	1877 to 1882.
J. W. Howe	1882 to 1883.
Ed. McGough	1883 to 1884.
John W. English	1884 to 1886.
J. W. Howe	1886 to 1888.
Augustus Smith	1888 to 1892.
J. E. Bayliff	1892 to 1896.
Robert Taylor	1896 to 1898.
N. T. Lusk	1898 to 1900.
Floyd Carter	1900 to 1903.

Treasurers.

Perry Hardin	1875 to 1880.
John Focht	1880 to 1896.
R. Gessler	1896 to 1898.
G. A. Blank	1898 to 1900.
W. T. Orr	1900 to 1902.
Charles Taylor	1902 to .....

ROADS.

In 1833 there were no public roads in Union township. The pioneers were compelled to clear their way through the forest to reach the lands that they had entered. In 1834 a road was opened from Union township to Logan county by way of Roundhead. This highway extended along the summits of ridges thereby avoiding the construction of numerous bridges. Within

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a few years after the construction of this road, other roads along section lines were opened. But owing to the mucky nature of the soil, and deficient drainage, they were almost impassable in the winter and spring months. In 1874 the propriety of constructing a gravel pike from Wapakoneta to Waynesfield began to be agitated. In 1876 the proper measures were adopted and the road was constructed. Since that time gravel pikes have been extended to all parts of the township.

The completion of the pikes in the township was followed by the construction of the Ohio Southern Railroad through the township in 1892. In 1902 the Sandusky Southwestern Electric Railroad, extending through the southern portion of the township, was commenced, and is now (1904) under course of construction.

CHURCHES.

The first religious society in Union township may be said to have been formed by Rev. James B. Finley, a Methodist itinerant who preached in the homes of the people, particularly at Charles Lusk's house. The first house of worship was a log building, located three miles southeast of Uniopolis, and known as Wesley Chapel. A church known as Poplar Hill Church was also a log building. Twenty years later both buildings were replaced by the present neat edifices.

The membership of each of these churches is about one hundred. A well managed Sabbath School in each church meets every Sabbath in the year. Mt. Lookout Tabernacle, planned by Mr. Hugh Lusk, is located on a hill in the eastern part of the township. Services are held in it once or twice a year by the Holiness people.

SCHOOLS.

The early schools of Union township were primitive in their character as well as teaching. The first school was taught about 1836 by R. C. Layton. The immigration of 1833 and 1834 was so great that it became necessary to erect four school houses. At the close of 1836 all the lands in the township had been entered, except section 16. It became necessary, therefore, in 1836, to build two more school houses. Since that time educational interests have kept pace with the other developments of the township. The school statistics for 1903 give the following

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facts regarding the township schools: Number of pupils enrolled, three hundred and forty-three; amount expended for tuition and other expenses was five hundred and eighty-three dollars. There are nine brick school buildings in the township, each of which is supplied with all the appliances necessary for the proper conduct of the schools.

UNIOPOLIS VILLAGE.

Uniopolis was originally located in the southwest quarter of section 17, and was platted and organized by John Huffman in September, 1837. Since its organization there have been additions as follows: No. 1, Samuel Focht's; No. 2, John W. Howe's; No. 3, Parlett and Stein's; No. 4, George Blank's. This village was at a standstill until after the construction of the Ohio Southern Railroad. Since that time many buildings have been erected and public improvements of a substantial character have been made. The population at the present time (1904) is about four hundred.

A school building of four rooms, in charge of a competent corps of teachers, affords opportunities to the youth, equal to any of the villages of the county. The Christian denomination owns an elegant frame church building, and the Methodist Protestant Church also has a fine frame building. A flourishing Sabbath School is attached to each.

The business of the village is quite extensive for an inland village. There are two general stores, one of them owned by Carter & Burden, and the other by Mrs. H. Taylor and Charles Taylor. These stores keep a full line of goods, and are doing a large and lucrative business. There are two hardware stores, one owned by W. R. Green, and the other by W. A. Carter. One hotel "entertains man and beast," as the old sign used to read. This hotel is conducted in such a manner as to place it above the average country house of entertainment. Two restaurants and one saloon supply the public demands on those lines. Two blacksmiths and one wagon shop are kept busy the year around. The flouring mill owned by A. P. Rinehart has no superior in the county. The lumber yard and sawmill of S. E. Blank have been doing a large and profitable business for several years. The tile factory of W. T. Orr supplies nearly the entire eastern portion of the county with the products of his industry. The two physi-

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cians, Drs. J. W. Hurlburt and J. E. Bayliff, have an extensive and lucrative country practice.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN MORRIS was born in Virginia in 1796. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and participated in the siege of Yorktown. At the close of the Revolution he settled in Virginia and devoted his attention to the cultivation of his farm. His son John also labored during his minority in tilling his father's farm. In 1832 he married Miss Mary A. Clarkson, and the year following moved to Allen, now Auglaize, county. He entered the southwest quarter of section 30 in Union township.

When he arrived there was not an acre of cleared land in the township, except what had been cleared by the Indians, the land having only come into market the year before. The most of the Indians had been removed; a few of them, however, remained.

He lived in an Indian cabin until he built one for himself. At that time there was not a road laid out in the township. Where St. John's is now situated there were about twelve or fifteen acres cleared, which had been done by the Indians. The only persons living there were William and Byrd Richardson and their families. Mr. Morris was the first justice of the peace in the township. He served two terms. He died September 22, 1882.

JOSEPH COPELAND, son of Abner Copeland, was born February 5, 1818, in Green county, Ohio, and was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Union township. He was given a fair education in the subscription schools of that period and, being trained to farm pursuits, remained under the parental roof until his twenty-third year, in the meantime aiding his father in clearing and placing under cultivation the home farm.

October 4, 1840, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fennemore) English, natives of New Jersey, who, on coming to Ohio in 1833, made their home in Franklin county. Several years later they took up their abode in Auglaize county and located in section 22, where they were residing at the time of their decease. Mrs. Copeland was born May 23, 1832,

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in New Jersey, and after her marriage located with her husband on a wild tract of land in Clay township, upon which they made their home for three years, when they removed to Union township, and located on section 27. When Mr. Copeland moved to the township, "it was new and wild, and he encountered all the difficulties and inconveniences of pioneer life. His first team was a yoke of bulls, and after the death of one of them the other was worked alone like a horse. Mr. Copeland relates the following incident concerning the bovine. "One of his neighbors, who then owned the bull, had him bridled and saddled to take a grist to mill. All went well enough until they met another bull, when both animals evinced such fury that the rider of the one soon saw fit to dismount. This he did, and removed his grist, saddle and bridle, and permitted the beasts to settle their difficulties, after which he saddled and bridled his game horse and proceeded on his way."

Before his death he became the owner of nine hundred acres of land. He died June 19, 1902.

Hugh T. Rinehart was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, October 23, 1813, and was reared on a farm. His mother dying when he was four years of age, his father was married a second time, and he was brought up by his stepmother until he attained his seventeenth year, when he left home and apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith's trade. Three years later he married Miss Juliana Godfrey, who was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, November 1, 1813. Three years after their marriage they emigrated to Ohio, and located on section 14 in Union township. The locality was in a wild state at that time. Mr. Rinehart erected a log cabin on his new farm, which comprised eighty acres, and by hard work and good management cleared and improved the same. He was a resident of this place for fifty-five years, and all his children were born on the homestead with the exception of two. Mrs. Rinehart departed this life June 13, 1881. She was the mother of eleven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Arnold P., John A., Sarah C. (Mrs. Graham), and Adam F.

Mr. Rinehart received a fair education in his younger days, and taught school for several years. He was a consistent and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having

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become a member of that denomination when he was sixteen years of age.

As the following indicates, Mr. Rinehart has been prominent and popular in local affairs, having served as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners of the county. He was also chairman of that board. Mr. Rinehart was a candidate at two different times for the State Legislature, but on both occasions was defeated by a small majority. During the years 1859 and 1860, he was a member of the State Board of Equalization, and has been a trustee, clerk, and assessor of Union township for many years. He acted as land appraiser while this section was still a portion of Allen county, and appraised the four eastern townships in Auglaize.

Mr. Rinehart died March 30, 1904.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

On the first day of December, 1836, the Commissioners of Allen county, on petition of resident citizens in town six south, range five east, "Ordered that a new township be erected, to be designated and known by the name of Washington. It was further ordered that legal notices should be posted up in the new township of Washington, for the election of township officers. Said election to be held at the dwelling house of George Esperson on the 20th day of December, 1836."

The township is bounded on the north by Moulton township, on the east by Pusheta township, on the south by Shelby county, and on the west by St. Mary's township.

The soil of this township is generally a black sandy loam, intermixed with clay and gravel. Muddy Creek and its tributaries afford a natural drainage for the central and western portions of the township. The fertile bottom lands along the numerous lateral streams make it one of the best agricultural townships in the county. These lands — as in all other parts of the county — were heavily wooded, and the improvements that are to be seen at the present time are the results of the most arduous toil.

The timber of the township is of the usual varieties, indigenous to other sections of the county, such as hard maple, beech, elm, white and black ash, the different varieties of oak, walnut, linden, hickory, hackberry, buckeye, etc.

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The oil and gas products of the central and western portions of the township within the last ten years has greatly increased the value of real estate.

The inhabitants are largely of German origin, and are the descendants of the pioneers who entered lands in the township.

The following is a complete list of land entries:

1831.

Samuel N. McCullough, Sec. 23.
Thomas Chambers, Sec. 25.
Shadrach Montgomery, Sec. 24.
William Spray, Sec. 25.

1832.

Ebenezer Lucas, Sec. 5.
John Campbell, Sec. 23.
Samuel Howell, Sec. 25.
Samuel Stabler, Sec. 6.
Ephraim McKinney, Sec. 25.

1833.

Francis Brock, Sec. 1.
Mary Bronham, Sec. 1.
Joseph Patten, Sr., Sec. 1.
Ambrose Haney, Sec. 2.
F. P. Lucas, Sec. 4.
David Woodruff, Sec. 5.
Jacob Fanster, Sec. 9.
John Arnet, Sec. 9.
Benjamin Julian, Sec. 11.
William Ryan, Sec. 13.
Enoch Buck, Sec. 18.
J. H. May, Sec. 23.
Malcolm Campbell, Sec. 15.
Susan Young, Sec. 1.
John McLain, Sec. 1.
Lawson Herman, Sec. 1.
Samuel Blakely, Sec. 4.
Enoch M. Tucker, Sec. 5.
Christian Tobias, Sec. 6.
Jacob Weller, Sec. 9.
William Pence, Sec. 9.
Nathan Frame, Sec. 12.
John Buck, Sec. 17.
Nehemiah Y. May, Sec. 21.
Levi D. Northrup, Sec. 24.

1834.

James Latsell, Sec. 4.
Morgan H. Cleveland, Sec. 5.
Aaron Myers, Sec. 17.
William Burton, Sec. 18.
Jacob Hudson, Sec. 18.
John Conger, Sec. 18.
Joseph Conger, Sec. 20.
J. Barnett and P. Aughenbaugh, Sec. 20.
Thomas McClish, Sec. 20.
John Arnett, Sec. 22.
David Painter, Sec. 22.
Peter D. Millinger, Sec. 23.
William Jackson, Sr., Sec. 25.
David Hillsamer, Sec. 27.
Samuel Pence, Sec. 5.
Zacharias Ryan, Sec. 13.
John Grable, Sec. 17.
Jesse Hudson, Sec. 18.
William J. Brown, Sec. 19.
Solomon, Susan and Julian Merlin, Sec. 20.
Maldon Wall, Sec. 20.
Wm J. Brown, Sec. 20.
Elizabeth Vance, Sec. 21.
James McCramer, Sec. 23.
Henry Gudorf, Sec. 22.
Elvira Ritter, Sec. 24.
Bernard H. Aufforth, Sec. 27.
John Rodeheffer, Sec. 27.

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Mark Gage, Sec. 27.
Samuel M. May, Sec. 29.
Joseph Barnett, Sec. 30.

George Copsey, Sec. 2.
Gerrard Muller, Sec. 11.
Henry Miller, Sec. 12.
Thomas Aspinall, Sec. 14.
David Chatterson, Sec. 14.
Clark Howland, Sec. 28.
John W. Lutterbeck, Sec. 30.
Strathan Gorham, Sec. 22.

John Gearhart, Sec. 2.
Samuel Gearhart, Sec. 2.
George Bramlet, Sec. 2.
David Woodruff, Sec. 3.
Gordon Cecil, Sec. 3.
Fred. Marquand, Sec. 6.
William Copsey, Sec. 10.
John Forney, Sec. 10.
Gordon Cecil, Sec. 11.
Thomas E. Sherin, Sec. 13.
Christian Roberts, Sec. 13.
Joel Fuller, Sec. 15.
Thomas Flowers, Sec. 15.
Wm. H. Aufderhast, Sec. 17.
Cord Meyer, Sec. 18.
Ernst Hidepole, Sec. 18.
Peter Kister, Sec. 21.
Robert Bramun, Sec. 22.
Mary Leathers, Sec. 23.
Bernard Leathers, Sec. 23.
John Howell, Sec. 24.
John Talling, Sec. 25.
Sarah Roberts, Sec. 26.
Gordon Cecil, Sec. 26.
H. W. Hicks and I. S. Smith, Sec. 27.
I. M. Funke, Sec. 28.

Benjamin Powell, Sec. 3.
John Stroh, Sec. 12.
Conrad Stroh, Sec. 14.

Joseph W. Blair, Sec. 27.
Samuel M. May, Sec. 30.
John Haines, Sec. 30.

1835.

Henry Green, Sec. 3.
Daniel Curtis, Sec. 11.
Henry Frische, Sec. 12.
Robert Aspenall, Sec. 14.
Bernard Aufforth, Sec. 27.
Henry Flederschan, Sec. 30.
William Maekraoth, Sec. 30.

1836.

Herman H. Niemier, Sec. 28.
David Woodruff, Sec. 2.
Benjamin Julian, Sec. 2.
Benjamin Noggle, Sec. 2.
William Green, Sec. 3.
Demas Adams, Sec. 6.
Christian Farney, Sec. 10.
Gordon Cecil, Sec. 10.
Christian Bolender, Sec. 10.
Arba Alexander, Sec. 13.
Jesse Roberts, Sec. 13.
John Wiley, Sec. 14.
Spencer Cole, Sec. 15.
Fred Leathers, Sec. 15.
Solomon Saumand, Sec. 17.
Y. M. Tonges, Sec. 18.
Gustass Biefield, Sec. 20.
John Kister, Sec. 21.
Hollister S. Cole, Sec. 22.
Bernard Nuffoth, Sec. 23.
Dominicus Vandever, Sec. 24.
Gorham Cottrell, Sec. 24.
William Vandeveer, Sec. 25.
Emson Brown, Sec. 26.
Rebecca Roberts, Sec. 26.
Henry Kruse, Sec. 28.
Herman Wubberling, Sec. 28.

1837.

Conrad Stroh, Sec. 12.
H. Williams, Sec. 12.
John Stroh, Sec. 14.

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H. Williams, Sec. 14.
Jacob Everston, Sec. 15.
Ludwig Orth, Sec. 15.
Charles A. Moore, Sec. 17.
Jacob Hittell, Sec. 23.
J. Williams and J. Miller, Sec. 28.
John Powell, Sec. 24.
William Kuck, Sec. 30.
William Kuck, Sec. 30.
Philip Herzing, Sec. 15.
Henry Schrer, Sec. 17.
George Diegel, Sec. 17.
Samuel Howell, Sec. 23.
Jacob Hittle, Sec. 24.
William Jackson, Sec. 25.

1838.

Phillip Stilling, Sec. 15.

1839.

Ignaz Fisher, Sec. 2.
George Holtzstucker, Sec. 27.
John Bates, Sec. 22.

1845.

Henry Lutterback, Sec. 7.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 17.
William Kattman, Sec. 29.
Rudolph Brackseack, Sec. 29.
Sebastian Naggle, Sec. 7.
Henry Kruse, Sec. 21.
Henry Ketterheinrich, Sec. 29
Henry Kuck, Sec. 29.

1847.

Richard R. Barrington, Sec. 7.
Henry Schrer, Sec. 17.
Heinrich Venneman, Sec. 19.
Herman H. Fledderwhan, Sec. 19.
Adam Fledderwhan, Sec. 19.
William Rathswiler, Sec. 28.
Herman Elshof, Sec. 29.
Demas Hudson, Sec. 7.
James Wilkins, Jr., Sec. 7.
George Diegel, Sec. 17.
Herman H. Nusmeir, Sec. 19.
Henry W. Ketterheinrich, Sec. 19.
Henry Krusi, Sec. 21.
Henry W. Ketterheinrich, Sec. 29.
Herman H. Kallmer, Sec. 29.

1848.

Thomas Longworth, Sec. 7.
James Sherden, Sec. 19.
Herman Skrair, Sec. 20.
William Gramier, Sec. 28.
Herman H. Hoge, Sec. 29.
Herman Meckstroth, Sec. 29.
Sarah Copsey, Sec. 4.
William Hudson, Sec. 17.
Henry H. Havercamp, Sec. 20.
Fred A. Haverkamp, Sec. 20.
John H. W. Lambers, Sec. 28.
William Katman, Sec. 29.
H. Ketterheinrich, Sec. 29.
Alfred Larow, Sec. 4.

1849.

Cyrus Longworth, Sec. 7.
Wm. A. Aufderhart, Sec. 17.
Heinrich Vennehman, Sec. 19.
Herman W. Sutterten, Sec. 19.
John Elliott, Sec. 15.
George Diegel, Sec. 17.
Herman H. Nusmeir, Sec. 19.
W. H. Rook, Sec. 29.

1850.

Thomas Pence, Sec. 4.
William Q. Bordman, Sec. 7.
Samuel Longworth, Sec. 7.
William Z. Boardman, Sec. 7.

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James Shirden, Sec. 19.
Henry Krusi, Sec. 21.
William Gramire, Sec. 28.
Herman H. Sunderman, Sec. 18.
Gustav Biefield, Sec. 20.
Henry Holscher, Sec. 28.
Herman W. Feldrich, Sec. 28.

1851.

James H. Gibson, Sec. 4.
David E. Doughty, Sec. 4.
Elihu C. Branin, Sec.
Henry Frische, Sec. 7.
H. H. Wibblee, Sec. 9.
Herman Fledderjohann, Sec. 21.
Fred. Sneller, Sec. 21.
Joseph Brooks, Sec. 4.
David L. Doughty, Sec. 4.
William Hollingsworth, Sec. 5.
William Hudson, Sec. 7.
William Schrer, Sec. 19.
Henry Wellman, Sec. 21.

1852.

John Conley, Sec. 9.
William Conley, Sec. 9.
John Wickaler, Sec. 9.

1855.

Alfred McVeigh, Sec. 29.

NOTE. — No entries of lands were made in the years 1840, '41, '42, '43 '44 and 1846.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace.

Shadrach Montgomery	1853 to 1856.
Solomon Hudson	1856 to 1863.
James Spray	1857 to 1861.
William Campbell	1861 to 1863.
John Grubb	1863 to 1866.
William Eckermeyer	1863 to 1866.
Ebenezer Spray	1866 to 1869.
C. T. Cook	1866 to 1869.
John Knierim	1869 to 1872.
James Spray	1872 to 1875.
W. H. Snethkamp	1873 to 1879.
W. H. Blakely	1875 to 1878.
R. Montgomery	1878 to 1903.
James Slack	1882 to 1893.
E. L. Kattman	1894 to 1900.
R. L. Montgomery	1902 to 1905.

Township Clerks.

W. H. Snethkamp	1872 to 1873.
J. S. Slack	1874 to 1895.
H. B. Eversman	1895 to 1901.
L. W. Kattman	1901 to 1904.

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Township Treasurers.

Henry Lutherbein	1873 to 1876.
F. H. Fledderjohann	1876 to 1881.
George Kuhlman	1881 to 1893.
Herman Kuhlman	1893 to 1904.

CHURCHES.

The German Lutheran denomination built the first church in the township in 1838. It was a frame structure, and stood on the site of the present elegant edifice of that denomination in Knoxville. There are four churches in the township, including the two churches in Knoxville; also a Sunday School chapel located in the northern part of the township for the accommodation of the members of the Lutheran Reformed Church, in the northern and eastern portions of the township. The two branches of the United Brethren Church have elegant buildings in sections 24 and 25.

SCHOOLS.

The first school houses in the township were of the then prevailing style, built of round logs, with huge fireplaces, clapboard roofs, and other peculiarities not known to builders of the present day.

There are no schools in the county under a better system of management than the schools of Washington township. The Board of Education have always been liberal in the expenditure of money for the improvement of their school. The Washington township board was the first-one in the county to pay the tuition of the advanced pupils from the district schools, and no township has sent larger numbers to the annual Boxwell examinations than this one. The nine school buildings are modern in their structure, and in most instances are surrounded by beautiful lawns, ornamented with shade trees.

NEW KNOXVILLE.

This beautiful village is situated in the northwest corner of section 29 and the northeast corner of section 30, and was laid out in village lots in 1836 by James K. Lytle, and consisted of one hundred and two lots. The corporate limits of the burg were extended a few years ago. At the present time it has an area of one square mile. Land around the village and within

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its corporate limits has, for many years, been selling at the rate of a hundred dollars per acre. The inhabitants of the village and township are almost entirely of German descent. The first store established in the village was owned by Cummins, Mather & Brown. Previous to the erection of the store, they built a steam sawmill, which they afterward sold to James K. Lytle. Henry Venneman also built a frame store and dwelling in 1850, but had been selling goods at his house, just outside of the village limits, from 1840 to that time. Henry Lutterbein commenced to sell goods about the same time. Ever since then there has been a gradual increase in the volume of business. There are two large dry goods stores in the village, one owned by Benjamin E. Cook, and the other by Herman Kuhlman. These stores keep a full line of goods, and are doing a large and lucrative business. There are also two hardware and grocery stores, one owned by W. H. Fledderjohann, and the other by William Duhma and Kopke. They, too, are doing a good business. The other forms of business in the village consist of one hotel conducted by Mrs. J. L. Headapohl, one saloon, one physician, Dr. Fledderjohann, one planing mill, two sawmills, one hoop factory, one harness shop, and one butcher.

SCHOOLS.

Although organized under the Union School Law, the system of graded schools was not introduced until 1885, at which time a four room brick building was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars.

The following principals have had charge of the schools since their organization:

N. F. Richland	1885 to 1888.
A. C. Settlage	1891 to 1892.
Herman Kattman	1892 to 1894.
Benjamin Fledderjohann	1894 to 1901.
E. J. Rodeheffer	1901 to 1905.

CHURCHES.

The first Lutheran Reformed Church in New Knoxville was erected in 1838. It was a log building, and was for several years the only place of worship in the township. Ten years later a commodious frame building was erected which did ser-

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vice until 1893, when the present handsome brick edifice was erected at a cost of twenty-eight thousand dollars. The auditorium will seat seven hundred and fifty people, and the gallery two hundred and eight. A year after the construction of the new building the members of the church contributed two thousand five hundred dollars for the installation of a grand pipe organ.

The prayer meeting room has a seating capacity of two hundred.

A Primary Sabbath School room will accommodate two hundred pupils.

The church membership at the present time is eight hundred.

The Sabbath School enrollment is four hundred and fifty.

Earnest Holcher is Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Cook was born in New Bremen, August 6th, 1835. His father, William Cook, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1810. He became a carpenter in his youth, and after marriage he sailed for America with his bride, to build up a home in this country, where he deemed he could better his fortunes. He landed at Baltimore, and came directly to Ohio, making his way hither on foot in company with a colony. He and his fellow travelers sought work in Cincinnati, and not being successful, continued northward along the route of the Miami and Erie canal that had just been surveyed. They finally arrived at New Bremen, and from there went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, before employment was found. Six months later, Mr. Cook returned to New Bremen, and was one of the first to locate there. He worked on the locks and did other work about the canal until it was completed. About that time he removed to Washington township, and settled on land that he purchased of his father-in-law, who had just come over from Germany. That land was bought of the Government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and was in the midst of a country that was all new. Deer were so plentiful that they frequently came into the yard, and sometimes were shot from an open window. Wolves were numerous, and many a night the slumbers of the tired pioneers were disturbed by their howls. Indians were frequent passers. They were remnants of tribes that went west in 1832.

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Mr. Cook was a sincere Christian, who clung to the faith of his fathers, and was one of the organizers of the Lutheran Reformed society in this part of the country. Elizabeth Fledderjohann was the maiden name of his first wife, who died in 1850, leaving five children, of whom our subject is the eldest. The father married Elizabeth Burnsman for his second wife, by whom he had eight children, of whom five are living.

Henry Cook did not have very good school advantages in his younger days, as schools, which were taught on the subscription plan, were only open one or two months a year. They were held in rude log buildings, and had furniture of the roughest description, slabs serving as seats, and a board placed against the wall was the only desk for the scholars to write upon. Our subject helped his father clear his farm until he was fifteen years old, and then began to learn the carpenter trade. He worked with his father, who was a skilled mechanic, and was the only carpenter in the locality at the time. His father used to take contracts, and after our subject had thoroughly mastered the trade, he did the work. He continued thus engaged for fifteen years, during which time he put up a number of buildings in the vicinity, which are still standing.

When he abandoned carpentering, he entered the mercantile business with his father-in-law, Henry Venneman, at New Knoxville. After Mr. Venneman's death in 1882, Mr. Cook took entire control of the business, and has been carrying it on since that time. He has a general store, in which may be found dry goods of every description, besides groceries, boots and shoes, and every thing that is usually sold in such a store. In 1901, he and his son, Benjamin, erected a large brick building in which they are conducting a lucrative business at the present time. Besides this valuable property, he has a quarter section of land in Washington township and eighty acres in Van Buren township in Shelby county. He was appointed to the postmastership of the village soon after Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency, and has held the office ever since, excepting when Cleveland was in the Presidential chair, and discharged the duties incumbent upon him in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned. He is a staunch Republican in politics. He has held responsible public offices, and was treasurer of Washington township eight years.

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Both he and his wife are among the most valued members of the Lutheran Reformed Church, and they stand high in the estimation of the entire community.

Mr. Cook was married in 1860 to Miss Elizabeth Venneman, who is of German birth but has passed the most of her life in this country, whither she came with her parents when eighteen months old. Her father located on a farm just north of New Knoxville; cleared and improved his land, and he also engaged in keeping store with our subject seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have three children living: Sarah, Benjamin and Elizabeth. Their two eldest died.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Conrad Knatz, a prominent farmer and noted stock raiser, of Washington township, was born in Germany, August 11th, 1829. His father, George Knatz, who was a farmer, died at the age of fifty-three years. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna E. Ritz, survived him twenty years. In accordance with the laws of the country, he had served two years in the German army, which he left in order to take care of his parents who were old. He had three brothers who served seven years each.

Conrad Knatz was well educated, having attended the common schools of his native country until he was fourteen years of age, and afterward attended a higher school for some time. After leaving school, he became foreman on a large farm, and retained that position three years, although young for so responsible an office. He came into possession of a farm from his father's estate, which he sold, and in the fall of 1853 sailed from Bremen, Germany, with his bride to found a new home on American soil. After a voyage of nine weeks and three days, the young couple landed at New York, whence they came directly to Ohio. He found employment on a farm for a year, and then invested his money in eighty acres of his present farm in section one, Washington township. His land was heavily timbered, swampy, quite level, and most of it under water. Wild game was plentiful, as the region was only sparsely settled. Deer used to run with his cattle, being so bold that Mr. Knatz often chased them out of his wheat field.

After erecting a round log cabin and moving into it he entered upon the arduous task of felling the forest and preparing

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the soil for cultivation. From a state of nature his farm gradually developed into one of the best in the township. By his persevering energy and strict economy he was able from time to time to add to his landed estate, until at the present time he has an aggregate of three hundred and fifty acres.

Mr. Knatz was married in Germany to Miss Anna E. Filling. After their arrival in America they became the parents of four sons: George, Henry, John and Ditmar. The elder and two younger are engaged in farming their father's farm, while Henry, the second son, is foreman in a large store in Milwaukee. Mr. Knatz is living a retired life, and is at the present time (1905) a resident of Wapakoneta.

Jesse Roberts was born near Xenia, Ohio, December 11th, 1811. He married Catherine Meyers, and moved to Washington township in 1837. He here entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, receiving his patent from President Van Buren. His wife died in 1867, leaving eight children: Minerva A., Lavina J., John M., Cyrus P., Cornelia S., Nancy C., and Mary M. On May 31st, 1870, Mr. Roberts married Sarah J. Rush; of this marriage one daughter was born, Ella May, who married Rufus Hastings, with whom she resides at the present time.

Mr. Roberts was an influential and respected citizen, and held numerous minor offices during his residence in the township. His death occurred March 21st, 1874, at which time he owned six hundred and forty acres of land, acquired by his industry and economy.

James Slack, a noted mechanic and an esteemed public officer of Washington township, was born in Cincinnati, July 11th, 1851. His father, Benjamin Slack, and his grandfather, James Slack, were born in Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was a carpenter by trade, and labored for a time at Cincinnati and other places in the state. He died at Cincinnati in 1860, at the age of thirty-four years. His wife, Christina Slack, *nee* Kuck, survives him.

James Slack, our subject, is the eldest in a family of four children, and the only one living. He came to New Knoxville with his parents in 1859, and has made his home here ever since that time. He attended the common district school at times when

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his health would permit. With the exception of the small amount of elementary training received in a desultory manner, he is self-educated. He displayed a genius for mechanics at an early date. His juvenile contrivances were noted for their excellence of mechanical construction, and were indicative of his future success as a machinist.

Mr. Slack was married in 1875 to Miss Frances Graessle, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Philip and Julia Graessle. Of this marriage have been born, namely: Bertha, wife of Frederick South, who resides at Cincinnati, and Cora at home. Mr. Slack and his family have been members of the Methodist church for many years, and are noted for their acts of charity. Mr. Slack is a man of fine mental and moral character, and has the esteem and confidence of all who know him. "He has been connected with the School Board for several years as clerk and treasurer; has been justice of the peace twelve years, and is a notary public, transacting considerable business for his neighbors in that capacity; and for nineteen years has been clerk of Washington township. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Benjamin A. Fledderjohann, Democrat, Representative from Auglaize county, was born in St. Mary's township, May 19th, 1866. His father, H. H. Fledderjohann, a carpenter by trade, was a pioneer settler long before Auglaize county was created, and built locks on the Miami and Erie canal. The elder Fledderjohann built a sawmill at lock six, which he operated for more than fifty years. At this place Mr. Fledderjohann the younger spent his days at the sawmill and farm, until eighteen years of age, when he entered the New Bremen High School. After three years of study he graduated from this school and taught a district school for two years, entering the Normal College of Angola, Indiana, thereafter. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent of the New Knoxville public schools, and held this position for ten years, resigning in the spring of 1901. In the same year he became a candidate for Representative on the Democratic primary ticket and was nominated with a large majority over two competitors. In the election of 1901 he received the largest vote on the Democratic ticket, defeating his opponent, R. B. South, on the Republican ticket by a large majority, carrying

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his own township which is one of the only two Republican townships in the county. Mr. Fledderjohann is secretary and bookkeeper of the Inland Telephone Company, and manager of the Fledderjohann Hardware store. He is a member and earnest advocate of the German Reformed Church, and has taken a prominent rank in the charitable work of that denomination.

(From Biographical Annals of Ohio.)

Shadrach Montgomery was born in western Pennsylvania in 1789, and grew to manhood amid the stirring times dating from 1790 to 1812. In the latter year he enlisted in a company recruited in his neighborhood to serve during the second war of the Revolution. The company was assigned to duty under General Hull in his campaign against Detroit and Canada. The disasters of the campaign and the ignominious surrender of the army by General Hull are incidents of history that need not be recounted in this connection. After the surrender, Mr. Montgomery, along with the other captured troops, were marched through the wilderness to Fort Niagara, where he was exchanged the following year. Upon his return home he re-enlisted and was assigned to duty on the northern frontier. In 1814 he participated in the battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, as it is sometimes called. He received two wounds in this engagement, receiving a ball in a hip and another in a leg. The ball in his leg he carried during the remainder of his life. He suffered much in after years from his wounds and the severities of his march from Detroit to Niagara. His grandson states that his grandfather "could never eat raised wheaten bread after the Hull campaign. The rations of flour and lime issued by the British commissaries so sickened him that he could never eat bread, other than unleavened bread afterwards."

Three years after his return from the army he married Miss Julia A. Brannon. Of this union there were eleven children born: Archibald, David, Charles H., Shadrach J., Elizabeth Ryan, Jane, Isabella Howell, Mary Lintch, Samalah Howell, Susan Spray, and Hannah Spray. After his marriage he moved to Darby in Champaign county, Ohio, where the family resided until they removed to Moulton township in 1830. Mr. Montgomery has the distinction of being the first settler of the township. For the first year the Shawnee Indians were his only

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neighbors. His son Archibald, then twelve years of age, soon learned to speak the Shawnee language with fluency. Like the other pioneers of that time, the family were compelled to depend largely upon the chase for subsistance. Fortunately for them Mr. Montgomery was a noted hunter. "He claimed to have killed the last deer ever seen in the county. On one occasion he killed two deer at one shot. He saw but one, but after the shot he found a second one had stood in range beyond the one at which he aimed. He also claimed to have killed the last wolf ever seen in the county."

In 1831 he entered land in section twenty-four in Washington township. Within the forty-one years of his residence in the township he held many offices of trust and honor. He assisted in the organization of the township, and at different times held the offices of justice of the peace, clerk, treasurer and trustee. In 1842 he was elected commissioner of Allen county, and was re-elected in 1844. When Auglaize county was organized in 1848, he was again elected county commissioner.

Mr. Montgomery was an enterprising and public spirited citizen, and commanded the respect of the community in which he resided.

He died October 8th, 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

MOULTON TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized December 25th, 1835. The following record of that date is copied from the journal of the Allen county commissioners:

"Joseph Haskel then presented a petition from the inhabitants of township five south, range five east, praying to be set off as a separate township and to be designated and known by the name of Moulton. Petition granted. Bonds given and advertisements written for an election to be held at the house of Joseph Haskel on the 30th of January, 1836, for the purpose of electing the necessary township officers."

The township at that time was composed of thirty-six sections. When Auglaize county was formed in 1848, nine sections were struck off from the north part of Moulton township and became a part of the new township of Logan, thus leaving the present township six miles in length from east to west, and four

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and one-half miles in width from north to south, and containing twenty-seven square miles.

The township was a dense wilderness at the time of its organization, with the exception of about fifteen acres along the river in sections twenty-five and twenty-six that had been cleared by Peter Cornstalk's tribe of Indians. The eastern half of the township had formerly been a part of the Shawnee Reservation. Bluejacket resided with Cornstalk's tribe until he and the prophet moved to the territory west of the Mississippi. The site of Bluejacket's cabin was near the center of section twenty-five, and is occupied at the present time by John Schlenker's brick residence.

The Auglaize river flows through the eastern portion of the township. The first and second bottom lands adjacent to it are noted for their great fertility. Other streams entering the township are Pusheta creek, from the southeast, and Six Mile creek through the western portion. The soil is largely a strong clay, with considerable black loam along the streams.

The Lake Erie and Western railroad passes through the northwestern part, and the Western Ohio Electric railroad through the southern portion of the township.

Nearly all the public roads at the present time are gravel pikes. The population is principally of Irish and German descent, and the community is an agricultural one. During recent years the discovery of oil has yielded a substantial income to the owners of lands that have been developed.

PUBLIC LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entries in Moulton township were made on the day that the land office was opened at Wapakoneta, December 26th, 1832. The following exhibit from the records of the registrar's office is, also, a record of the advent of the pioneers, as most of them took possession of their lands soon after the entries were made:

1832.

Jospeh Haskell, Sec. 10.	Henry Stoddard, Sec. 10.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 11.	Henry Stoddard, Sec. 14.
Henry Stoddard, Sec. 15.	Henry Stoddard, Sec. 23.
Joseph Haskell, Sec. 23.	Henry Stoddard, Sec. 24.
Joseph Haskell, Sec. 25.	Robert J. Skinner, Sec. 25.
Joseph Haskell, Sec. 25.	John W. Garey, Sec. 25.

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David Croft, Sec. 26.
Robert J. Skinner, Sec. 36.
Thomas Van Horne, Sec. 36.

John Clawson, Sec. 10.
Samuel Marshall, Sec. 15.
James Carswell, Sec. 15.
William Evans, Sec. 23.
William Beard, Sec. 23.
William Even, Sec. 23.
William A. Van Horne, Sec. 25.
Robert Kerr, Sec. 25.
Nathaniel Bowsher, Sec. 26.
Farncis Brock, Sec. 36.
William Peters, Sec. 36.
Philip Van Horne, Sec. 36.
Francis Brock, Sec. 36.

John Waite, Sec. 24.
T. J. and Jonathan West, Sec. 35.

William Bodkins, Sec. 11.
James and Thomas Weer, Sec. 32.
William West, Sec. 35.

Abraham Wilson, Sec. 10.
Samuel Walker, Sec. 11.
Christian Forney, Sec. 12.
Daniel Jacobs, Sec. 13.
Adam Plummer, Sec. 13.
William Morehead, Sec. 14.
George Walter, Jr., Sec. 14.
Christopher Bailye, Sec. 18.
Jacob Kiser, Sec. 22.
Abraham Keller, Sec. 23.
William Rue, Sec. 23.
Samuel Chamberlain, Sec. 26.
Oliver C. Collins, Sec. 26.
Hugh Elliott, Sec. 34.
William Green, Sec. 34.
Grover Ayers, Sec. 35.
Charles S. Miller, Sec. 35.
Jeremiah Ayers, Sec. 35.

Joseph Hover, Sec. 13.
Joseph Hover, Sec. 15.
Michael Dumbroff, Sec. 35.

Henry Stoddard, Sec. 26.
Francis Brock, Sec. 32.

1833.

Samuel Marshall, Sec. 14.
Lewis Breese, Sec. 15.
Thomas Williams, Sec. 15.
John McClellen, Sec. 23.
Thomas Jones, Sec. 23.
Thomas V. Goddard, Sec. 25.
Henry B. Thorn, Sec. 25.
John G. Freyman, Sec. 25.
Henry Apple, Sec. 26.
William A. Van Horne, Sec. 26.
Peter Birhant, Sec. 36.
James Elliott, Sec. 36.

1834.

Joseph Boston, Sec. 24.

1835.

Simon Perkins, Sec. 18.
William Crowder, Sec. 35.

1836.

Samuel Walker, Sec. 10.
Andrew McKee, Sec. 12.
John P. Sillin, Sec. 12.
Homer M. Campbell, Sec. 13.
Jacob Young, Sec. 14.
Jacob Fleming, Sec. 14.
William Still, Sec. 14.
Samuel Chamberlain, Sec. 22.
Cornelius Christy, Sec. 36.
Oliver C. Collins, Sec. 23.
Joseph Cummins, Sec. 24.
Adam Weaver, Sec. 26.
Samuel Chamberlain, Sec. 27.
Jesse Hardin, Sec. 34.
David M. Hart, Sec. 34.
Adam Weaver, Sec. 35.
Archibald McCahan, Sec. 35.
James Elliott, Sec. 35.

1837.

Henry D. V. Williams, Sec. 14.
Philip Herzing, Sec. 35.

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James Elliott, Sec. 27.
James Prichard, Sec. 33.

Michael Leatherman, Sec. 23.

John Bigler, Sec. 34.

Lewis C. Blakely, Sec. 32.
Samuel Blakely, Sec. 32.
James Hunter, Sec. 30.

Hiram Rathbun, Sec. 21.
Richard Barrington, Sec. 31.

Samuel Stepheson, Sec. 21.
Henry McConnell, Sec. 28.
James L. Cook, Sec. 28.
James L. McFarland, Sec. 30.
John F. Handerstat, Sec. 30.

Samuel Kent, Sec. 32.
John Philips, Sec. 33.
Harmon Berlinger, Sec. 30.
Neil McLachlin, Sec. 8.
John S. Barnet, Sec. 17.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 19.
James Howell, Sec. 19.
Hiram Justice, Sec. 28.
Anthony O. Boyle, Sec. 30.

Adam Chambers, Sec. 7.
James McMasters, Sec. 7.
James Stoner, Sec. 9.
John Philips, Sec. 9.
Charles W. Miller, Sec. 17.
Otto F. Dicker, Sec. 19.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 19.
Oran Crow, Sec. 21.
John Noclar, Sec. 21.
John E. McFarland, Sec. 30.
William Blond, Sec. 31.

1839.

John Hawthorne, Sec. 33.
James E. McFarland, Sec. 33.

1842.

1847.

Jacob Bigler, Sec. 34.

1848.

John Young, Sec. 32.
William Young, Sec. 32.
George Huffman, Sec. 19.

1849.

Jordan Denny, Sec. 30.

1850.

Frederick Friesner, Sec. 21.
James L. Cook, Sec. 28.
Jesse Clark, Sec. 28.
Isaac N. Dewitt, Sec. 30.
Samuel H. Justice, Sec. 30.

1851.

Arnold Garretson, Sec. 33.
Alexander Berrington, Sec. 31.
James Blank, Sec. 30.
James Douglass, Sec. 8.
Michael Bub, Sec. 17.
Thomas D. Ross, Sec. 19.
Levi Harrod, Sec. 28.
Calvin T. Cook, Sec. 28.
John L. Shipman, Sec. 30.

1852.

Samuel Edman, Sec. 7.
Abner Daniel, Sec. 7.
John Curl, Sec. 9.
Oran Crow, Sec. 17.
Joseph Smith, Sec. 17.
John A. Wickaler, Sec. 19.
Allen Justice, Sec. 19.
Michael Frenty, Sec. 21.
John Philips, Sec. 21.
Frank Sullivan, Sec. 31.

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1853.

Adam Chambers, Sec. 7.
Jacob Bailey, Sec. 7.
William McMultin, Sec. 9.
Richard Wright, Sec. 17.
Henry McConnell, Sec. 27.
Jacob Vulggarnold, Sec. 7.
Joseph Harshbarger, Sec. 9.
Joseph Harshbarger, Sec. 15.
Michael Peterson, Sec. 17.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace.

James E. McFarland	1847 to 1879.
Samuel Snyder	1879 to 1883.
George Glynn	1883 to 1894.
Cicero Sillin	1883 to 1894.
Robert Montgomery	1894 to 1897.
F. A. Annesser	1897 to 1900.
J. F. Pfaff	1898 to 1901.
J. J. Kenney	1901 to 1903.
Ross Sillin	1903 to 1905.

Clerks.

Cicero Sillin	1873 to 1884.
J. J. Connoughton	1884 to 1886.
J. L. McFarland	1886 to 1888.
Benjamin Shafer	1888 to 1894.
William Sillin	1894 to 1900.
E. M. Blank	1900 to 1903.

Treasurers.

James E. McFarland	1859 to 1875.
F. W. Schroer	1875 to 1878.
David Fritz	1878 to 1886.
A. W. Gerwels	1886 to 1887.
Frank Blank	1887 to 1891.
Peter Glynn	1891 to 1896.
W. R. Blackburn	1896 to 1899.
John D. Fritz	1899 to 1903.

CHURCHES.

There are five churches in the township: The Catholic church near Glynwood; Methodist Episcopal and German Lutheran at Moulton; Christian church at Oak Grove; and United Brethren on the Auglaize river.

SCHOOLS.

The township is divided into nine sub-district schools. Each of the districts is provided with a commodious brick school house.

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furnished with all the necessary modern appliances for the proper conduct of the schools.

GLYNWOOD VILLAGE.

This village was laid out in March, 1876, and was named in honor of John Glynn, a native of Ireland, who settled near the site of the village in 1857. It is located at the intersection of the Lake Erie and Western railroad and the west line of section twenty, Moulton township.

The village contains a post office, store, church, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, a sawmill, and one saloon.

MOULTON VILLAGE.

Moulton is situated on what was formerly the old Plank Road, midway between Wapakoneta and St. Marys. It has never assumed very large proportions, and its business has been confined to the trade of the immediate neighborhood. Since the construction of the Toledo and Ohio Central railroad and the Western Ohio Electric railroad, there has been a noticeable increase in the business of the town.

The village contains one grain elevator, a post-office, two churches, one store, one blacksmith shop, one wagonmaker's shop, and one saloon.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THOMAS COGAN was born in Sligo county, Ireland, in 1834. His parents, John and Mary (Sheridon) Cogan were also born in Ireland, where they spent their entire lives.

"In 1847, our subject, in company with an elder brother, sought to better his condition by crossing the ocean to America, and after reaching this country the former was engaged for some time in driving teams on the Delaware and Hudson canals. This he continued for about six months, and afterward for about a year was engaged in repairing the canal. This was his first start in business for himself. Although his educational advantages had been limited in youth, he possessed a naturally bright mind and was quick to pick up all new methods and ideas.

"In 1850, he emigrated to Ohio, and with the money he had saved he bought eighty acres of canal land in Moulton township, where he now resides. This land was then wild and uncultivated

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and infested with wild animals, but Mr. Cogan went actively to work to improve and cultivate his property. To the original tract he added from time to time, and in after years became the owner of two hundred and sixteen acres, all well improved and well cultivated. In 1891, oil was discovered on Mr. Cogan's farm, and there are now five oil wells and a gas well on the farm. These wells have yielded him a large income up to date, and are still in operation.

"In 1866, Mr. Cogan was wedded to Miss Margaret Glynn, a native of Ireland and the daughter of Owen Glynn, who was also a native of the Emerald Isle. After marriage Mr. Cogan and wife settled on their present farm, in Moulton township, and here their seven children were born: John F., May E., Owen P., Anna B., Thomas P., Maggie T., and Julia A. Being deprived of good educational advantages in his own youth, Mr. Cogan greatly desired that his children should be well educated and has given them every opportunity. His eldest son followed teaching for a few years and is now an ordained priest in the Catholic church.

"Mr. Cogan and wife have been members of the Catholic church nearly all their lives, and are active in their support of the same. In his political views, our subject inclines toward the Democratic party, but usually votes for the best man, irrespective of party. His first Presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan."

(From Walsh's Biographical Sketches.)

James McFarland was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, August 23d, 1814. In 1835, he, with his parents moved to Logan county, Ohio. Five years later he came to this county and settled in Moulton township, on the St. Mary's road, three and a half miles west of Wapakoneta. He married Miss Nancy Lowhead. Of this marriage two children were born. His wife died in 1840. Two years afterward he married Miss Rosana Walker. Of this union four children were born: John I., S. Walker, Frank J., and Mary. The mother died in August, 1854. He afterward married Susan Ward, with whom he reared two children, Mollie and Celia. Upon the death of this third wife he married Catherine Whetstone, who still survives.

When Mr. McFarland came to the county he purchased one

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hundred and sixty acres of land on which he resided until his death. Soon after his settlement here he was elected to the office of justice, which he held for thirty-one consecutive years; twenty-six years of this time he held the office of township treasurer. He also served one term as treasurer of the county agricultural society, in addition to many other minor offices. He was one of a family of eight children, and was the third of these to pass away; his next younger brother was Bishop Francis P. McFarland, Bishop of Hartford (Conn.) Diocese; Dr. Josiah A. McFarland, Cleveland, Ohio; William H. McFarland, Medina, Missouri; Squire James E. McFarland, Auglaize county, Ohio; Henry J. McFarland and Ignatius McFarland, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

The family was well educated, and highly qualified for the professions or positions of trust which the different members assumed.

Mr. McFarland was a communicant of the Catholic church, and gave evidence all through life of the faith that was in him. He died July 21, 1875.

Jerome McFarland, a brother of the preceding, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1828. After a preparatory course in a parochial school he attended Jefferson University, at Watertown, New York, and graduated from that institution at the age of twenty years. One year after his graduation he removed to this county, and on the first of May, 1850, he married Miss Anna Walker. Of this union twelve children were born, eight of whom survive him, as follows: Mrs. B. W. Layton, Washington, D. C.; John F. McFarland, Indianapolis; Mrs. Rose Cain, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Miss Mary McFarland, Wapakoneta, Ohio; Mrs Aggie McMurray, Bellefontaine; Jerome McFarland, Glynwood, and W. H. McFarland, Wapakoneta. The mother of this large family died many years ago. Mr. McFarland was a man of great moral worth and business ability, and occupied many positions of honor and trust. He served as county commissioner from 1865 to 1874, and county auditor from 1877 to 1883. It can be truly said of him that he was one of the most popular and efficient officers that the county has ever had.

Mr. McFarland died at Wapakoneta April 2, 1896, aged sixty-eight years, two months and eight days.

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JOHN MUSSER. Among the many enterprising foreigners who at an early day emigrated to the Land of the Free with a view to bettering their condition was the paternal grandfather of our subject, who emigrated from Switzerland and settled in Maryland about 1750. Being progressive and enterprising to a marked degree, he was not satisfied to remain long in Maryland when the yet unexplored West was before him, and he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Fairfield county. Although the land was wild upon which he settled, the soil was rich and productive, and as the work of clearing progressed and the seed was planted, it yielded a rich return. He was the father of seven children. In religion, he was a member of the German Reformed church, and died in that faith in 1822.

Theobald Musser, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Fredericktown, Maryland, and there passed his boyhood. In that place, he married Miss Christine, daughter of Christopher Binkley, of Hagerstown, Maryland. After marriage this worthy couple settled in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, but a few years later removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, and there the father engaged in tilling the soil the remainder of his days. Both were members of the Reformed Lutheran church. He died in 1847, and his wife passed away in 1853. Of the ten children born to them, three are now living: John, David and Daniel.

John Musser, the subject of this sketch, was born in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, in the year 1799. At the time of his death he was the oldest man in Auglaize county and had the distinction of being the oldest surviving settler. Having passed the greater portion of his life here he was thoroughly identified with its interest in every worthy particular and recognized by all as one of its representative and most highly esteemed citizens. He was brought by his parents to Ohio in 1801, and grew to manhood in Auglaize county. When Mr. Musser started out in life, he was entirely without means, but possessed a great amount of energy and push, and a strong and willing hand. By his industry and economy he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land.

He served as an officer in the State militia for seven years, and was commissioned, in turn, First Lieutenant, Captain, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Ohio regiment. In his polit-

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ical views he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In religion, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as deacon. He was married in Perry county, Ohio, in 1826, to Mrs. Rachel McCullom, who passed from earth August 20, 1861. She was a woman of noble attributes which endeared her to her acquaintances.

Mr. Musser died August 18, 1895.

(From Biographical Sketches of Auglaize County.)

Thomas Schoonover was born in Tioga county, New York, March 6th, 1827, and had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years at the time of his death. His parents were of sturdy Holland Dutch extraction, and came originally from the eastern part of the Empire state. In 1837, Thomas, in company with his parents, emigrated to Auglaize county and located at Wapakoneta. Soon afterward the family moved onto a farm immediately north of the county infirmary. In 1840, his father Benina Schoonover, having a contract for supplying building material to be used in the construction of the east bank of the St. Mary's reservoir, moved his family to St. Marys. After the death of his father, which occurred in an unpretentious cabin in the forest near the reservoir, in the autumn of 1840, Thomas returned to Wapakoneta, where he resided until 1852, when he returned to St. Marys, and as an apprentice, entered the blacksmith shop of Mr. George Craft.

In 1856, he married Miss Mary Ann Rout. Of this marriage five children were born, two of whom, Attorney John T. Schoonover, of St. Marys, and Dr. W. E. Schoonover, of Springfield, Ohio, survive. Two of the family died in infancy, and a daughter, wife of Mr. S. D. Howick, died a few years ago.

After conducting a shop for many years at St. Marys, he retired to his farm near Moulton, in Moulton township, where he resided until five years before his death, when he returned to St. Marys.

No man in Moulton township was better known, or more highly respected than Thomas Schoonover. He died August 29th, 1902.

John Young, a son of Thomas Young, of Kentucky, was born December 28th, 1796. In 1819 the family moved to Harsh-

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manville, Montgomery county, Ohio. After a brief residence at that point the family moved a second time, and located at Pontiac, in Shelby county, Ohio, where the father purchased a farm, on which he resided until his death.

John Young remained under the parental roof until the commencement of the War of 1812. Being only sixteen years of age at that time, the recruiting officers declined to accept his application for enlistment as a soldier. He, however, obtained employment, and served during the war in the capacity of wagon boy and stock driver. A short time before the surrender of General Hull at Detroit, he accompanied a convoy from Dayton, Ohio, having in charge a drove of cattle and other supplies for the troops stationed at Fort Dearborn. It was the last consignment that reached the fort. The convoy returned to Dayton in safety, about the time of Hull's surrender. When the convoy reached the Kankakee river they passed an encampment of Chippewa Indians who were in a starving condition. The commandant took pity on them and gave them a large ox. The animal was immediately killed, and the entrails removed and prepared for boiling in a large kettle, by ripping them with a knife and giving them a moderate washing in the flowing stream.

Mr. Young's elder brother, William, enlisted in 1812, and served during the war. He died near Kossuth and is buried in that vicinity.

John Young came to Auglaize county in 1846, and purchased a farm on the Auglaize river in Moulton township on which he resided until his death which occurred August 3d, 1877. Uncle Johnny Young as he was familiarly called, used to relate an incident that occurred at Sidney at the time he was a resident of Shelby county. John Bryan, a lad of the town, ran away with a party of Indians who had been carousing around the village for a week or more. The amount of fun that Bryan had with the Indian boys was such that he decided "to become one of them." He accordingly left Sidney for Wapakoneta in company with his dusky associates. An hour or two afterward the father was informed of the escapade of his son. He immediately took steps to overtake the wayward youth, by applying to John Young, who was at Sidney at that time, offering him five dollars if he would overtake the party and bring back the boy. Young consented to

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do so on condition that he should be furnished a horse and two gallons of whiskey to treat the Indians when he should overtake them. The proposition was accepted, and a few minutes afterward he mounted a swift horse carrying a two gallon jug, filled with "lightning whiskey" in one hand and guiding the horse with the other. The Indians were overtaken near the present site of Botkin's station, where they cheerfully exchanged the boy for whiskey. Mr. Young returned in the evening and received the five dollars for the rescue. The boy grew to manhood and settled at Uniopolis, Auglaize county, and in after years practiced medicine.

Mr. Young was a highly respected member of the community in which he resided.

The farm on which he lived for thirty-one years is now in the possession of his son-in-law, Mr. P. M. Reed.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

Prior to the organization of Auglaize county the townships of Noble and Salem belonged to Mercer county, and were known as Wayne township. Upon its annexation to Auglaize county it became necessary to change the name, as there was already a Wayne township in the east part of the county. One of the first acts of the new board of county commissioners was the sub-division of the new township. The north half was called Salem township, and the south half was named Noble township in honor of Elisha Noble, one of the most influential of the early settlers. It borders on what was formerly known as the Black Swamp region. The surface is mostly level and fertile. The soil along the river and in the other low lands consists of a black sandy loam, broken in places by sandy ridges. "It is crossed by the St. Mary's river, which enters about midway on the south line, pursues a serpentine course through the township, and finally crosses the north line about half a mile from the northwest corner. The canal follows the general course of the river from south to north, and both are noted for the irregularity of their courses. The timber is of the indigenous varieties of the country which are elsewhere treated. This township comprises an area of twenty-seven square miles, and is bounded on the north by Salem township, on the east by Logan and Moulton townships,

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on the south by St. Marys township and on the west by Mercer county. Immediately after the discovery of petroleum in the township, an area of development and prosperity set in that are still in progress. The heavy forests of twenty years ago have been cleared away, and comfortable school houses and churches may be seen on every hand. 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. Excellent gravel pikes extend to all parts of the county.

There are no villages within the township limits, but the south line extends almost to the corporation line of St. Marys.

Three years after the Indian treaties at St. Marys, immigrant land buyers began to arrive at St. Marys. The following list of land entries is a history of the settlement of the township:

LAND ENTRIES.

1820.

John Wytand, Sec. 22.

1821.

Charles Murray, Sec. 24.
Benjamin Tyrell, Sec. 34.
Lucas Vanausdale, Sec. 34.

1822.

Lucas Vanausdale, Sec. 34.

1824.

Josiah Dungan, Sec. 22.

1825.

Jonas Wayland, Sec. 15.
John Wayland, Sec. 22.

1826.

William Sunderland, Sec. 34.

1828.

Israel Johns, Sec. 15.
John Johns, Sec. 14.
Thomas Armstrong, Sec. 15.
R. V. and L. R. Brownell, Sec. 15.

1830.

William Jay, Sec. 22.

1831.

James Vanney, Sec. 21.

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Theophelus Prunny, Sec. 14.

Bergen Covert, Sec. 12.
Robert Heighton, Sec. 29.
Solomon Denny, Sec. 25.

James Jeffry, Sec. 22.
Thomas Keever, Sec. 12.
Peter M. Van Nuys, Sec. 21.

Simon Perkins, Sec. 26.
William O. Hara, Sec. 32.
Joseph D. Blew, Sec. 32.
Charles Moore, Sec. 32.
George B. Freye, Sec. 34.
Robert Moody, Sec. 10.
Simon Perkins, Sec. 12.
Simon Perkins, Sec. 14.
Henry Noble, Sec. 24.
John Noble, Sec. 24.

George B. Holt, Sec. 28.
A. V. Meadberry, Sec. 34.
George B. Frye, Sec. 36.
Henry P. Espy, Sec. 7.
Demas Adams, Sec. 24.

Julius A. Hover, Sec. 7.

James W. Riley, Sec. 15.
Solomon Denny, Sec. 25.

Israel Johns, Sec. 15.
John Denny, Sec. 23.
William Widmeyer, Sec. 30.
John Hawthorn, Sec. 30.
William Overly, Sec. 33.

C. C. Lewis, Sec. 11.
Jacob Ice, Sec. 11.
James Carrington, Sec. 15.
James Jeffrys, Sec. 23.

1832.

John Pickerell, Sec. 14.

1833.

James Jeffrey, Sec. 22.
Israel Lucas, Sec. 36.

1834.

Enoch Tyndall, Sec. 11.
Aaron Cox, Sec. 12.

1835.

Thomas F. Bowles, Sec. 32.
Charles Moore, Sec. 32.
Robert Hughs, Sec. 32.
Joseph D. Blew, Sec. 32.
Simon Perkins, Sec. 10.
Jacob Noble, Sec. 12.
Robert Moody, Sec. 14.
Lewis Brodwell, Sec. 22.
Nicholas Brewer, Sec. 24.

1836.

Caleb Major, Sec. 34.
Demas Adams, Sec. 36.
Frederick Marquand, Sec. 36.
Frederick Marquand, Sec. 20.
Frederick Marquand, Sec. 21.

1841.

Joseph Hover, Sec. 7.

1845.

Ormel H. Bliss, Sec. 27.

1847.

William Sawyer, Sec. 23.
C. C. Langston, Sec. 30.
Samuel Widmeyer, Sec. 30.
William Young, Sec. 33.

1848.

Jacob Lewis, Sec. 11.
Emanuel Jacobs, Sec. 13.
James Hickterman, Sec. 23.
Samuel Denny, Sec. 25.

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William Sutton, Sec. 27.
Lewis Brodwell, Sec. 33.

Joseph Philbrick, Sec. 11.
Luther Carpenter, Sec. 13.
Jane Dye, Sec. 15.
Fielden H. Travis, Sec. 21.
Andrew Zanglien, Sec. 21.
John M. Cristy, Sec. 23.
Joseph Howell, Sec. 25.
Henry L. Witzenhusen, Sec. 26.
James L. McCain, Sec. 27.
David P. Hamilton, Sec. 27.
James Elliott, Sec. 27.
William Sawyer, Sec. 28.
Benjamin Durben, Sec. 29.
Peter Moyer, Sec. 29.
Solomon Staley, Sec. 29.
John Linkhart, Sec. 30.
William Sawyer, Sec. 30.
Joseph Bush, Sec. 31.
Samuel Wilters, Sec. 31.
William Hunter, Sec. 31.
Lewis Brodwell, Sec. 33.
Frederick Schwapp, Sec. 35.
Joseph Denny, Sec. 35.
Margaret Bache, Sec. 35.
Jonathan Longwith, Sec. 36.
William Langley, Sec. 36.

Daniel Prelman, Sec. 8.
Lewis Bolton, Sec. 8.
Elias Worthington, Sec. 26.
Daniel Mills, Sec. 26.
Pickett Doute, Sec. 28.
Atterson Fisk, Sec. 28.
John Lininger, Sec. 30.

Elisha Brewer, Sec. 8.
Zachias Fishpaw, Sec. 8.
Thomas Roberson, Sec. 8.
Henry Smith, Sec. 11.
Henry Barnes, Sec. 13.
Aquilla Fishpaw, Sec. 17.
George Burkhart, Sec. 18.

Elisha Nichols, Sec. 33.

1849.

William Overly, Sec. 13.
James A. Liggett, Sec. 15.
John Boyles, Sec. 21.
Henry Hattes, Sec. 21.
James Jeffreys, Sec. 23.
William Denny, Sec. 23.
Charles Keasley, Sec. 26.
Nelson Ormes, Sec. 27.
Almond L. Bachler, Sec. 27.
Zacharias Ice, Sec. 27.
Victor L. Emmett, Sec. 27.
Elizor Alexander, Sec. 29.
Washington Coleman, Sec. 29.
Francis B. Stoel, Sec. 29.
George Eckerly, Sec. 29.
Amos Harp, Sec. 30.
William Boyles, Sec. 31.
Lawrence Morgan, Sec. 31.
Peter Apgar, Sec. 31.
Israel Cover, Sec. 33.
George Schwapp, Sec. 35.
Christopher Heller, Sec. 35.
Francis Cosgrove, Sec. 35.
William S. Collins, Sec. 36.
Jacob Rice, Sec. 36.
Jonas M. Smith, Sec. 36.

1850.

Zachias Fishpaw, Sec. 8.
John McGinnis, Sec. 19.
Edward Roberts, Sec. 26.
Stephen Armstrong, Sec. 28.
Lewis Cass Sawyer, Sec. 28.
John Hammon, Sec. 30.
Jacob W. Kemper, Sec. 30.

1851.

Jabez Spicer, Sec. 8.
Isaiah Preston, Sec. 8.
A. V. Noble, Sec. 8.
Henry Smith, Sec. 12.
James Carrington, Sec. 15.
Giles P. Spicer, Sec. 18.
Thomas Logue, Sec. 18.

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Matthias Brodbeck, Sec. 18.
Jacob Burkhardt, Sec. 18.
Thomas S. Brown, Sec. 18.
Daniel Hartz, Sec. 19.
George Henrick, Sec. 19.
Chester Frey, Sec. 20.
Charles Best, Sec. 20.
Joseph Doute, Sec. 21.
Jonathan Tobias, Sec. 31.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 31.
Henry W. Renolds, Sec. 18.
Warren G. Renolds, Sec. 18.
Michael Burkhardt, Sec. 18.
Adam Howell, Sec. 19.
William Foster, Sec. 19.
Henry Smith, Sec. 20.
Thomas Doute, Sec. 21.
Isaiah Totten, Sec. 23.
Lawrence Tafe, Sec. 31.
Philip Myers, Sec. 36.

1852.

Mattie S. Bailey, Sec. 8.
Charles Noble, Sec. 9.
Frederick Frey, Sec. 9.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 11.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 13.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 17.
Humphrey H. Leavitt, Sec. 19.
Alexander D. Loyd, Sec. 21.
Carter Sullivan, Sec. 25.
James Boggett, Sec. 25.
Samuel Doyle, Sec. 27.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 9.
Frederick A. Schroeder, Sec. 9.
Charles Noble, Sec. 9.
Jacob Ice, Sec. 11.
James Stonerock, Sec. 15.
Samuel Morgan, Sec. 17.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 19.
William Totten, Sec. 23.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 25.
William Smith, Sec. 25.
William Sawyer, Sec. 29.

1855.

Pickett Doute, Sec. 11.
Simon Perkins, Sec. 11.

NOTE. — No entries of lands were made in the years omitted in the preceding list.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The record of township officers in the county auditor's office is incomplete. The following is a record of the terms of officers as near as can be ascertained:

Justices of the Peace.

Franklin Fisk ..... 1851 to 1853.
Caleb Major ..... 1853 to 1854.
L. C. Sawyer ..... 1854 to 1856.
Jacob Shellabarger ..... 1856 to 1857.
Eliah Nichols ..... 1857 to 1859.
Benjamin Farrer ..... 1859 to 1864.
Jacob Bice ..... 1860 to 1864.
Robert Loyd ..... 1864 to 1869.
Eliah Nichols ..... 1866 to 1869.
William Johns ..... 1869 to 1885.
Jacob Fike ..... 1873 to 1893.

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Henry Hesh	1885 to 1887.
William Johns	1889 to 1893.
A. V. Noble	1893 to 1903.
E. W. Slife	1894 to 1903.

Clerks.

William Johns	1872 to 1874.
James E. Boyd	1874 to 1875.
James Gilson	1875 to 1879.
F. B. Hamin	1879 to 1880.
N. T. S. Noble	1880 to 1885.
William Johns	1885 to 1892.
William H. Craft	1892 to 1896.
Charles Tinneman	1896 to 1901.
O. F. Tinneman	1901 to 1902.
W. H. Craft	1902 to 1903.

Treasurers.

Stephen Armstrong	1875 to 1883.
C. S. Brewer	1883 to 1898.
J. R. Williams	1898 to 1903.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Nicholas Brewer was born in Highland county, Ohio, January 10th, 1812. His father, Islam Brewer, a native of North Carolina, came to Ohio in the early years of its settlement, and was one of the original pioneers of Highland county. He married there and became a prosperous farmer. A few years prior to his death, he removed to Clinton county, where he died in 1850, at an advanced age. His wife, Phoebe Brewer, a native of Virginia, passed away some years before he did.

Mr. Nicholas Brewer's school advantages were very limited, as he had to go two or three miles to school, which was taught in a rude log cabin, and he only went two terms in all. Highland county was wild at that time, and game, such as deer, wolves, bear and other animals, abounded, so that he had fine opportunities to exercise his skill as a marksman when he could obtain permission to go hunting. In 1830 he married Miss Sarah Noble, and five years later come to Noble township and entered eighty acres of land in section twenty-four. He moved his family here in 1836, the journey being made most of the way in a wagon through the woods.

When Mr. Brewer arrived at St. Marys, he hired a man

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to clear a road to his land in Noble township. Upon their arrival, an eighteen by twenty foot cabin was erected, in which he lived for many years. His neighbors were Solomon Denny, Israel Johns, David Woodruff, David Ross, James and John Vanmoyce, and Jesse Daniels. Mr. Brewer voted the fall he came here, and never missed an election from that time until his death. His fellow citizens early recognized his fitness for public life, and from time to time called him to fill various responsible offices connected with the administration of civic affairs. He held the office of county commissioner for six years, in a manner approved by his constituents.

Mr. Brewer died October 5th, 1892.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Elisha Noble was born on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1782 and emigrated to Ohio in 1808. He settled in Clinton county, and later, moved to Mercer county, where he became a prominent and influential citizen. "Tradition has it that the Noble family originated in America from three brothers of the name, who emigrated from England in Colonial times, one settling in New York, another in Maryland, and the third in Virginia." From them has sprung a numerous family.

Mr. Elisha Noble was an active participant in the War of 1812. He was present at the siege of Fort Meigs and at the battle of the Thames. He purchased land in Wayne township, afterward Noble township in Auglaize county. He served as commissioner for six years in Mercer county, and after the erection of Auglaize county was (in 1850) elected commissioner of the new county. It is said that the pay he received as commissioner was scarcely sufficient to pay his land tax.

His death occurred in 1864.

Israel Johns was born in Kentucky, in 1803, and came to this country in 1828. His family then consisted of his wife and three children. They settled in what is now Noble township, then Wayne township, Mercer county. He reared a family of ten children, of whom four are still living. Mr. Johns was one of the exemplary pioneers of this section. While he was actively engaged in improving and cultivating his land he yet found time for works of charity. He became a minister of the Gospel, and

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one year he filled four appointments, for which his compensation was three white handkerchiefs. He was a wheelwright by trade, but could work at any of the mechanical arts. He made shoes, built wagons, and did something for his neighbors. Of his children, Mrs. A. B. Covert, William Johns, Esq., Azariah Johns, and Sarah J. McDonald are still living.

Mr. Johns died April —, 1849.

(From Sutton's History of Auglaize County.)

William Smith was born in New Jersey, April 28, 1803. He was a shoemaker by trade in the early part of his life. In 1833, at the age of thirty years, he moved to Greene county, where he engaged in farming for a few years. Later he moved to Darke county, where he resided eight years before coming to this county. He entered forty acres of land in section twenty-five in Noble township in 1852, and the following year settled upon it, building a log house in the woods and starting out once more in the regulation pioneer style. He cleared and developed his farm on which he resided until the date of his death which occurred January 22, 1891. Mr. Smith was the first superintendent of the county infirmary farm from 1858 to 1860. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Jefferson in 1840, while a resident of Darke county, and for fifteen years was a most exemplary member of that denomination. His wife was also an active member of the same church. She preceded him in death, dying in 1880.

(Compiled from Portrait and Biographical Record.)

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This township was established in 1836, and organized in 1837. It was originally a part of Van Wert and Allen counties. The township is bounded on the north by Van Wert and Allen counties, on the east by Logan township, on the south by Noble township and on the west by Mercer county. The surface of the township is flat with the exception of a ridge which passes through the northern part. The ridge is simply a broad undulation, or thickening of the drift, and is mainly composed of clay. The Miami and Erie canal cuts through the ridge at a point called Deep Cut. Originally the land was heavily timbered, and during a part of the year large tracts of it were covered by water, com-

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monly called swales. But little perceptible progress was made in the development of the township until after the construction of the Miami and Erie canal. The soil is rich, and though very wet in the early days of the country, the system of drainage established has resulted in bringing the entire surface under cultivation. The St. Marys river winds in an irregular course through the township, from southeast to west, and the Miami and Erie canal crosses from south to north. The inhabitants are of English, Irish and German descent, the latter now predominating. Agriculture is the chief pursuit. The township is well supplied with schools and churches, and like other sections of the country is well piked.

ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES.

1831.

Martin Overly, Sec. 30.

1833.

Jacob Van Grundy, Sec. 29.
Brunson J. Miller, Sec. 35.
Michael Tippie, Sec. 36.
John Cochran Sec. 35.
Amos Lamson, Sec. 35.
Amos Lamson, Sec. 2.

1834.

Nicholas Rynearson, Sec. 28.
Asa French, Sec. 29.
David C. French, Sec. 32.
William Overla, Sec. 32.
Aaron D. Bates, Sec. 34.
Michael Tippie, Sec. 36.
John Williams, Sec. 1.
Isaac French, Sec. 28.
Thomas Upton, Sec. 29.
Daniel French, Sec. 32.
Samuel Forrer, Sec. 34.
Robert Young, Sec. 36.
Samuel Forrer, Sec. 36.

1835.

F. Marquand and H. F. Wykoff, Sec. 24.
John W. Hall, Sec. 24.
Robert Moody, Sec. 26.
Frederick Marquand, Sec. 26.
John Noble, Sec. 29.
David R. French, Sec. 31.
Charles Noble, Sec. 32.
Isaac French, Sec. 32.
Simon M. and C. Cochran, Sec. 34.
Simon Perkins, Sec. 2.
Simon Perkins, Sec. 4.
Barnet Rynearson, Sec. 24.
Nicholas Rynearson, Sec. 24.
John G. Young, Sec. 26.
Arthur O. Hara, Sec. 28.
Mary Helfenstein, Sec. 29.
Mary Helfenstein, Sec. 32.
Elisha Noble, Sec. 32.
Sarah Fisher, Sec. 34.
Jonas Jones, Sec. 34.
Jesse Mills, Sec. 2.

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1836.

William McDonald, Sec. 6.
Thomas Kennedy, Sec. 19.
William Green, Sec. 19.
Charles H. Adgate, Sec. 20.
Brinson J. Miller, Sec. 20.
Zardus Kent, Sec. 21.
Evan Stephens, Sec. 26.
Thomas Upton, Sec. 29.
William Green, Sec. 29.
Elisha Noble, Sec. 30.
Mary French, Sec. 30.
David C. French, Sec. 31.
Flemming Graham, Sec. 31.
Andrew Michael, Sec. 31.
David Sheets, Sec. 31.
John Noble, Sec. 32.
Thomas Allender, Sec. 2.
H. O. Osprey, Sec. 6.

Alexander McDonald, Sec. 6.
Ezekiel Hoover, Sec. 19.
Joseph Hoover, Sec. 20.
John James, Sec. 20.
Zeno Kent, Sec. 21.
Ezekiel Hoover, Sec. 21.
James Robins, Sec. 29.
Asa French, Sec. 29.
James Robins, Sec. 29.
Thomas Hussey, Sec. 30.
Daniel French, Sec. 30.
Phebe Wheatland, Sec. 31.
Ezekiel French, Sec. 31.
Austin Jones, Sec. 31.
Zacharias Overly, Sec. 32.
Elisha Noble, Sec. 32.
Stephen Fales, Sec. 6.

1838.

Mary Helfenstein, Sec. 32.

1845.

Thomas J. McConnell, Sec. 23.
Samuel Pettit, Sec. 25.

Alexander G. Conover, Sec. 23.

1847.

Joseph Pierce, Sec. 25.
Seth Pratt, Sec. 1.
Nathan Nye, Sec. 26.

Thomas T. Chamberlain, Sec. 23.
Dudley Pratt, Sec. 1.

1848.

Philip Lawrence, Sec. 22.
John Lawrence, Sec. 22.
James Sheets, Sec. 22.
William Tippie, Sec. 25.
James Cameron, Sec. 25.
Seth Pratt, Sec. 1.

Robert Adams, Sec. 22.
Patrick Fox, Sec. 22.
John G. Young, Sec. 22.
Nathan Nye, Sec. 25.
Thomas Pierce, Sec. 35.
John P. Sheets, Sec. 23.

1849.

Joseph Kiser, Sec. 22.
Alexander G. Conover, Sec. 23.
William Tippie, Sec. 25.
John McCoy, Sec. 27.
Samuel Pettit, Sec. 35.
Charles Paris, Sec. 6.

Jacob Hildebrand, Sec. 22.
Samuel Pettit, Sec. 25.
William Findley, Sec. 27.
Daniel G. Whip, Sec. 34.
Elisha B. Orton, Sec. 1.

1850.

Daniel B. McCoy, Sec. 22.
James H. Sheets, Sec. 22.

John Lawrence, Sec. 22.
Alexander McCoy, Sec. 27.

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John J. Schamp, Sec. 28.
Dudley Pratt, Sec. 1.
Isaiah Osburn, Sec. 2.
Jacob Land, Sec. 28.
William R. McIntire, Sec. 1.

1851.

Henry M. Smith, Sec. 28.
Leonard Noble, Sec. 33.
Theophalus Folk, Sec. 35.
Jacob Jones, Sec. 3.
Joshua Noble, Sec. 4.
Hiram Casperson, Sec. 4.
Henry C. Brem, Sec. 4.
Daniel Rupert, Sec. 28.
John A. Beem, Sec. 33.
William Grant, Sec. 1.
Henry Osburn, Sec. 3.
Joseph Oldburn, Sec. 4.
Jonathan Hearn, Sec. 4.

1852.

Alexander McCoy, Sec. 27.
John H. Harbican, Sec. 33.
Joseph Mounts, Sec. 33.
John Bramin, Sec. 2.
William Brambrook, Sec. 3.
Samuel Thompson, Sec. 3.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 3.
John F. Bosche, Sec. 27.
Berry Noble, Sec. 33.
Benjamin F. Noble, Sec. 34.
Jacob Jones, Sec. 3.
C. C. Marshall, Sec. 3.
Everitt Sinclair, Sec. 3.

1853.

John F. Bosche, Sec. 27.
William Harper, Sec. 27.

1855.

Horace Sessions, Sec. 33.
Clark W. Mills, Sec. 3.

NOTE. — No lands were entered in the years not noted in the foregoing.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following lists of township officers have been copied from the records in the county auditor's office:

Justices of the Peace.

Jacob Jones	1851 to 1863.
Josiah Hildebrand	1852 to 1854.
William Nelson	1854 to 1857.
G. W. Kirkbride	1857 to 1859.
Albert Miller	1863 to 1864.
G. W. Kirkbride	1864 to 1865.
Wesley Snook	1865 to 1867.
J. H. Dunathan	1867 to 1871.
Michael Ennis	1871 to 1877.
W. J. Carmean	1877 to 1879.
L. W. Casperson	1879 to 1880.
W. J. Carmean	1880 to 1881.
J. C. Noble	1881 to 1884.

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George Haller	1884 to 1890.
George Wiswasser	1884 to 1888.
Lewis Brewer	1888 to 1891.
Isaac Smart	1890 to 1893.
J. T. Reed	1891 to 1893.
J. H. Bailey	1893 to 1895.
T. J. Barnett	1895 to 1902.
A. Gierhart	1896 to 1903.
J. L. Springer	1903.

Township Clerks.

John W. Arnold	1872 to 1874.
James Lawrence	1874 to 1878.
Charles Lewis	1878 to 1880.
Lewis Brewer	1880 to 1882.
George Haller	1882 to 1888.
John T. Reed	1888 to 1893.
T. J. Barnett	1893 to 1896.
George Workman	1896 to 1900.
G. W. Evilsizer	1900.

Township Treasurers.

J. A. Mahin	1875 to 1876.
J. H. Dunathan	1876 to 1882.
Silas Jacobs	1882 to 1896.
George Reed	1896 to 1898.
Silas Jacobs	1898 to 1903.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Austin Barber was born in Union township, Mercer county, Ohio, January 8th, 1833. His father, Samuel C. Barber, was born in 1804, near Honcoye Lake, New York, and was a son of Captain Amos Barber, who was a native of Massachusetts, and was of Irish descent. In the early part of his life he removed to New York, and from thence to Kentucky, in 1817, and died in Hardin county. He was captain of a company in the War of 1812.

"The father of our subject was a lad of thirteen years when the family moved to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and became a farmer. In the fall of 1828, he crossed the Ohio river, and penetrated the wilderness as far northward as Mercer county, where he entered land in Union township in section twenty-seven, where he resided until his death, in 1851, at the age of forty-seven years. The Indians were numerous, at that time, and provisions

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were scarce. Fortunately, for the pioneers, wild game was abundant, affording subsistence to the newcomers until a crop was raised the next year."

Mr. Austin Barber had but meager educational advantages in his boyhood. He attended his first term of school in an old log cabin having puncheon floor and was furnished with slab seats. His schooling was limited to two or three months in the winter. The remainder of the year was spent in wielding the ax, and the cultivation of the newly cleared land.

In 1854 Mr. Barber married Miss Eliza L. Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. Justin Hamilton, of Mercer county. Judge Hamilton was one of the earliest pioneer farmers of Mercer county. He was a surveyor, and surveyed a great part of this section of the country.

"Our subject and his wife had eight children: Ella, who is deceased; Hannah, wife of C. W. Shimp, a farmer of Salem township; Irena, deceased; Dora, wife of J. H. Wright, a farmer of this township; Abraham H., a farmer; Ina and Walter, unmarried; and Arthur, a Presbyterian minister, stationed at St. Marys.

Mr. Barber died at Spencerville, Ohio, in 1901.

John H. Bailey was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 26th, 1840, and is of the old pioneer stock of the state, and can also trace his ancestry back to the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower."

John Bailey, the father of John H. Bailey, was a native of Virginia, and was a son of Thomas Bailey, also a Virginian by birth. In 1808 the grandfather of our subject left his early home in the "Old Dominion," and journeying across the mountains and over a wild, sparsely inhabited country, made his way to Highland county, Ohio, and located on land about five miles from the county seat, being one of the original settlers of that region. He was of the Quaker faith. His kindly nature gained for him a warm place in the hearts of his fellow pioneers. He died November 27, 1858, at the age of eighty-four years.

The subject of this sketch received such an education as the schools of the time afforded. The one that he attended in his childhood being taught in a small log house, the dimensions were sixteen by eighteen feet, and the seats were made of slabs. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and was well grounded in all

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that pertains to farming. At the age of twenty-one he left home and settled in Allen county, where he engaged in contracting and building. He continued in this business for thirteen years, when he returned to Salem township and resumed his early calling, locating on land in sections 31 and 32. By skillful and persevering toil, he has cleared his land, has it under good cultivation.

In 1875 Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Lovina J. Lovett, a native of Fairfield county. Of this marriage five children have been born: Amy L., Mortimer, Alvin A., and Minnie (twins), and Harvey. Mr. Bailey has never been an aspirant for political honors, but takes an active interest in the Republican party.

(Compiled from Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Colonel William Kennedy was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1821. His paternal ancestors were of Irish blood, while his ancestors on his mother's side were Scotch. Our subject is the youngest of nine children. In boyhood he obtained a limited education in the district schools, but early displayed an aptitude for mechanics, and so decided to become a carpenter when he was quite young.

In 1840 he visited Auglaize county, journeying through the woods on horseback, and spent the winter of 1840-41 in Salem township. The county was a savage wilderness for miles in all directions, and settlements were few and far between. He was pleased with the possibilities of the locality, and in 1849 he came here to locate permanently. He purchased a tract of land in section twenty, in the northern part of Salem township, and by years of toil, transformed it into a valuable farm.

When the Civil War broke out he recruited a company of soldiers and was mustered into service as Company E, and was attached to the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment, under command of Colonel S. R. Mott. Mr. Kennedy was elected captain of Company E. The official list of the battles in which he participated is as follows:

Mossy Creek, Tennessee, December 29, 1863.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 5th and 9th, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia, May 13th and 16th, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia, May 25th to June 4th, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th, 1864.
Atlanta (Siege of), July 28th to September 2d, 1864.

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He received merited promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, his commission bearing date of October 12, 1864. December 12th of that year, he was obliged to resign from the army on account of ill health. He suffered for some time and did not recover, so as to resume military duty until the war closed. His farm had been lying idle while he had been fighting for his country, and after his return home he resumed its management as soon as he was convalescent.

"Colonel Kennedy was twice married. In June, 1845, he was wedded to Miss Mary McCoy, a native of Wayne county. She died in August, 1875, leaving three children, Laura C., Sarah A., and Ohio A. The Colonel's second marriage was with Mrs. Eliza Cook, nee Redd, and took place June 27, 1876. Of this union two children were born: Richard M. and William I.

Colonel Kennedy continued to reside on his farm until the date of his death, which occurred February 23, 1895."

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

This township presents a variety of soil, from light sand and gravel to heavy clay. Its surface is marked by the number of streams which course through it,— all little tributaries of the St. Mary's and Great Miami rivers. The township has an area of eighteen square miles, and is located on the ridge forming the Ohio water-shed. The soil is fertile, and under the careful cultivation that it receives it has become one of the most productive townships in the county. The township was named after the country from which its first inhabitants came. The first village was also called Bremen after the distinguished city of that name in the Fatherland. The township was, originally, a part of Mercer county, and included all of ranges one, two, three and four, south of Van Wert county to the counties established on the south. The act of the legislature, establishing Mercer county, provided that Van Wert and Mercer counties should be attached to Darke county until otherwise ordered. Mercer was subsequently detached in 1824, and Van Wert in 1837. German township, therefore, remained a part of Mercer county until the erection of Auglaize county in 1848, when it was included in the new county. At that time it included all of Town seven south,

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Range four east. Three years later (in 1851) for the convenience of the sparsely settled portions of the township at Minster and New Bremen, it was divided into two election precincts. In 1858 the township was divided by the erection of Jackson township, whereby German township was reduced in area to eighteen square miles.

"Immediately after the departure of the Shawnee Indians in 1832, a company of Germans was organized in Cincinnati for the purpose of locating a town to be colonized by Germans. This company consisted of thirty-three members, prominent among whom were Philip Reis, Christian Carmann, F. Steiner, F. Neiter, and J. B. Mesloh. F. H. Schroeder and A. F. Windeler were appointed a prospecting committee to visit different parts of Ohio and Indiana and select a site for the colony. They examined the country north of Cincinnati and proceeded into Indiana, but finally returned to this state and selected the present site of New Bremen. They here purchased ten acres of land from the government at one dollar per acre, and secured the services of Robert Grant, the surveyor of Mercer county, to divide and plot the town. This site consisted of one hundred and two lots, each sixty-six by three hundred feet. Each member was entitled to one lot, and the remaining ones were offered at twenty-five dollars each.

"The selection was determined by lot in order to obviate any difficulty on account of supposed differences of value. The town was named Bremen, and the plat was recorded in Mercer county, June 11th, 1833. Windeler then returned to Cincinnati to report, while Schroeder remained with the colony, as agent for the company. Immediately after the return of Windeler, six members of the association came on to Bremen. In the mean time Schroeder had made preparation for the accommodation of new arrivals by erecting a hut twelve by fourteen feet in dimensions. The time occupied by these six in coming from Cincinnati was fourteen days. They all spent the remainder of their lives with the colony, the last survivors being Dickman and Mohrman, who died a few years since. Land was then purchased at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the erection of a log house required the assistance of all the settlers within a radius of six miles.

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"The houses were covered with clapboards, and left so open on the sides that the deer were said to have approached them, and attempted to eat straw from the improvised beds, through the openings between the logs. It is also related that on one occasion while Mohrman was hewing one end of a log, a fox approached and stole a chicken which had hopped on the other end of the same log. Here, as in other new settlements, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies, as they were only to be secured at a distance of twenty-three miles. Even in the matter of flour, the settlers were sometimes compelled to resort to the use of the home-made grater. In 1833 new immigrants arrived and a building was erected at a cost of forty dollars to supply the place of both church and school. These settlers were all Protestants, whose first minister was Rev. L. H. Meyer. During the summer of 1833 several families arrived from Bavaria, among whom were Maurer, Paul, and Braun. Thus the settlement had grown until the arrival of Charles Boesel, who found thirty-five families within a radius of five miles. There were at that time but six houses within the limits of the village. So insignificant was the place that Mr. Boesel stopped to inquire of a wood chopper the distance to Bremen, and was told that he was then in the town. The surroundings were so unpromising that he decided to go to Fort Wayne. After a periol of nineteen months he returned and found very material progress had been made, among which were separate buildings for school and church. Even at this time some of the farmers became discouraged by having their crops eaten by deer and other animals. The community was still almost isolated, as it had little facility for communication. In support of this it may be related that a man named George Garver walked to Piqua, a distance of twenty-three miles, and returned the same day, carrying a number seven plow the whole distance from Piqua."

The construction of the Miami and Erie and Wabash canals afforded the pioneers an opportunity to earn a little ready money.

In 1835 many of the German township settlers went to Indiana and worked on the Wabash canal. Some of them accumulated a sufficient amount of money to purchase farms for themselves. In the same year (1835) a postoffice was established, and the name of the town changed to New Bremen to distinguish it

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from another Bremen within the State. The only place of business of any importance in the township at that time was the grist mill owned by J. H. Kuenning, and was located a mile and a half north of New Bremen. This horse mill was the only one within a radius of several miles. The old horse mill at St. Mary's and the Quaker mill at Wapakoneta were the next nearest points where grinding was done.

The prosperity of the township dates from the commencement of work upon the Miami canal in 1848. Two years later a warehouse and water mill were established at New Bremen, adding greatly to the improvement of business and enterprise.

In the summer of 1849, that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, spread throughout Ohio, with more or less fatal results in different parts of the state. It seems to have been more fatal along the line of the Miami and Erie canal than elsewhere. Out of a population of seven hundred in the township, one hundred and fifty died of the dread disease.

From 1833 to 1848 the citizens of German township and adjacent townships were greatly agitated over the efforts made by the philanthropists, Augustus Wattles, of Connecticut, and others, to establish negro colonies in Marion, Granville and Franklin townships in Mercer county. Within three years, dating from 1835, Wattles purchased thirty thousand acres for the negro settlers. With a bequest of twenty thousand dollars from Samuel Emlen, of New Jersey, a Friend, a school was established, called Emlen Institute, for the education of colored boys of African and Indian descent. The purchase of the land and the erection of the institute were followed by the immigration of a large number of negroes from Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

"In 1848 Judge Leigh, of Virginia, purchased three thousand two hundred acres of land in the negro settlements, for the freed slaves of John Randolph, of Roanoke." The free negroes arrived at Cincinnati in midsummer, and were transported by canal boats as far as New Bremen, where the citizens prevented their landing. Every adult male citizen in the village served on the picket line for two days, at the end of which time the boats returned to Cincinnati with their four hundred passengers. After their return to the city they separated into parties, and settled in Shelby, Miami and Warren counties.

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In 1903 the heirs of the Randolph negroes filed a petition in the Mercer County Court of Common Pleas for the recovery of lands purchased by Judge Leigh. The case has been delayed from term to term on account of technicalities that have arisen since the filing of the petition. The case has not yet come to trial at the present writing (1905).

INDUSTRIES.

Financial, Commercial and Manufacturing.

These are represented by the Boesel Bank, established in 1866, and having deposits to the amount of $500,000; the First City Bank, having deposits to the amount of $200,000; the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, holding mortgages on real estate to the amount of $200,000; the Concordia Building and Loan Association holding mortgages on real estate amounting to $70,000.

The following is an epitome of the industries of the town: Klanke Furniture Company, capital stock $65,000; Julius Boesel, President, George Klanke, Secretary. Backhaus, Kuenzel Company's Woolen and Flouring Mills, capital stock $75,000. Godfrey Kuenzel, President, E. C. Kuenzel, Secretary; New Bremen Broom Company, capital stock, $20,000. Lanfersieck-Grothause Manufacturing Company, capital stock, $25,000. J. F. Lanfersieck, President, Edmund Grothaus, Secretary. The Rabe Manufacturing Company, capital stock, $25,000. Wm. Rabe, President, F. W. Rabe, Secretary. The Burkey Handle and Lumber Company, capital stock, $10,000. F. W. Greber, President, A. C. Buss, Secretary. The New Bremen Brick Company, capital stock, $10,000. Louis Huenke, President, Arthur Frey, Secretary. Arcade Department Store, capital stock, $60,000. Henry Dierker Dry Goods Store, capital stock, $12,000. Mueller Brothers' Clothing Store, capital stock, $10,000. Other business concerns, capital stock unknown: Klanke Furniture Store; August Dierker, Stoves and Tinware; Henry Schwaberow, Groceries and Queensware; Wm. Schulenberg and Son, Stationery, Wall Paper and Drugs; John Koepner, Boot and Shoe Store; Martin Knost, Boot and Shoe Store; C. J. Boesel, Hardware and Groceries; Wm. Uetrecht, Grocery Store; L. W. Kuenning, Dry Goods; Frederick Ende, Jeweler; John Hosema, Jeweler; Henry Dick-

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man, Dry Goods and Groceries; George Grewie, Groceries; The Miss Stone Millinery Store; Mrs. —— Bienz, Millinery Store; Miss —— Burns, Millinery Store; E. G. Conradi, Publisher of New Bremen Sun.

Physicians.

Dr. M. S. Ekermeyer. Dr. E. M. Phelps.
Dr. F. Fledderjohann.

Lawyers.

Theodore H. Tangeman.

CHURCHES.

In 1835 the Rev. L. H. Meyer organized the Lutheran Church at New Bremen. Soon afterward a log building was erected that served the purposes of church and school. A few years later a capacious frame building was erected that served as a place of worship until 1888, when St. Paul's Lutheran Church was built at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. About 1895 it burned down, and was rebuilt the following year. Rev. F. W. Bertram is the minister in charge. The church membership at the present time is five hundred, and the Sabbath School has an enrollment of three hundred. Rev. Bertram is the superintendent.

St. Peter's Church, located on Main street, is an elegant brick edifice, valued at eighteen thousand dollars. It has a membership of two hundred and fifty, and a Sabbath school enrollment of one hundred and twenty-five. Rev. C. Fischer is the minister in charge.

Zion Reformed Church, located in the northern part of the village is valued at ten thousand dollars. The membership of the church is two hundred. The Sabbath school enrollment is one hundred. Rev. P. G. Kluge is the minister in charge.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first public school in German township was taught in the log church erected in Bremen in 1835. Two years later (1837) the first school house was erected in New Bremen. About 1845 two more houses were erected in the township. The one located a mile north of the village was known as the Kuenning school. The other was located three miles west of the village and was called the West District school. In after years the log houses

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were replaced by neat brick buildings, which are at the present time, furnished with all the modern school appliances.

In 1875 German township was organized into a union school district, and a building was erected in New Bremen in 1876, at a cost of $17,000. The organization resulted in a great and manifest improvement of the schools. We feel safe in saying that no township of its size in Ohio, not including large cities, has sent a greater number of students to college since 1886 than German township. Every year since that date the township has sent from twelve to twenty students to college each year.

The people of German township highly esteem their public schools, and are generous in the support of their teachers.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace.

H. F. Juneman.....1845 to 1846.
Wm. Finke .....1846 to 1851.
H. H. Boesche.....1851 to 1852.
C. Ellerman .....1852 to 1861.
Wm. Finke .....1861 to 1867.
F. H. L. Neiter.....1863 to 1903.
Edward Purpus .....1877 to 1895.
Wm. Schulenberg .....1895 to 1898.
F. W. Greber.....1898 to 1903.

Township Clerks.

David Caterlin .....1839 to 1840.
F. Bosche .....1840 to 1843.
F. Sprehe .....1843 to 1849.
H. H. Bosche.....1844 to 1846.
Wm. Haverman .....1846 to 1847.
Wm. Finke .....1847 to 1848.
J. P. Schmieder.....1848 to 1849.
C. Stueve .....1850 to 1851.
C. Ellerman .....1851 to 1852.
Dr. J. P. Schmieder.....1852 to 1853.
Christian Schmidt .....1853 to 1854.
H. Knostman .....1854 to 1855.
Christian Schmidt .....1855 to 1856.
H. Knost .....1856 to 1857.
F. H. L. Neiter.....1857 to 1858.
John H. Gosman.....1858 to 1859.
F. H. L. Neiter.....1859 to 1860.
Henry Schmidt .....1860 to 1861.

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A. F. Koop.....1861 to 1863.
Henry Schmidt .....1863 to 1864.
F. H. L. Neiter.....1864 to 1867.
J. H. Mesloh.....1867 to 1871.
Jacob Boesel .....1871 to 1876.
Edward Purpus .....1876 to 1879.
Henry Schmidt .....1879 to 1880.
Theodore Purpus .....1880 to 1884.
Christian Langhorst .....1884 to 1886.
A. Brueggeman .....1886 to 1890.
C. P. Gress .....1890 to 1894.
J. H. Mesloh.....1894 to 1896.
Herbert Schulenberg .....1896 to 1898.
Edmund Grothaus .....1898 to 1902.
Peter Tomhafe .....1902 to .....

Township Treasurers.

Wheatley Heilfield .....1839 to 1840.
Charles Boesel .....1840 to 1841.
B. H. Adelmeyer.....1841 to 1842.
F. Schulenberg .....1842 to 1843.
H. Wellman .....1843 to 1847.
B. F. Schroeder.....1847 to 1848.
C. Kuenzel .....1848 to 1849.
F. Sprehe .....1849 to 1850.
C. Ellerman .....1850 to 1851.
B. Nieberg .....1851 to 1852.
B. Koop .....1852 to 1853.
B. H. Nieberg.....1853 to 1854.
Christian Schmidt .....1854 to 1855.
B. H. Nieberg .....1855 to 1856.
Christian Schmidt .....1856 to 1859.
Henry Rabe .....1859 to 1861.
S. Wellman .....1861 to 1864.
A. F. Koop.....1864 to 1866.
Gerhard Knost .....1866 to 1867.
Henry Schmidt .....1867 to 1871.
F. H. L. Neiter.....1871 to 1876.
Wm. Schulenberg .....1876 to 1880.
John Goll .....1880 to 1881.
Aug. Boesel .....1881 to 1882.
John Goll .....1882 to 1883.
Henry Dierker .....1883 to 1885.
Wm. Rabe .....1885 to 1889.
Henry Laut .....1889 to 1893.
John Laut .....1893 to 1901.
Ferd. W. Rabe.....1901 to 1904.

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Township Trustees.

1839. J. H. Kuenning, David Cotterling, Gustave Garnold.
1840. J. B. Behruz, Jno. B. Frederick, B. H. Busse.
1841. J. B. Behmus, Andrew Gart.
1842-3. B. H. Adelmeyer, Andrew Gart.
1844. B. H. Adelmeyer, F. Schulenberg, A. Gart.
1845. F. Schulenberg, B. H. Adelmeyer, John Osterloh.
1846. F. Schulenberg, A. Gerbrich, John Paul.
1847. F. Schulenberg, Andrew Gerbrich, E. Friche.
1848. John Paul, B. Friedrich, Bernard Pinning.
1849. J. B. Mesloh, John Neumann, H. Kalverlaze.
1850. J. B. Mesloh, Wm. Schaelling, Henry Kolwer.
1851. B. Friedrichs, F. B. Mesloh, John Paul.
1852. John Powell, Wm. Balgenort, John Friedrichs.
1853. Wm. Balzenad, J. B. Mesloh, E. Fricke.
1854. E. Fricke, Wm. Balgenort, P. B. Nienberg.
1855. J. B. Friedrichs, E. Fricke, Adam Horsman.
1856. J. A. Horsman, Henry Dorstman, B. H. Nieberg.
1857. J. A. Horsmann, H. E. Fricke, Henry Dorsten.
1858. J. B. Pienning, B. Kruse, J. F. Meyer.
1859. H. Kuenzel, F. Kuenning, Charles Boesel.
1860. Charles Boesel, F. Vogelsang, H. Wellman.
1861-2. H. Wellman, F. Vogelsang, G. Knost.
1863-4. F. Vogelsang, F. Speckman, F, Kuenning.
1865. H. W. Meyer, F. Vogelsang, F. Speckman.
1866. F. Vogelsang, F. Speckman, F. Kuenning.
1867-8-9. F. Vogelsang, F. Kuenning, Jacob Kappels.
1870. Casper Metz, H. T. Kuenning, H. W. Meyer.
1871. H. W. Meyer, Wm. Meyer, Wm. Finke.
1872. F. Vogelsang, Wm. Finke, H. Nietert.
1873-4-5. Wm. Finke, F. Vogelsang, Wm. Barth.
1876. Henry Schmidt, Wm. Barth, Wm. Finke.
1877. Wm. Barth, H. V. Kuenning, Henry Schmidt.
1878-9. Wm. Barth, H. F. Kuenning, F. P. Jung.
1880. F. P. Jung, H. F. Kuenning, Henry Moeller.
1881. Henry Schmidt, F. P. Jung, H. Herschfeld.
1882. Henry Schmidt, F. A. Fravert, H. Herschfeld.
1883. Wm. Barth, Herman Laut, H. Mohrmann.
1884. Wm. Barth, Henry Schmidt, Henry Hellbusch.
1885-6. Wm. Barth, F. Vogelsang, Henry Hellbusch.
1887. Henry Hellbusch.
1888. Henry Schmidt.
1889. F. Vogelsang.
1890. H. Hellbusch.
1891. Wm. Brunne.
1892. Henry F. Jung.
1893. Henry Wueberling.

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1894. Wm. Bruns.
1895. H. F. Jung.
1896. Louis Conradi.
1897. H. Wiedeman.
1898. H. F. Jung.
1899. F. H. Wellman.
1900. H. Wiedeman.
1901. H. F. Jung.
1902. F. H. Wellman.
1903-4. Henry Wittenbrink.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hon. Charles Boesel was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, February 1st, 1814, and was left without the guidance and care of a father at a very early age. He was one of five children, four of whom came to America with the mother in 1832, the other child having died in the Fatherland. Mr. Boesel learned the shoemaker's trade in the old country, and in 1833 he settled in New Bremen, then in Mercer county, where a few of his friends had located several months before, but as he found no employment here he went to Dayton, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and other cities where he could get work. In 1836, he returned and settled at New Bremen, where he started a small general store, and at the same time continued his trade. In the course of time, however, he gave up his trade and confined himself to his mercantile pursuits, and was appointed Postmaster under President Polk, holding that position for nine years. Year after year, he gradually enlarged his store and in 1845, built a warehouse, after which he began buying grain in connection with merchandising. New Bremen was the best market in all that section of the country, and grain and produce were hauled here from forty miles west, even from Portland, Indiana. The canal here afforded shipping facilities that the people were not slow in seizing, and during the 50's, Mr. Boesel had a very flourishing business. He was in business at this point from 1836 until 1866, and from 1852 to 1856 he was one of the superintendents of the Miami and Erie Canal, being appointed to that position by the State Board of Public Works.

When he first came to the county, he began an independent career with no capital save about eighteen dollars and a goodly supply of pluck, energy and push. He and a companion, Judge

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Lang, of Tiffin, Ohio, came from Germany in the same vessel and worked together for some time in this country. Mr. Boesel accumulated a large fortune and in the year 1866 retired from mercantile pursuits, his successors being his son Jacob and C. H. Kuenning. After retiring from mercantile pursuits, Mr. Boesel established a bank and continued the same until his death, which occurred April 17th, 1885. He was an excellent citizen and a man highly esteemed for his sterling business qualities. He held several positions of trust and represented Auglaize county in the Legislature from 1862 until 1866, and represented the thirty-second Senatorial District in the Senate from 1870 until 1874. He was also a member of the State Board of Charities, and was holding that position at the time of his death. He also held various local positions; became commissioner of Mercer county in 1840 and served two terms, and was prominent in all affairs of moment. He was identified with the Lutheran Church and always gave liberally of his means to assist the same. He visited the Fatherland twice and on one occasion donated a fine organ, costing nine hundred dollars to one of the churches. He was ever noted for his strict integrity, enterprise and great liberality. He attended school at night after coming to this country, in order to obtain a knowledge of the English language.

Mr. Boesel was three times married, his first wife being Miss Wilhelmina Maurer, who died in 1843, leaving two children, Jacob and Charles. Mrs. Boesel was a native of Germany and came to America on the same vessel with her future husband. The Maurer family was among the first to settle in New Bremen and its members were very prominent and wealthy citizens. In 1845, Mr. Boesel married a sister of his first wife and who died in 1874. There were ten children born of this union, six of whom are still living.

Hon. Jacob Boesel, son of Hon. Charles Boesel, was born in New Bremen, Ohio, February 6th, 1841. His elementary education was received in the schools of his native village, and at St. Marys Union Schools. He attended the St. Marys schools two years and there learned the English language. At a later period he graduated from Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, in 1860, but previous to that, in the fall of 1856, he began his mercantile career at St. Marys, where he served in the capacity

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of clerk for two years in the store of Joseph Kelsey. In 1858, he returned to New Bremen and took charge of his father's business, which he continued until 1866, when he embarked in merchandizing for himself in partnership with C. H. Kunning. In 1870, Charles Boesel, Jr., his brother, was included in the firm, and at this time the firm took charge of the extensive pork and grain trade which the father had established, and this they continued up to 1896. The firm of Boesel & Kunning were engaged in the hardware business in an adjoining room to their dry goods store until 1891, when Charles Boesel, Jr., assumed charge of it. Our subject assumed charge of the bank after the death of his father in 1885, at which time the bank was reorganized under the firm name of Boesel Brothers & Co. Mr. Boesel became president of the bank from its re-organization to the date of his death, which occurred August 17th, 1896.

In 1867, our subject wedded Miss Louisa Wolf, a native of Germany, who came to America with her friends when six years of age, and who has since lived in New Bremen. This union resulted in the birth of six children: Adolph, now cashier in the bank; Ida, Alma, Otto, Walter and Dora, the latter deceased. Mr. Boesel was an active and prominent member of the Democratic party and advocated its principles from the time he became a voter until his death. At the solicitation of his friends, he held a number of prominent positions, the first being Township Clerk, which position he held for six years. After this he served four years as Village Clerk, was Mayor for four years, President of the School Board four years, and a member for six years. In 1889, he was elected to represent Auglaize county in the Legislature, and as his character and ability became recognized, he was re-elected in 1891. He served on the Finance, Library, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum Committees during both terms, being one of only two Democrats on the Finance Committee during the several terms. Mr. Boesel and his wife were consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

John H. Bosche was born in Hanover, Germany, April 29, 1831. His father, John H. Bosche, was a native of the same place. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Louisa Schroeder, was also a native of Germany, and in that

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country both parents passed their entire lives, the father dying in 1833, when our subject was about two years old, and the mother passing away in 1886. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. Two children were born of this union, but only our subject is living. The other child, Sophia, grew to mature years, married and died in 1859, leaving two children.

After the death of his father, Mr. Bosche remained with his mother until twelve years of age, and attended the schools in his native country. In 1845, when but fourteen years of age, he came to America with some relatives with whom he had been living for about two years, and was nine weeks and three days crossing the ocean. The vessel on which he took passage was given up as lost at one time, for the Captain informed the passengers that she was doomed. She drifted far out of her course, and for three days the passengers were without food and exposed to the fury of the gale. They expected every moment to be sent to the bottom, but she brought them through all right, and a very thankful lot of passengers landed at Baltimore in the fall of 1845. Word had reached Germany that the vessel had been lost, and the mother had given her boy up as drowned, when other news reached her.

From Baltimore Mr. Bosche and his friends moved to Cincinnati, where he entered a school in which he remained for two years. After this, he secured positions in hotels and restaurants for two years, and in 1849, he came to New Bremen, where he secured a position as clerk in a general store owned by his uncle, John F. Bosche. In 1852, he started a small business for himself at Montezuma, Mercer county, remained there two years, and in 1855 purchased property in New Bremen, where he engaged in general merchandising. Later, he embarked in the grain and pork business, which he continued for many years. Being very industrious and economical, he saved his money, and soon became well known as one of the most sagacious and thorough going business men and a man of superior judgment. He often sent money to his mother in Germany, and was, also, liberal in his contributions to all worthy enterprises.

Mr. Bosche married Miss Louisa Neitert, a native of Ohio, but of German parentage, her parents coming to this country

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about 1830. Nine children have been born to them, as follows: Alvina, who is married and lives in New Bremen; Lafayette is married and lives at Fort Recovery, Ohio; Herman; Pulaski and Edward, both in western Kansas in business; Franklin; Ferdinand, deceased; Felix and Clara, all of whom were given excellent educational advantages. Mr. Bosche is a Republican in politics, and has held numerous positions of trust and honor in his community. He is well known all over the country, and is universally respected.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

William Barth was born in German township, Auglaize county, Ohio, October 18th, 1840. He is a son of John F. Barth, who emigrated to America in 1836. He made the journey across in a sailing vessel and it consumed ten weeks. Within this time the vessel became unmanageable and drifted so far north that it was in the iceberg region. The suffering that the voyagers endured on that memorable trip cannot be told.

Mr. John Barth, the father, landed in Baltimore and there remained about four years. He was engaged in public works of the city and was employed in various capacities. In 1840 he fitted out a one-horse wagon with the necessaries for an overland journey and with his family turned his face westward. They came to Ohio, and being favorably impressed with the appearance of German township, settled here.

John F. Barth purchased forty acres of land in section six, German township, expending in the purchase of it most of the money which he had earned in Baltimore. He erected a log cabin and prepared in short, to make the place a permanent home. The country was new and wild, and settlers were few and far between. In common with almost every other family in those days, the Barths saw some hard times. Although a cripple, John Barth was industrious and aided by his hardworking wife, managed to earn enough to live in comparative comfort. He died in 1865, having been for many years a devoted Evangelical Lutheran. His wife whose maiden name was Elizabeth Helen Kamp was born in Hanover, in 1810. She died in 1875.

The original of this sketch is one of seven children, the third in order of birth. Four of the family still live. During his boyhood there were few advantages in an educational way; few

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schools and poor teachers. The settlement was composed mostly of Germans and their language alone was taught, so that Mr. Barth has acquired his English as he has been able to pick it up. With the faithfulness of his race, he remained with his parents, until their death. He has always lived on the old homestead. The old log cabin which was his first home he has replaced with a substantial brick residence, and in place of the old log barn now stands a fine frame one. He has added to his father's original purchase until the farm now comprises one hundred and thirty-nine acres.

In 1870, Mr. Barth was married to Miss Louisa Sprain of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Barth are the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living: Marietta, Clara, Emma, Ella, Samuel, Edwin and Francis. In politics Mr. Barth affiliates with the Democratic party. In recognition of his worth and ability, he has been elected Township Trustee, a position that he held for ten years. He was elected county commissioner in 1899, which office he held two terms. He has served as secretary of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company for ten years, and treasurer of the company for twelve years. He and the other members of his family worship at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in New Bremen, in which body he has held various official positions.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

William Grothaus, Sr. was born in Hanover, Germany, December 23d, 1824. Learning at an early age that he was obliged to depend upon his own resources for a livelihood, and that prospects for success in the old country being very meager, he decided to come to America, which he did at the age of fourteen years, unaccompanied, locating first at York, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a farm hand for several years, later he came to Cincinnati. At this time the "California Gold Excitement" was in its height, and being of an adventurous turn, he determined to make the then long and perilous trip to California to seek his fortune. This was in the year 1850, making the journey via Cuba and the Isthmus of Panama by vessel. He remained in the California gold fields for three years and by undaunted industry, frugality and thoroughness, his adventure was crowned with success, bringing much of the precious yellow metal with him.

Upon his return he spent a short time in St. Louis, Missouri,

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being connected with a wholesale house, thence back to Cincinnati where he became interested in a grocery business for a short time only, concluding to retire from the city to pursue an agricultural life, which he did by purchasing a tract of land in Van Buren township, Shelby county, Ohio. After following farming for nine years he disposed of the farm and located in New Bremen, to engage in the wholesale and retail cigar business.



WILLIAM GROTHAUS, SR.

He was elected Mayor of the village which office he held for nine years, also, Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He filled both offices with honor, but was finally compelled to resign on account of failing health.

Mr. Grothaus was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Marie Lanfersieck in 1856, who still survives him and resides in New Bremen. Ten children were born to this union, eight of whom are still living.

In youth he was denied the opportunity of education, but in spite of this fact he was an ardent advocate of learning and good schools, and was considered one of the best informed and wide awake men of the community on general subjects, learning much from experience and travel. He loved his family and his family

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loved him. He was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

He died in New Bremen, Ohio, December 8th, 1885.

JOHN GARMHAUSEN was born in Osenburg, Germany, April 29th, 1832. He is a son of Bernhardt and Anna (Heinfeldt) Garmhausen. In 1836, Bernhardt Garmhausen and family left Osenburg for the United States. They had a tempestuous voyage and landed at Baltimore in the fall of that year. After remaining a short time at Baltimore, the family moved to Cincinnati. Here, John Garmhausen grew to manhood. The discovery of gold in California in 1849 produced great excitement in the middle and eastern states. In 1850 young Garmhausen joined a party of gold seekers at Cincinnati and made the trip overland to the new El Dorado. He labored in the mines near Sacramento City until 1852, when he returned to Cincinnati. In the same year he located near New Bremen. For fifty-three years he has been a participant in the development of German township and adjacent country. Soon after locating at Lock Two he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He also built a large flouring mill and warehouse, and a few years afterward erected a saw mill. In 1854, he married Miss Mary Strasburg. Of this union nine children have been born: Florenz, Edward, Charles, Benjamin, Otto, Anna, Ida, Laura and Emma.

In 1892 his store and residence were destroyed by fire. Since then they have been rebuilt more substantially than before. He has always been closely allied with all interests for public improvements having for their object the public good.

FERDINAND HENRY LOUIS NIETER was born in Hanover, Germany, April 26th, 1832. Garrett H. Nieter, his father, was a native of the same country, and was foreman of seven teams engaged in hauling goods from Berlin to Hanover. He followed that business until September, 1834, when he decided to try his fortune in the States. He took passage at Bremen, and at the end of thirteen weeks entered the harbor of New York. From there he went by the Lakes to Toledo, and thence to New Bremen by wagons, making that long distance through the woods. At that time there were three log cabins in New Bremen. Mr. Nieter purchased forty acres of land, and three years later, built a rude log cabin. Eighty acres more were purchased in Shelby

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county two years later, and Mr. Nieter began working on the canal south of Troy, to earn a living for himself and family. In 1842, while attempting to place some barrels in the loft in his cabin, he fell to the floor below and fractured his skull, living only about four hours after the accident. He was forty-five years of age and had always been strong and hearty, never having taken any medicine. In his native country, he had married Miss Monie Gusky, a native of Hanover, Germany, who died in 1850. Seven children were born to them. One died on the ocean, and four are now living.

The original of this notice was the third in the order of birth of these children, and was reared in New Bremen from the age of two years. He attended the early subscription schools here, and his first teacher received eight dollars per month and boarded himself. The school house was a rude log structure with slab seats and all other home-made furniture of that day, and in that primitive building he was instructed in the three R's until fourteen years of age. The story of the life of this pioneer is a record of successful contest with poverty and hardships, and the acquisition of a handsome property by means of honest industry. He left home when fifteen years of age to carve out his own fortune, went to Dayton and for six months worked for four dollars per month in the Montgomery Hotel, returning home sick at the end of that time. Afterward, he worked for a farmer for a short time, receiving eight dollars per month for his services.

In 1848, Mr. Nieter began learning the cooper's trade and received fifteen dollars for the first year of his apprenticeship. On the 16th of August, 1849, he began working for Fred Speckman, who was then engaged in the cooper business, and remained with him until 1851, when he was seized with the gold fever. He determined to go to California, but before he could arrange his financial affairs, he was taken sick with typhoid fever and for two months his life hung by a thread. Upon his recovery he was obliged to abandon his plan of going to California and, accordingly, he embarked in business at home. In 1852, he purchased the cooper shop, including the residence of Mr. Speckman for thirteen hundred dollars, and he and that gentleman entered into partnership under the firm name of Speckman & Nieter. They manufactured all kinds of barrels until 1864, and met with flatter-

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ing success. In April of the last mentioned year, they started a small grocery store and saloon, and engaged in auctioneering, being the only men in that locality who were first class auctioneers. They also dealt in notes, etc.

In 1876, Mr. Speckman and his son Fred, engaged in the dry goods business, and in 1881, our subject became a partner, the firm name being Speckman, Son & Co. The firm also dealt in grain and pork, and had a very flourishing business, owning four farms of three hundred acres, in partnership, beside the saloon property in town. On the 26th of April, 1855, Mr. Nieter married Miss Maria S. Hellbush, a native of German township, Auglaize county, and of German parentage; her parents coming from Hanover, Germany, to this country. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nieter. Those now living are Anna, wife of Peter Erb, an agricultural implement dealer of Cincinnati; William, a member of the firm of Speckman, Goll & Co.; Clara, in Springfield, Ohio; Valerins, Ferdinand and Emma, who are at home. Four are dead, the eldest being two years of age.

In politics Mr. Nieter was a stalwart Democrat, and was an influential man in the ranks of his party. He was elected recorder of the village before he was twenty-one years of age. He served as clerk for two years and mayor five years. He was elected justice of the peace of German township, and discharged the duties of that office for over thirty years. He and Mrs. Nieter were active members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Nieter died May 31st, 1904.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

William Schulenberg was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7th, 1838. His father and mother, Henry F. and Wilhelmina (Buck) Schulenberg were natives of Germany. His father was a miller and millwright, and followed those trades until 1833, when he and his family took passage for the United States. After an ocean voyage of two months they landed at Baltimore, and left immediately for Cincinnati, Ohio. In that city, Mr. Schulenberg engaged in building and contracting for several years. From there he subsequently moved to New Bremen, Ohio, but in a few years returned to Cincinnati. After a short residence in that city, he again moved to New Bremen, where he resided the remainder of his life. Here he continued his business of building

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and contracting. Nearly all the first class houses of the town are monuments of his work. Mr. Schulenberg was a member of the St. Paul Lutheran Church, which he built. He served in the army in Germany. He died of cholera in 1849, at the age of forty years. His wife passed away the year previous.

William Schulenberg was the sixth in order of birth of twelve children, three of whom are now living, and was twelve years old when his parents died. He received such educational advantages as the times afforded. After the death of his parents he painted wagons in the shop of a wagon maker until he was fifteen years of age, after which he worked on a farm for three dollars per month. Later he boated on the Miami and Erie Canal. In 1858, he ran the stage and carried the mail from New Bremen to Piqua, and continued thus engaged until 1862. On the 25th of August of that year, he enlisted in company C, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, under Colonel Siebert, and participated in the battle of Vicksburg, siege and assault of Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Bentonville. Two of his brothers were in the company and another brother was in the First Ohio Cavalry. Mr. Schulenberg had several bullet holes shot through his blouse, and was shot through the hair once, but never received a flesh wound. The last six months of his service he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, and acted as forwarding officer, forwarding substitutes to the front. He became clerk in that department. On the 28th of May, 1865, he was discharged and returned to New Bremen.

Upon his return he married Miss C. Helwig. Of this union three children have been born: Anna, wife of Edward Lanyhert; Herbert, who carries on a store, and Francis. In 1868, Mr. Schulenberg was appointed postmaster under General Grant, which position he held until 1885. In 1886 he was elected Sheriff of Auglaize county on the Republican ticket having a majority of three hundred and thirty-one. At the expiration of his term as sheriff, he returned to New Bremen and was re-appointed postmaster under General Harrison.

Mr. Schulenberg and wife are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and he is at present superintendent of the Sabbath School.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

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Christian Schmidt was born in Hanover, Germany, January 1st, 1816. He was but six weeks old when both his parents died of that dread disease, cholera, and he was left to the tender mercies of strangers. He was taken by a farmer, with whom he remained until he was nineteen years of age. From the age of seven until fourteen he was kept almost constantly in school. After that, he assisted his kind benefactor on the farm until August, 1834, when, attracted by reports of advantages to be derived from a residence in the United States, he took passage for this country. After a tempestuous voyage of nine weeks, he landed in New York. From there he went by way of Albany, Buffalo, and Cleveland to Portsmouth, and from that point down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. After remaining in the latter city for a short time he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he began searching for employment. He and his brother found work about thirteen miles east of Dayton, where they engaged in clearing land and chopping cord-wood at twenty-five cents a cord, meanwhile boarding themselves. After this, our subject worked for a farmer at ten dollars per month.

In 1841 he married Miss Mary Wiemeyer. Of this marriage nine children were born, of whom the following survive: Henry G., Anna, William C., and Amelia. Lizzie, Caroline, Mary, Sophia and an infant are deceased.

After his marriage, Mr. Schmidt entered into partnership with his brother, who had built a distillery near New Bremen, and this they carried on for three years. In 1849, he started a small grocery in New Bremen. In 1856, he added dry goods to his stock and continued general merchandising until 1881.

Mr. Schmidt during the latter years of his life was an ardent Republican. He served as Mayor of New Bremen one term, was treasurer of the township for several years, was clerk of the village for some time, township assessor for one year, member of the village council, and a member of the School Board. He and his estimable wife were members of the German Reformed Church, of which church he served as elder for thirty-five years. Mr. Schmidt died January 16th, 1899.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

J. C. Kuenzel was born in Marklenthen, Bavaria, September 5th, 1823, where he spent the first fifteen years of his life, attend-

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ing school, and receiving therefrom a thorough knowledge of those branches of study necessary in the laying of a sure foundation, upon which to build a permanent structure in after life. When not in school, he was kept busily engaged in honest, useful labor, thus, in early youth becoming possessed of two predominant characteristics, which were plainly observable by all with whom he came in contact throughout the whole of a successful business career, viz., an absorbing love of reading, often into the small hours of the night. He emigrated to America in 1838, landing with his father and family in New Orleans, from whence they came direct to New Bremen, Auglaize county. Having learned the tanner's trade in the old country, he engaged in the same business with his father in New Bremen. He was successful in business, and in 1870 sold his property to Mr. August Boesel.

Mr. Kuenzel was married in 1839, to Miss Maria Wunderlich, by whom he had thirteen children, five of whom survive. He was always closely allied with all interests for public improvements of the town, having for their real object the general good. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education. At the time of his death, September, 1879, he was engaged in the manufacture of flour and woolen goods, in which business he was succeeded by his son.

(From Sutton's Hist. of Auglaize County.)

Mr. H. F. Kuenning was born in Amt Deipholtz, in the former kingdom of Hanover, and emigrated with his parents to this country in 1835, landing in New York in the month of July. From there he went to Buffalo and Cincinnati, remaining at the places but a short time, and from the latter city went to Louisville, Kentucky, where for one year he made his home with a sister. In the fall of 1836 he came to New Bremen, his parents having previously moved to the pioneer village. In 1846 he married Miss C. W. L. Dammeyer. Of this union five children were born, of whom only three survive. In 1863, his wife died. A year later he married Miss Maria W. Lanfersieck. Of this marriage three sons and five daughters were born.

Mr. Kuenning participated in the vigorous measures taken by the citizens of New Bremen to prevent the landing of the Randolph negroes in 1848, and carried a gun in the memorable

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squabble. He served on picket duty for two days to prevent the landing of the immigrants.

"Mr. Kuenning was a farmer by occupation and was actively engaged in this business until May, 1896, when he turned the management of his farm over to his son. He was connected with the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was president from 1872 to 1898. In politics he was a Democrat, serving his party in the capacity of School Director, township trustee and assessor, filling each office with honor and credit. In religious circles he also took an active part, being a conspicuous figure in St. Paul's congregation, where he filled every office from deacon to president." He died July 25, 1904.

C. H. KUENNING, a brother of the preceding was born in Germany, October 24th, 1831, and emigrated to this country with his parents at the age of four years, and settled with them on the farm north of town, owned in after years by his brother H. F. Kuenning. Here he was employed until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered the service of Charles Boesel. Four years later he and George Peter Maurer bought the business of Mr. Boesel and conducted the same for four years. At the end of that time he bought out his partner and again entered into partnership with Mr. Boesel, under the firm name of Boesel & Kuenning. In 1900, after having been engaged in active business pursuits for fifty years, he retired from active business, turning all his interests over to his two sons.

"On the 1st of September, 1853, he married Miss Maria Clara Shulte. This union was blessed with seven daughters and two sons, of which two daughters died in infancy and one, Mrs. J. H. Pohlman, died in Tippecanoe City in 1900. Never was Mr. Kuenning happier than when he was surrounded by his children and grandchildren, and for that reason family reunions at the Kuenning home were of frequent occurrence."

Mr. Kuenning died February 18th, 1904.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected by Act of the General Assembly in 1858. Originally, it was a part of German township. It has an area of nineteen and seventy-five hundredths square miles, and is bounded on the north by German township, east by Shelby

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county, and on the south and west by Mercer county. The section of the Act erecting Auglaize county defines the southeast corner of the township as being on the Darke county line, which is an error. The northeast corner of Darke county is situated eleven and fifty-two hundredths rods southwest of the aforesaid corner. The error should be corrected by proper legislation.

The soil of the township is exceedingly fertile, from which bounteous crops spring with the regularity of the seasons. The Loramie Reservoir extends into the township in sections thirty-five and thirty-six. The extension of the L. E. & W. R. R. in 1877 and the Western Ohio R. R. to Minster in 1903, created new life and activity in the township. The development, in the last few years of what is known as the Minster oil field has also been a source of benefit.

In 1833, a stock association of Germans was organized at Cincinnati for the purchase of a section of land in Mercer county, Ohio. "The object of this purchase was to lay out and found a town, under certain specified conditions. The conditions bound the company to furnish sufficient money, as a joint fund to enter the land and lay out the town. The funds so provided were to be entrusted to Francis Joseph Stallo, of Mercer county, Ohio, who was authorized to enter the land in his own name. He was further to have this land platted and divided into one hundred and forty-four shares, and fix a day for a meeting of the company at Cincinnati, where the price per share and expenses were to be determined. The selection of shares was then to be made by the members by lot, the drawer of each share to pay a ratable proportion to said Stallo. After the numbers were drawn, Stallo was to make and execute a deed in favor of each purchaser." Under these conditions, the record shows that Stallo on the 8th day of September, 1832, entered the northeast quarter of section thirty-four; the northwest quarter of section thirty-five; the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township seven south, range four east, situate in Mercer county, Ohio.

"Soon after the purchase Stallo caused said land to be laid off, platted, and divided into one hundred and forty-four lots, and each share subdivided into ten parts or lots, and estimated and calculated the price of each share at $8.50. On April 14,

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1833, the company met at Cincinnati, Ohio, and proceeded to draw lots in accordance with these conditions. The lots were all drawn at that time."

"In the summer of the same year Stallo died intestate, without having executed deeds to the several purchasers, as required. For the purpose of securing title to purchasers, a bill in chancery was filed in the Common Pleas Court of Mercer county, then sitting at St. Marys, entitled —

JOHN ZIMMER, B. J. FELDMAN, JOHN H. PELSTER, JOS. SURMAN et al, vs. JNO. M. STALLO, LEWIS STALLO, MARY ANN STALLO, THEODORE STALLO, and THERESA STALLO. } In Chancery.

"The defendants, the legal heirs of said Stallo being infants, appeared by their guardian *ad litem,* when it was ordered by the court that the defendants as they became of age should severally convey to said owners or original purchasers their respective lots of shares, and in their failure to do so within six months after attaining their majority, this decree was to operate as a conveyance."

By an Act of the Legislature of 1837, the widths of streets shown on the original plat were changed to some extent. In 1837, the town was resurveyed and platted by Justin Hamilton, a competent surveyor of Mercer county. According to that survey the section of land is divided by seven (7) streets from north to south, and eleven (11) from east to west. The streets extending from north to south are each sixty-six (66) feet wide, except Main street which is seventy-two (72) feet in width. Of the streets east and west each one is fifty feet in width except First and Seventh streets, each being fifty-one feet in width, also, Fourth street, which is sixty-six feet wide. In after years the county commissioners added nine feet to the width of First and Seventh making the roads sixty feet wide. The lots are numbered from south to north and north to south on Main street, beginning with number one at south end of Main street on west side and numbered consecutively to seventy-two (72) at north end of same street; then commencing at seventy-three (73) on

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east side of same street number consecutively to south end of said street to one hundred and fourty-four (144), each having a front of sixty-eight feet and nine inches, and a depth of four hundred and fifty-five and one-sixth feet, extending to the next street.

The town was founded by Germans, and still preserves its nationality. It assumed considerable business importance after the construction of the Miami and Erie canal. The race connecting the northern extremity of the Loramie Reservoir with the canal in Minster was dug in the years 1847-8-9. Francis Sprehe built a frame grist mill near where the race crosses Frankfort street, which did a profitable business for many years. Thus the community flourished until 1849, when the cholera appeared, making such ravages that four hundred settlers of the town and township died of the dread disease. The people died so rapidly that immediate burial could not be given them. Theodore Dickman, then a lad of fourteen years, remembers counting twenty-six coffins sitting around in the hazel bushes in the cemetery south of the town, awaiting interment. Joseph Bussing from three miles west of Minster and a number of assistants, came once a week and buried the accumulation of caskets. They buried them in deep trenches four tiers deep. The epidemic continued three years, but was not so malignant the last two years. A remarkable feature of the epidemic was that its prevalence was confined to the village and township east of the canal. No case was reported west of that waterway. All forms of business were crippled by the great calamity. Several years elapsed before the town resumed anything of its former enterprise and social conditions. There was a slow but steady growth in the volume of business and public improvements of the town until 1877, when the Lake Erie and Western R. R. was extended from St. Mary's to Minster.

ROADS.

At the time of the erection of the township in 1858, the old army road from Piqua to St. Marys was the prinicpal one, the others being called "hoop pole roads." The construction of roads and the building of bridges were slow of progress, until 1880. Since that time nearly every public road in the township has been piked, and the rude wooden bridges of an earlier date have been replaced by substantial iron structures.

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SCHOOLS.

The first public school building in Jackson township was erected in Minster in 1834, and was situated at the corner of Adams and Zweibruken streets. It served as a township and village school building until 1853, when a four room brick building was erected on Zweibruken street between Adams and Fifth streets. After the establishment of the church and convent at Egypt a school house was built in that locality in 1860.

The two story brick building erected in Minster in 1853, continued in use until 1877, when an elegant brick edifice was erected at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. The building was heated by the Smead heating apparatus, and was provided with all the modern appliances used in the best schools. This building took fire from a defective flue and was burned in the spring of 1905. Preparations are now in progress for the reconstruction of the building. Since the fire the parochial school houses have been used for public school purposes.

The following from F. J. Boerger, Supt. of schools, is of interest in this connection: "It should be stated here that the schools of Minster, from the earliest times have been supported by public funds, and sisters as well as male teachers, have at all times submitted to county examination for license to teach. During the sixties and seventies the following teachers were employed at various times: Mr. Renfrow, Mr. Collet and Mr. Schiffer. All three gentlemen were organists of the church, as well as teachers. The last named, especially, was quite a good singer and improvisor on the organ.

In 1880, Mr. John Horst took charge of the schools, and for sixteen years held his position. It is generally conceded that no better teacher has ever taught in Minster. During the sixteen years of his supervision the following teachers taught the boys' grades: Aloys Roessner, J. H. Reitmeyer, Frank Hackman and B. Sherman. Of these assistant male teachers Mr. Sherman taught ten years.

After the erection of the Union school building in 1894, a course of study was adopted, and the department graded in conformity to it. Since the re-organization of the departments, the following sisters have had charge of the grades: Sister M. Angeline, A Grammar; Sister M. Rosamunda, B Grammar; Sister

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M. Alma, Intermediate; Sister M. Olga, Primary A; Sister M. Dulla, Primary B; and Sister M. Lioba, Primary C."

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, MINSTER, OHIO.

A mission church was established in Stallotown in 1833, by Prof. Horstman, of Glandorf, Germany. He was a man of learning, and a physician as well as a priest. He came to America in 1831, and made Glandorf, in Putnam county, Ohio, the center of his missionary field. The services of the mission church were held in the house of Mr. Voltke, on Main street for a time. Soon after the organization of the mission, a log church, forty by sixty feet and sixteen logs in height, was built, which served for church purposes until 1850. This log building stood near the corner of Zweibrucken and Adams streets.

Father Horstman made monthly visits to Stallotown from 1833 to 1835. From 1835 to 1845 the following named pastors appear upon the records: Father Joseph Brand, Rev. H. D. Junker, Father Bartels, Rev. Henry Herzog, and Rev. Navarron.

In 1836 the name Stallotown was changed to Minster, and the congregation was thereafter known as St. Augustine's.

In 1845 the Fathers of the Order of the Most Precious Blood took charge of St. Augustine's congregation, and so well have they administered their duties that they have been retained up to the present time. Father Salesius Brunner, the first Provincial, was the first Priest of the Order to take charge of the parish. He was succeeded by Father John Vandenbroeck, under whose supervision the present church edifice (not including the two towers) was built. The entrance was situated at the east end, at the alley. This was done, because the greater portion of the town lay east of the church. The building was one hundred and twenty feet in length by sixty in width, and was built at an expense of fifteen thousand dollars. The following names appear on record from 1845 to 1852, either as priests in charge, or as assistants: The Fathers Kreusch, Gals, Ruf, Wilhelmy, Dambach, Ringele, Bildstein, Henneberg, Falk, Capeder and Steifvater. From 1852 until 1885 Father Andrew Kunkler was pastor of the congregation. Under his supervision St. Theresa's school building was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars. This building was used for school purposes until 1896. He, also, supervised

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the remodeling of the church, which consisted in the removal of the tower at the entrance on the east, and the erection of the two towers at the west end, each being one hundred and ninety feet high. By building these towers an additional twenty feet was added to the length of the church. The interior was frescoed, new stained glass windows were put in, and beautiful stations were placed along the walls. The cost of these improvements amounted to more than twenty thousand dollars, which amount was partly paid off by subscription.

The following represents the succession of pastors of St. Augustine's congregation since Father Kunkler's resignation: Rev. Christian Nigsch, 1885 to 1890; Rev. Albert Vogg, 1890-1897, and Father Aloys Malin, pastor now in charge.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF MINSTER.

The Minster Banking Association, established in 1888, has deposits to the amount of $179,260.00. George Van Oss, cashier; and Frank Schmuecher, is assistant cashier. Directors of the Association: Antone Frederich, Frank Schmuecher, Sr., Henry Holiet, and C. F. Herkenoff.

The Minster Building and Loan Association has mortgages on real estate to the amount of $186,012.00.

The following is an epitome of the industries of the town:

Grothjen Brothers, fruit store; capital stock, $1,500.
Kramer & Haverbeck, hardware, $1,500.
Henry Kuhlman, millinery and shoe store; capital stock, $6.000.
Frank Schmuecher, merchant tailor; capital stock, $6,000.
Boston Dry Goods Store; capital stock, $8,000.
T. Kemper, hardware store; capital stock, $5,000.
Mrs. Huhninghake's grocery store; capital stock, $2,000.
J. B. Kramer, dry goods and groceries; capital stock, $10,000.
Mrs. E. Kramer, book-store and groceries; capital stock, $2,000.
Wm. Nienberg, dry goods and groceries; capital stock, $6,000.
Frank Fischer, cheap store; capital stock, $4,000.
John Horst, dry goods; capital stock, $8,000.
Aug. Schunk, jeweler; capital stock, $1,000.
Anton Meyer, grocery; capital stock, $1,500.
Minster Cooperage Co.; annual sales, $40,000.
Minster Machine Co.; capital stock, $40,000.
The Star Brewing Co.; capital stock, $100,000.
J. B. Steineman, general store, lumber yard and elevator; capital stock, $75,000.

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Jno. Werusing, dry goods, groceries and lumber; capital stock, $50,000.
John Laufersweiler, hardware store; capital stock, $15,000.
Ruhlman Drug Company; capital stock, $40,000.
B. Bornhorst, shoe store; capital stock, $8,000.
Aug. Luckman, shoe store; capital stock, $8,000.
J. B. Meyer, saloon and grocery; capital stock, $8,000.
Minster Creamery; annual output, $80,000.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF MINSTER.

	MAYOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1839	Jno. M. Drees.....	I. H. Gosmann.....	
1840	Jno. M. Drees.....	Francis Sprehe	
1841	C. H. Dickman.....	H. H. Surmann.....	
1842	H. Zumbrink	Francis Sprehe	
1843	Francis Sprehe	Henry Busch	
1844	I. H. Gossman.....	H. Busch	
1845	I. H. Gossman.....	H. H. Busch.....	
1846	Francis Sprehe	H. H. Busch.....	
1847	Francis Sprehe	H. H. Busch.....	
1848	Francis Sprehe	H. H. Busch.....	
1849	H. H. Busch.....	Jno. Schemmel	
1850	H. H. Busch.....	Clemens Stueve	
1851	H. H. Busch.....	Jos. Kokenge	
1852	J. P. Schmieder.....	B. H. Nienberg.....	
1853	J. P. Schmieder.....	B. H. Nienberg.....	
1854	J. P. Schmieder.....	Clemens Stueve	Jno. Willoh.
1855	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jno. M. Drees.....	Clemens Stueve.
1856	B. A. Wendeln.....	Jno. M. Drees.....	Wm. Belgemot.
1857	H. Knostman	Jno. M. Drees.....	F. Sprehe.
1858	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jos. Kokenge	H. Sprehe.
1859	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jos. Kokenge	F. Sprehe.
1860	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jos. Kokenge	Jno. Eiting.
1861	Henry Heil	Jos. Kokenge	Henry Meyer
1862	T. H. Hut.....	H. Deikman	Henry Meyer
1863	T. H. Hut.....	Henry Deikman	Henry Meyer
1864	H. Elbert	Jos. Kokenge	Henry Meyer
1865	Fritz Kramer	Jos. Kokenge	Henry Meyer
1866	H. Knostman	Jos. Kokenge	Henry Meyer
1867	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jos. Kokenge	Henry Meyer
1868	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jos. Kokenge	Henry Meyer
1869	J. M. Drees.....	Jos. Kokenge	Henry Meyer
1870	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Jos. Kokenge.
1871	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Jos. Kokenge.
1872	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Jos. Kokenge.
1873	J. P. Schmieder.....	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Jos. Kokenge.
1874	C. Depwig	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Bernard Meyer.
1875	C. Depwig	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Bernard Meyer.
1876	C. P. Depwig.....	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Bernard Meyer.
1877	C. P. Depwig.....	Jno. Laufersweiler...	Bernard Meyer.
1878	J. P. Schmieder....	J. V. Schiffer.....	Bernard Meyer.
1879	No record this year	.....	.....
1880	J. P. Schmieder.....	N. J. Koch.....	Bernard Meyer.
1881	J. P. Schmieder.....	N. J. Koch.....	Bernard Meyer.

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MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF MINSTER.

	MAYOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1882	Jno. Laufersweiler..	N. J. Koch.....	H. C. Drees.
1883	Jno. Laufersweiler..	N. J. Koch.....	H. C. Drees.
1884	Jno. Laufersweiler..	N. J. Koch.....	H. C. Drees.
1885	Jno. Laufersweiler...	N. J. Koch.....	H. C. Drees.
1886	Jno. Laufersweiler..	N. J. Koch.....	H. C. Drees.
1887	Jno. Laufersweiler..	N. J. Koch.....	H. C. Drees.
1888	Jno. Laufersweiler..	J. B. Pienning.....	H. C. Drees.
1889	Jno. Laufersweiler..	J. B. Pienning.....	H. C. Drees.
1890	Henry Busse	H. C. Dickman, Jr...	J. Laufersweiler.
1891	Henry Busse	H. C. Dickman, Jr...	J. Laufersweiler.
1892	T. Vanden Brock...	F. A. Depwig.....	J. Laufersweiler.
1893	T. Vanden Brock...	F. A. Depwig.....	J. Laufersweiler.
1894	T. Vanden Brock...	Louis Drees	B. Lange.
1895	T. Vanden Brock...	Louis Drees	B. Lange.
1896	Jos. E. Schmieder...	Louis Drees	B. Lange.
1897	Jos. E. Schmieder...	Louis Drees	B. Lange.
1898	Jos. E. Schmieder...	Aug. Schunk	F. Schmuecker, Jr.
1899	Jos. E. Schmieder...	Aug. Schunk	F. Schmuecker, Jr.
1900	Louis Drees	Aug. Schunk	J. B. Meyer.
1901	Louis Drees	Aug. Schunk	J. B. Meyer.
1902	Louis Drees	M. A. Anthony.....	J. B. Meyer.
1903	Louis Drees	M. A. Anthony.....	J. B. Meyer.
1904	Louis Drees	M. A. Anthony.....	J. B. Meyer.

Councilmen.

1845. B. H. Adelmeier, J. M. Drees, John Schemmel, F. Sprehe, B. A. Kaper.

1846. B. H. Adelmeier, Jos. Westbrock, A. Berting, J. H. Voecke, Antone Wendel.

1847. John B. Friederich, B. N. Nienberg, A. Haverbeck, H. Halvelage, A. Willoh.

1848. H. Halvelage, H. Tangemann, H. Willoh, H. H. Stueve, J. J. Luckman.

1849. B. Wiggerman, B. Willoh, C. Berting, H. Halvelage.

1855. J. B. Friedricks, H. Venastman, G. Mermann, J. Frilling, B. Willoh.

1851. A. Meyer, C. Gospohl, B. H. Nienberg, H. Horstman, H. H. Panschor.

1852. H. Tangemann, A. B. Friederichs, Wm. Balgemont, B. Willoh, F. Lange.

1853. Jno. Friedericks, H. Tangemann, B. Willoh, J. M. Drees, J. Luckman.

1854. H. Goeke, H. Schneider, J. G. Luckman, H. Tangemann, J. B. Friedricks.

1855. J. B. Friedricks, H. Venastman, G. Mermann, J. Frilling, B. Wliloh.

1856. H. Tangemann, F. Sprehe, B. H. Nienberg, H. Grishap, G. Meryman.

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1857. H. Tangemann, H. Grieshop, G. Mersmon, B. H. Nienberg, Carl Berting.
1858. B. Brandenweir, Geo. Welde, J. Freling, H. Moyer, Ferd. Gast.
1859. F. Voegt, F. H. Mainever, A. Moyer, H. Schneider, J. B. Moyer.
1860. B. H. Adelmeyer, H. Pieling, H. Bensman, B. Meyer, G. Welde.
1861. George Gude, B. Brandewie, Bernard Mese, H. Tangemann, H. Fortman.
1862. H. Knostman, B. H. Nienberg, B. Brandewie, J. Frilling, F. Vogt.
1863. B. Nienberg, F. Vogt, B. Mese, H. Tangemann, B. Wuzhman.
1864. J. M. Drees, B. H. Ashelmeier, Henry Krampe, J. Eiting, Francis Sprehe.
1865. B. Kruse, G. H. Mesman, H. Bennman, H. Schneider, Geo. Waterkater.
1866. H. Bensman, H. Frirott, B. H. Ordelmeyer, H. Herkenoff, Charles Berling.
1867. F. Vogt, B. Meyer, Clemens Stueve, F. Sprehe, H. Tangemann.
1868. Jno. Beising, J. Vonderhorst, F. Vogt, H. Mesman, H. Bensman.
1869. G. Merrman, J. Reising, F. Vogt, Clemens Stueve, Bernard Meyer.
1870. C. Stueve, B. Meyer, F. J. Frilling, H. Schneider, Wm. Westbrook.
1871. Bernard Brandewier, Charles Berting, J. B. Kramer.
1872. C. H. Depwig, C. Drees, H. Feldman.
1873. Frank Herkenoff, John H. Meirs, J. B. Kramer.
1874. H. C. Drees, Jos. Hunighacke, H. Faldman.
1875. J. P. Schmieder, Clemens Stueve, Fritz Berting.
1876. Herman Herkenoff, Geo. Van Oss, H. C. Drees.
1877. J. H. Steinemann, Wm. Neinberg, B. Tangemann.
1878. George Van Oss, H. Herkenoff, H. Frierath.
1879. No record for this year.
1880. C. Drees, J. Laufersweiler, H. Feldman.
1881. John Reising, Frank Piening, M. Drees.
1882. A. W. Gerwels, Theo. Van Oss, H. Frieroth.
1883. Henry Busse, M. Drees.
1884. C. A. Schneider, John Feldman, J. B. Meyer.
1885. Frank Herkenoff, Peter Numeyer, Jacob Vanderhorst.
1886. Henry Dickman Sr., J. H. Busse, John Reising.
1887. Rudolph Odilgeis, Henry Indemeden, J. B. Trangemann.
1888. J. B. Trangemann, Jno. Vonderhorst, Jos. Beckmann.
1889. B. Heckman, B. Frierath, Anton Haverbeck.
1890. B. Melchert, Louis Mayer, B. Bornhorst.
1891. Wm. Nienberg, Anton Haverbeck, B. Heckman.
1892. Wm. Nienberg, Anton Haverbeck, B. Heckman.
1893. Anton Haverbeck, B. Heckman, Wm. Nienberg.
1894. George Weichert, J. H. Wilkins, Ferd. Wieman.
1895. Bernard Dorsten, Anton Herkenoff, Henry Horstman.
1896. Wm. Nienberg, George Van Oss, Jos. Weichert.
1897. R. A. Ruhlman, G. Schneider, N. Ley.
1898. J. B. Dickman, Louis Meyer, H. Bensman.

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1899. Henry Kuhlman, Fred. Kramer, Jos. Beckman.
1900. Louis Meyer, Chas. Bornhorst, Jno. Pienning.
1901. C. H. Dickman, Jos. Beckman, Jno. Thieman.
1902. C. Bornhorst, Ed. Steineman, Jno. Horst.
1903. B. J. Ratterman, Ed. Steineman, B. Bornhorst.
1904. Wm. Bensman, Wm. Elshernd, Charles Herkenoff.

Justices of the Peace.

J. H. Steineman.....1859 to 1877.
Dr. J. P. Schmieder.....1868 to 1886.
Henry Wilmers.....1877 to 1881.
George Van Oss.....1881 to 1884.
F. Menkhaus.....1884 to 1889.
Casper Luthman.....1889 to 1899.
Henry Busse.....1890 to 1893.
Jos. E. Schmieder.....1893 to 1904.
Louis Drees.....1897 to 1904.

Township Clerks.

H. Knostman.....1859 to 1862.
Barnard Lange.....1862 to 1863.
C. H. Dickman.....1863 to 1865.
Bernard Lange.....1865 to 1866.
Bernard Kramer.....1866 to 1867.
Jno. B. Kramer.....1867 to 1868.
Bernard Steineman.....1868 to 1870.
Theodore B. Steineman.....1870 to 1872.
John Laufersweiler.....1872 to 1873.
J. B. Kramer.....1873 to 1875.
Wm. Nienberg.....1875 to 1878.
George Van Oss.....1878 to 1881.
Matthias Goeke.....1881 to 1882.
N. J. Koch.....1882 to 1886.
J. H. Wilkins.....1886 to 1888.
J. B. Pienning.....1888 to 1890.
Fred Kramer.....1890 to 1894.
B. H. Thieman.....1894 to 1898.
Charles Laufersweiler.....1898 to 1902.
Joseph H. Laufersweiler.....1902 to 1904.

Township Treasurers.

J. M. Drees.....1859 to 1860.
B. H. Nienberg.....1860 to 1861.
Henry Schneider.....1861 to 1866.
Henry Dieckman.....1866 to 1869.
Henry Luckman.....1869 to 1872.
J. H Meyers.....1872 to 1873.

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Herman Mersmann .....1873 to 1881.
Martin Jacob .....1881 to 1884.
F. Bay .....1884 to 1886.
A. W. Gerwals.....1886 to 1888.
Michael Jacob Jr.....1888 to 1889.
B. Bornhorst .....1889 to 1897.
Wm. Nienberg .....1897 to 1903.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Michael Drees was born in 1812, in Garrel, a village in the dukedom of Oldenburg, North Germany. He remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty years of age, when he, in company with several young men left Garrel to secure homes for themselves and friends in the New World, as America was called at that time. They crossed the ocean on a sail ship, landing at Baltimore. From that point they traveled on foot over the mountains to Pittsburg. At that point young Drees obtained employment as a blacksmith for a year. During his leisure time he took lessons in the English language at a popular evening school in Pittsburg. By the end of the year he acquired a sufficient amount of the language to enable him to transact business in the vernacular of the country.

In 1833, his parents, brothers and sisters emigrated to America, crossing the ocean on a slow sailing vessel, and landing at Baltimore. From that port they made their way to Pittsburg, the men traveling on foot, and the women, children, trunks and boxes containing the family goods on a big mountain wagon. From Pittsburg the family took passage on a steamboat for Cincinnati. From Cincinnati the family and goods were transported through the wilderness to Stallo town. After providing a house in which to live, the father and son built a shop in which they, at once, engaged in the practice of their trade, that of blacksmithing, and for many years supplied the new commonwealth with pioneer tools, strong hoes, spades, axes, scythes, etc.

Mr. J. M. Drees, Jr., was a reputable public officer for many years, of the town, township and county, serving as mayor, clerk, and treasurer of the municipality, and also served two terms on the first board of commissioners of Auglaize county.

Mr. Drees was twice married; his first wife, Elizabeth Schemmel, was born in Germany and came to this country in 1835. Of this marriage nine children were born, of whom three are

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living: Charles, H. C. Drees, and Barney. Of his second marriage there were born: Michael, John, Agnes, Frank, Caroline, Joseph, Louis and Anthon.

Mr. Drees died February 17th, 1878.

THEODORE DICKMAN. Few men in Auglaize county are more widely and favorably known than the subject of this sketch. His father was born in North Germany, near Bremen, and emigrated to America in 1832. After a lengthy voyage the family landed at Baltimore, from which port they traveled by canal to Cumberland, and crossed the mountains in a wagon to Wheeling. From that point they descended the Ohio river to Cincinnati in 1832, where the family resided until 1836. In the latter part of that year they moved to Minster and purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the village on the south.

Theodore Dickman was born in Cincinnati, March 8th, 1835, and was eighteen months old when the family settled at Minster. Here our subject grew to manhood, and assisted his father in clearing a farm in the wilderness.

Mr. Dickman has a distinct recollection of the period of activity that prevailed between Loramie and St. Marys during the construction of the Miami and Erie canal. The work was performed by sub-contractors; each sub-contractor engaging to excavate a certain distance, ranging from a mile to five miles. Boarding houses were erected at Minster and Loramie to accommodate the large number of men engaged in digging the canal. It was the prevailing belief at that time that whiskey neutralized the effects of malaria. As a result of this hypothesis the sub-contractors were compelled to supply their hands with a certain amount of the stimulating beverage. The quantity varied from a jigger (two ounces) to sixteen jiggers per day, and the contractor who offered the greatest number of jiggers per day was able to secure the largest number of hands. The report was current at that time that the hands consumed forty-five barrels of whiskey to forty-two barrels of flour.

The hands employed on the canal in the vicinity of Minster were mostly German, and many of them made money enough in the four years that the canal was under construction to purchase farms for themselves.

The canal was completed in 1845, and nearly four years of

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prosperity ensued in the village and township. In the summer of 1849, the town and township were visited by that dread scourge, the cholera. Within the two years following four hundred citizens of the township died. Theodore Dickman, then fourteen years of age, in the employ of a cabinet workman in Minster, was engaged during the prevalence of the epidemic in the manufacture of coffins. The pressing demand for boxes was so great that the exercise of the niceties of workmanship was impossible. The boards were planed on one side, and as fast as the boxes were made, were painted with a solution of lamp-black in whiskey, and rubbed down with a meat rind.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Dickman joined the army as first lieutenant of company C, 58th O. V. I., and was honorably discharged, December 8th, 1862. He has held the office of trustee of Duchouquet township for six years, sheriff of Auglaize county for two terms, also served as county treasurer for two terms. He was married April 23, 1857, to Miss Mary Weinmar of Minster. Of this marriage six children were born: Joseph Theodore, Major in the Regular Army, and member of the General Staff. He served in the Spanish-American War; in the Phillipine war, and served on General Chaffee's staff in his campaign in China. John B. Dickman, the second son, is, at the present time, occupying a position in the Government printing office at Washington; Mary A. is the wife of C. A. Stueve, Probate Judge of Auglaize county; Anna Barbara is the wife of John Gunther, a resident of Wapakoneta; Miss Lulu (unmarried) is a skilled ceramic artist whose studio is located on Park street, Wapakoneta, Ohio, and Catherine is the wife of Charles Freck, a resident of Wapakoneta, and formerly Recorder of Auglaize county for two terms.

Mr. Dickman and his estimable wife are, at the present time, living in their commodious residence on Blackhoof street, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life.

Colston L. Dine, M. D. was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 11th of February, 1858. His parents, William and Margaret (Kennedy) Dine, were natives of the Keystone State, where they remained until about 1850. From there they moved to Seneca county, Ohio, and there the father followed his trade, shoemaking, until about 1863, when he moved to Mercer county,

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locating in Montezuma. Five years later he sold out and removed to Neptune, where he and his estimable wife reside at the present time. Five of the thirteen children born to them are now living, and Dr. C. L. is eighth in order of birth.

The early boyhood of Dr. Dine was spent in a district school of Seneca county, which knowledge was supplemented by two terms in the High School at Celina and in a private school. At the early age of seventeen, he began wielding the ferrule and taught during the winter seasons for nine years. While teaching, he also attended school between terms, and during the year 1882, and while teaching, he began the study of medicine, his course of study covering about four years. In March, 1886, he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, with high honors, and received a gold medal for the best examination on diseases of the eye. He also received a fine case of surgical instruments, a prize offered to the person presenting the best paper on final examination. He received this case out of a class of seventy-eight students. He located at Minster, Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1886.

Dr. Dine has been twice married. On the 3d of February, 1881, he married Miss Elizabeth Harner, who was born in Center township, Mercer county, Ohio, where her parents resided for many years. Her father, Michael Harner, was a soldier, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. The mother died when comparatively a young woman. Mrs. Dine received her final summons on the 7th day of February, 1889, and left the following children: Lockie F., Portia F. and Mary I. On the 14th of January, 1890, the Dr. took for his second wife Miss Josephene Herkenoff, a native of Minster, Ohio, and two children have blessed this union: Frank W., born June 7th, 1891, and Margaret E., June 16th, 1892.

Dr. Dine is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, the Shelby County Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Society. He and Mrs. Dine are worthy members of the Catholic Church. They have a fine residence, one of the best in Minster, and are honorable and useful members of society.

Frank Herkenhoff, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover, Germany, and in his youth learned the trade of a

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baker, which he followed after reaching man's estate. In 1832, he decided to emigrate to America, and with his family crossed the ocean during that year. He settled in this section in Auglaize county, and intended to follow his trade here, but died before his business was started. The mother afterward married again, and died in 1892, when eighty years of age. By the first union she became the mother of two children, both sons, our subject being the only one now living. Six children were born to the second union, three of whom are now living.

The educational advantages of Mr. Herkenhoff were limited to a few months in the common schools each year, and when eighteen years of age he began learning the trade of a cooper in Minster. After continuing this one year, he went to Cincinnati, worked there for six months, and then returned to Minster, where he clerked for two years. Subsequently, he spent a short time at Tippecanoe City, and then again went to Cincinnati, where he remained until the spring of 1861. From there he came to Minster, where he managed a cooper shop for his stepfather until 1864, when he purchased the shop. In 1865, he bought machinery (having, previous to that time, made barrels by hand), and conducted an extensive business until the fall of 1890, when he sold out. About the same time, he purchased an interest in the Minster Star Brewing Company. He is now stockholder, director and president of the Citizens' Bank of Minster, and is one of the most substantial and wealthy men of the place, every enterprise he has ever undertaken having prospered under his superior management. He is also the owner of considerable town property, and has aided in various ways the progress of Minster. During the years he was in the cooperage business, he gave employment to many hands and had a steady contract to furnish Armour & Co., of Chicago, with barrels.

In the year 1864, Mary Gausepohl, a native of Minster, Ohio, became the wife of Mr. Herkenhoff. Her parents were originally from Germany and were among the early settlers of Auglaize county, but are now deceased. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Herkenhoff, namely: Charles, now in the grocery business in Minster and a wide-awake young business man; Josephene, wife of Dr. C. L. Dine; Carrie, wife of

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Fred Kramer, a hardware merchant of Minster; Frances, Alice and Anna (deceased) Tony and Dilla. The political affiliations of Mr. Herkenhoff are with the Democratic party, and, although he has never sought an office of any kind, he has been called upon to fill various positions of trust. He has served as Township Trustee for six years, was a member of the Council two terms, and did efficient work on the School Board for twelve years. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. They give a hearty, cheerful, helping hand to all religious, educational and benevolent efforts and enterprises in the community, and are classed among the prominent citizens.

Rudolph A. Rulmann, M. D., was born in Prussia, January 19th, 1860. Although young in years, he has met with unusual success in the profession he has chosen, and in the dual capacity of physician and druggist has gained a most enviable reputation. His father, Herman B. Rulmann, was also a native of Prussia, and there followed the trade of a miller. In 1865, he emigrated to America, locating first at Oldenburgh, later at Laurel, Indiana, and finally, in 1888, came to Minster, where he is now engaged in milling. His wife, the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Augusta Muellar, was born in Prussia, and died in Indiana in 1875. Afterward, the father married Miss Mary Hackman.

Dr. Rulmann is the elder of two children, his brother being at the present time a prescription clerk in a Cincinnati drug store. He was quite young when his parents came to America, his father crossing the ocean in 1865, and the family following in 1869. They landed at Baltimore, Maryland, on the first of July of the latter year, and on the 4th reached Cincinnati, where the display and celebrations of that day made an indelible impression upon the mind of the lad. Before coming to America, he had attended school nearly four years in his own country, and after reaching the United States, he was a student in the Reading (Ohio) schools about one year, and later studied at Oldenburgh, Indiana. In the year 1874, he entered Francis College and there passed two years, after which, in the fall of 1876, he read medicine with Dr. Averdick, of Oldenburgh. In the autumn of the following year, he entered the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, took a graded course of four years, and was graduated on

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the 3d of March, 1881, with the degree of M. D. He had the advantage of hospital practice during his collegiate studies, and took a special course in obstetrics and diseases of women and children.

On the 22d of April, 1881, Dr. Rulmann began practicing in Minster and is now one of the foremost physicians of the county, where he has an excellent practice and is well established in business. In the year 1881, he married Miss Isabel Schmieder, a native of Minster. Her father, Hon. J. P. Schmieder, was one of the earliest settlers and most prominent citizens of Minster, where he resided for many years. He was a physician of acknowledged ability, and his death, which occurred in 1887, while he was serving his second term as State Senator, was widely mourned as a public loss. Mrs. Rulmann died on the 19th of February, 1886. Two children were born to this union, Albert H. and John P. (deceased).

Dr. Rulmann's second marriage occurred in 1888, his wife being Miss Josephine Vogelsang, who was born in Minster, and whose parents, Fred and Elizabeth Vogelsang, were early settlers of that place, where they reside at the present time. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Rulmann, Clarence and Herbert. In political preference, our subject is a Democrat and a staunch advocate of the platform of that party. For the past four years he has been Health Officer of the town. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In 1881, he established a drug store in Minster (the only one in the village), and has occupied his present fine building since 1889. He is secretary and treasurer of the Rulmann Milling Company, of which his father is President, and he is one of the most enterprising and most thorough-going men of the place.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

George Van Oss, the subject of this sketch, was born in Holland, January 1st, 1844, and came to America in 1856. His father, Theodore Van Oss, was a brickmason by trade in his native country and emigrated to the United States in the year mentioned, landing in New York City after a voyage of thirty-five days. From New York the family moved direct to Minster, Ohio. Here he resided for thirty-six years. For the first few years of his residence in the village his time was employed as a

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contractor and builder. About 1860, he was employed as an expert in the packing house of Stueve and Company.

Mr. Van Oss was a consistent member of the Catholic Church. He was also a member of the village Council at different times, and was universally respected for his estimable qualities. He was the father of six children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Van Oss died December 10th, 1892, at the age of seventy-four years.

George Van Oss, the eldest of the above mentioned family, attended the common schools of Holland and after coming to Minster received a good practical education in that town, attending evening school for three years to get his English education. When fifteen years of age, he began working with his father, learned the trade of bricklaying, and when twenty-one years of age entered into partnership with his father. After this, the firm commenced contracting and building and continued in partnership until 1882, erecting a great many churches, etc., when at that date our subject was elected County Commissioner of Auglaize county. He devoted all his time to that position and filled it in such an able manner that he was elected for the second term and also filled two unexpired terms, making seven years and about seven months in all. Besides locating a great many roads and ditches, more than half the fine pikes in the county were constructed during his administration. Many bridges were also constructed, including two fine ones, spanning the St. Mary's river at St. Marys.

One week from the expiration of his term as County Commissioner, on the first Monday in 1890, he became a partner in the Citizens' Bank at Minster, Ohio. He has since occupied the responsible position of cashier of the bank and is well fitted for his position. In the year 1865, he married Miss Bernadina Albers, a native of Minster, Ohio, whose parents died of cholera when she was but a child. Mrs. Van Oss passed quietly away in the spring of 1867, leaving one child, Theodore. In the fall of 1868, Mr. Van Oss was wedded to Miss Caroline Bergman, who was born in Minster, Ohio, and whose parents, natives of Germany, were early settlers in this locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Oss have been born ten children, as follows: Mary, Henry,

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John, George, Stephen A., Catherine, Rosie, Anthony, Amelia, and Julius. As a Democrat, Mr. Van Oss is well known throughout the county and stands high in the regard of his party. He has been a delegate to county, district and State conventions, and has been a member of the Minster council two terms. He was Clerk of the township two years and is at present a member of the School Board.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

John Laufersweiler, hardware and general provision merchant, is one of the thorough-going, progressive men of Minster and has done much to promote the business interests of the town. That which has contributed largely to his success has been the thoroughly reliable and methodical business principles which have governed his dealing in all transactions and established for him the popular favor which strict probity alone can secure, his motto being: "Honorable representation and fair treatment to all." What he has accumulated in the way of this world's goods is the result of his own exertions, for he started at the bottom of the ladder. He was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 25th of April, 1844, and his parents, Peter and Anna M. (Friederick) Laufersweiler, were also natives of the old country.

The father was a cabinet maker and carpenter by trade, and he remained in his native country until July, 1847, when he sailed with his family from Antwerp to New York, reaching the Land of the Free in about three weeks. They came via the Lakes to Toledo, Ohio, and thence by canal to Minster. Mr. Laufersweiler purchased about ten acres of land between Minster and New Bremen, and here he worked at his trade until quite aged. He died in 1880, when seventy-seven years of age, and the mother on the 10th of August, 1867, at the age of sixty years. Both were members of the Catholic Church. Seven of the twelve children born to them grew to maturity, and one, a daughter, died on the ocean.

The subject of this sketch was three years of age when he crossed the ocean to America, and his educational facilities in youth were rather limited. This he remedied in a measure by attending evening school after reaching the age of eighteen. He remained with his parents, assisting in cultivating the small

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farm, until grown, and was on the tow-path for six months, the canal passing within a few rods of their home. When about sixteen years of age, he drove the United States mail from New Bremen to Piqua for eight months, and when nineteen years of age he served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade for two and a half years in Minster. In 1866, he purchased an interest in the hardware business, managed this for about ten years, and in 1876 purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. In 1880, he erected a large two-story brick block, in which he has since conducted business, and now carries a large and complete stock of hardware. He is highly popular and enjoys an extensive acquaintance and patronage within the city and surroundings. To his hardware stock he has added groceries and provisions and buys country produce.

In the year 1867, our subject was wedded to Miss Agnes Sprehe, of Minster, Ohio, who died in 1882. Eight children were the fruit of this union: Josephene, Bemodine (deceased), Charles, Joseph, Frank (deceased), Cecelia, Katie, and Laurens (deceased). In 1885, Mr. Laufersweiler was married to Miss Anna Schmuecker, of Covington, Kentucky, and three children have been born to them: Ida, Loretta and Olive. A Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Laufersweiler has ever been prominent and influential in local politics. He has been a delegate to county and district conventions, has served as Clerk of the town for eight years, a member of the Council for two years, Mayor eight years and Treasurer for three years. Thus it may be seen that he is well informed on political and general topics and is a prominent political factor, not only in the township, but in the county. He and Mrs. Laufersweiler are members of the Catholic Church.

Our subject is a stockholder in the Citizens' Bank and a Director in the same. He was appointed Notary Public in 1884, and was reappointed by Governor Campbell, in 1890. He owns stock in the Minster Cooperage Company, of which he has been president since its formation. He is also president of, and a stockholder in the Minster Manufacturing Company. In 1866, Mr. Laufersweiler engaged in business seven dollars worse off than nothing, for he was seven dollars in debt when he purchased a half-interest in the stock. He has met with unusually

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good luck and has always contributed his share towards the advancement and improvement of the town. He has been Secretary of the Building and Loan Association of this place for twenty years.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Theodore B. Steinemann. In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of Mr. Steinemann, we are perpetuating the life work of one of Minster's most influential citizens and popular merchants. Excellent judgment and shrewd foresight have contributed to his success, and his extensive mercantile, grain, lumber and pork interests have brought to him the acquaintance of most of the people in this section of the state. Personally, he is held in the highest esteem as a man of sterling integrity, and is honored alike for his business and social standing.

Before noting minutely the events which have given character to the life of our subject, it may not be amiss to narrate a few facts concerning his parentage. His father, John Henry Steinemann, was born in Holdorff, Oldenburg, Germany, October 28th, 1808, and grew to manhood in his native land. In 1832, he emigrated to America, and after a short residence in Cincinnati, went South, where he sojourned about two years. In 1835, he married Miss Catherine G. Meyers, and one year later located three miles west of Minster (then known as Stallotown), at a time when no roads had been opened, blazed trees serving as guides through the forest. After occupying that place two or three years, he purchased other property near Minster, where he erected a residence, and spent his declining years. Soon after changing his residence, he was elected Justice of the Peace and held that office with little interruption until his death.

In 1837, John H. Steinemann embarked in the manufacture of brick, and later was engaged in other enterprises, such as merchandising, real estate, cooperage and grain dealing. His first enterprises were started on a small scale, but as his business increased, he enlarged his operations and became one of the foremost men of the town. About 1850, he built a brick store and warehouse and continued to ship all kinds of produce. At the same time, he was engaged in the pork-packing business, which he carried on very successfully. Prosperity rewarded his efforts

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and he became the owner of a vast amount of property. His family consisted of five children, four sons and one daughter, as follows: John H., Theodore B., Frank J., Charles and Mary. Mrs. Steinemann died on the 23d day of May, 1872, and Mr. Steinemann followed her to the grave on the 15th day of January, 1877. They were well respected in the community in which they lived and were among the most worthy pioneers.

Theodore B. Steinemann was born in Jackson township, Auglaize county, January 1, 1839. He attended the district school until about twelve years of age, and then began assisting his father in business. In the fall of 1860, he entered St. Marys College at Cincinnati, remaining there about two years, and then returning home, engaged in business with his father until the latter's death. In the division of the estate, he became his father's successor in the extensive mercantile, grain and pork business, which has been conducted so very sucessfully for many years. In 1883, Mr. Steinemann and his brother Charles purchased the Minster Brewery, which they operated in partnership for about eight years, and in which they were very successful. During that time, the brewery was destroyed by fire, but the present large brick establishment was rebuilt soon after. In 1890, they sold out to the Star Brewing Company, and since that time our subject has given his entire attention to his merchandizing, grain, lumber and pork business. He has a very extensive and complicated business, is a man of excellent business qualifications and good habits, and a citizen who has the highest regard of all who know him. The Steinemann family occupies a leading position in Minster society and its members are intelligent and cultured people. Mr. Steinemann buys anything a farmer has to sell and is prepared to sell him anything he wishes to buy.

In the year 1863, Mr. Steinemann was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wuendeln, a native of Minster, Ohio. Of this union nine children were born, as follows: John, Edward, Rosy, Louis, Millie, George, Elenora, Luetta and Secilla. A Democrat in his political views, Mr. Steinemann has never sought office, preferring instead to attend strictly to business. However, he held the office of Township Clerk for four years and Notary Public six years. He and his wife are both members of the

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Catholic Church. Our subject is one of the most substantial men of the county and is the owner of extensive tracts of real estate, he and his brother, John H., owning in partnership eight hundred acres of land, besides valuable property in Piqua and elsewhere.

(From Portrait and Biographical Record.)

Dr. John J. Schmieder was born in Rust, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, June 26th, 1820, and entered upon the study of medicine, when but eleven years of age, at Freyburg University; from which institution he graduated and emigrated to America in 1846, and settled in Minster. He was an accomplished and well educated gentleman and had many friends in northwestern Ohio. Settling at Minster before the organization of the county, he became one of the leading men in that section. He served as Mayor of Minster for twenty years, and justice of the peace of the township for eighteen years. In 1885, he was elected Senator of the General Assembly, in which office he served until the date of his death, which occurred January 2, 1887.

Dr Schmieder was a sterling Democrat and a representative German citizen of northwestern Ohio. He was an active Democrat but not a bitter or uncompromising partisan, and stood well with his fellow legislators among whom the announcement of his death caused a profound sorrow. Until within a few years he had been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and had accumulated much property. He was considered one of the wealthiest men in the county. His death was a personal loss to many men he had befriended, and to the citizens of the town for which he had devoted the years of his activity, and in which he lived to a fair old age. He was an apparently hearty and robust man who seemed the picture of good health, and always greeted his friends with cheerfulness and a hearty shake of the hand. He will long be remembered for his amiability and worth as a man and a citizen, while his public services were long and creditable. He was three times married, and the father of quite a number of children who will mourn their loss.

(From Auglaize Co. Democrat of January 6th, 1887.)

Clemens Stueve, the son of Herman H. Stueve and Catharine M. Stueve (nee Friedrichs), was born in Oythe, the Grand-

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duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, September 30th, 1826. Statistics show that the man who toils lives longer than the man of leisure. The years of the life of Clemens Stueve were years of active labor. Throughout the greater portion of them he was blessed with the requisite health and strength to encounter the tasks required of him.

When Clemens was eight years old his father decided to emigrate to the United States; and, accordingly, left the old



CLEMENS STUEVE AND WIFE.

home and journeyed to Bremen, where, on the 16th of June, 1834, the family took passage on a sailing vessel, leaving Bremerhaven on the 24th of the month, and for nearly three months, sailed about on the wide ocean, arriving at Baltimore, September 10th, 1834. After a short rest, they took their departure, traveling overland to Wheeling, which point was reached on the 26th of the month. The family immediately took passage on a steamboat for Cincinnati, arriving at that point, October 8th, 1834. At Cincinnati, a teamster, equipped with a Pennsylvania emigrant wagon was employed to transport the family and goods to Stallo

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town, now the village of Minster. The journey from Cincinnati was exceedingly tiresome after their long voyage by sea and by river. Judge Stueve remembers the inquiry made by his mother at different times, "how far is it yet?" and that the last time the question was asked, the teamster answered "we are now in the midst of Stallo town." A few huts scattered about in the dense forest constituted all there was of the village.

Mr. Stueve was a carpenter by trade, and on the day after their arrival at Bremen (November 9th), he commenced the construction of a house for the accommodation of himself and family, consisting of his wife, Clemens, the subject of this sketch, Bernard and a little daughter, Gertrude. For fifteen years the father followed his trade, in which time he accumulated a sufficient amount of property to enable the family to live in comfort. In 1849, Minster was visited by a dreadful epidemic of cholera, when four hundred citizens of the village and township died. Herman H. Stueve being among the number, passed away July 28th, 1849. The mother had preceded her beloved husband, dying April 26th, 1848.

The opportunities for acquiring an education in those days were limited, and as soon as his physical development would permit, Clemens was apprenticed to a wagonmaker. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he worked for several years as a journeyman at Covington, Ohio. There being no public conveyances for travelers at that time, Mr. Stueve visited his home once a week on foot.

In 1848 or 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Vogt. Of this union five children were born, namely: Louis B., born October 14th, 1849, and died September 1st, 1898; Mary, born in 1852, and died October 15th, 1869; Clement A. born November 27th, 1855; Helen R., born July 15th, 1860, and died April 17th, 1862, and Catharine E. Johnston, born May 30, 1863. On June 10th, 1863, his wife died, and having several small children without maternal care, he married Miss Mary Westbrock, September, 1863. Of this latter marriage the following children were born: Bernard H., born January 25th, 1865; Julius H., born November, 1867; William F., born December 25th, 1870, and died September 29th, 1900; Anton C., born 1872, and died January 14th, 1897.

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"While in his teens, Clemens Stueve assisted in the construction of the reservoir embankment at or near Celina, Ohio, and finally, about the time of his first marriage, with the financial assistance of his father and father-in-law, erected the first steam saw mill in Minster. He carried on the sawmill business until February, 1856, when he sold out, and having saved a considerable amount of money, contemplated a removal to some western state, but after making a tour of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, he decided to remain in Minster, and engaged in general merchandising. From that business he gradually drifted into dealing in grain and pork packing. In the pork packing business he was very successful for several years. So prosperous was he, that in 1871, he was considered one of the wealthy men of the county. Reverses came, however, in May, 1878, when he was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors."

Mr. Stueve was an exemplary citizen, and was highly respected in the communities in which he resided. His death occurred August 30th, 1896.

Albert Vonderbrock, Jr., the subject of this review, was born in Holland, September 24th, 1816, and is the son of Albert Vonderbrock, Sr., who resided near The Hague. Albert Vonderbrock is the father of thirteen children, of whom five are still living.

Following the example of many of his countrymen, Mr. Vonderbrock came to the United States in 1850; landing at New York, April 5th. The vessel on which the family embarked encountered heavy storms in the voyage of twenty-four days. After landing in New York the family journeyed by way of Albany, Cleveland, and Sandusky to Minster, where they arrived August 28th, 1850.

The desolation that prevailed, and the hardships experienced by the citizens of the township after the cholera epidemic of 1849, were startling conditions that confronted the new arrivals in the depleted village. Notwithstanding the discouraging outlook, a lot was purchased on which a house was soon erected. Labor was in demand, and the family soon found employment. Albert Vonderbrock, Jr., was endowed by nature with strong bodily power and marked characteristics that have made him

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efficient in the mission he was born to fulfill. He is at present one of the oldest, as well as one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the township.

Mr. Vonderbrock is a brickmason by trade and has assisted in the erection of the principal residences and business buildings of the village.

In 1843, he was united in marriage with Martha Von Speenberg, who died in 1855, leaving to his care six children: Catharine, Albert, Antone, Johanna, John and Mary. In 1856, he was again married; this time to Miss Elizabeth Williams. Of this marriage seven children were born: Mary, Helen, Rosa, John, Theodore, Frank and Elizabeth, of whom four are living.

Mr. Vonderbrock has been an exemplary member of the Catholic Church for over eighty years, and has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of the community in which he resides, and has, at different times filled responsible offices in the church and township.

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